8458

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. December 31, 1859.

CONFIDENTIAL.

F.O.
424

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

OUTBREAK AT JEDDAH

IN

JUNE 1858.

18

July 1858 to December 1859.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.		No.		Subject.	Page.
1.	Acting Consul-General Green	Telegraphic	July 6, 1858	Massacre of Christians at Jeddah on 15th June	1
2.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	11,	Inform the Porte reparation will be required	1
3.	To Admiralty. ..	..	11,	"Cyclops" to go to Jeddah to obtain punishment of the murderers	1
4.	To Earl Cowley ..	Telegraphic	11,	Steps taken. Inform French Government	2
5.	Earl Cowley	849	12,	Has informed Count Walewski of contents of telegram of July 11 .	2
6.	Admiralty	..	12,	Orders sent to captain of the "Cyclops"	2
7.	Earl Cowley	854	13,	Orders given by French Government	3
8.	Sir H. Bulwer. ..	Telegraphic	13,	Porte will make every reparation if reported massacre is true ..	3
9.	„ „ . ..	Telegraphic	14,	A general officer to go to Jeddah to punish murderers	3
10.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	43	14,	Copies of No. 854 from Earl Cowley, and July 12 from Admiralty	4
11.	Acting Consul-General Green	103	6,	Précis of despatch from Captain Pullen	4
12.	„ „ ..	104	7,	Unprotected state of Christians at Suez	6
13.	To Acting Consul-General Green	27	15,	To urge Government to prevent any outbreak at Cairo or Suez ..	9
14.	To Earl Cowley ..	666	15,	Incloses copies of Nos. 103 and 104 from Mr. Green, No. 27 to Mr. Green, and telegram of July 15 to Sir H. Bulwer	9
15.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	15,	A public execution of the criminals is necessary	9
16.	To Admiralty. ..	..	17,	Copy of No. 854 from Earl Cowley	9
17.	Earl Cowley	867	16,	Leading article from "Moniteur" of July 16	10
18.	„ „	875	16,	Telegram from Grand Vizier to Fuad Pasha	12
19.	Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman	..	16,	Case of Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co.	12
20.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	16,	Unsatisfactory accounts. Will see Grand Vizier	13
21.	„ „ . ..	Telegraphic	16,	Ismail Pasha starts immediately for Jeddah	13
22.	„ „ ..	Telegraphic	17,	Conversation with Grand Vizier and with Sultan's Secretary ..	13
23.	„ „ ..	Telegraphic	17,	Opinions as to reparation.	14
24.	„ „ ..	Telegraphic	18,	Ismail Pasha starts this afternoon.	14
25.	„ „ ..	Telegraphic	18,	M. Thouvenel's opinions.	14
26.	Acting Consul-General Green	106	10,	State of Suez and Cairo	14
27.	To Earl Cowley ..	676	19,	To ascertain opinions of French Government as to reparation ..	15
28.	To Queen's Advocate ..	..	19,	Letter from Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, of the 16th instant	16
29.	To Admiralty. ..	..	19,	As to "Cyclops" going to Jeddah	16
30.	Earl Cowley. . ..	882	18,	Has communicated copie of Captain Pullen's despatches to Count Walewski	16
31.	„ „	885	18,	Instructions of Count Walewski to Duke of Malakoff	17

No.	No.		Subject.	Page
32. Earl Cowley.. ..	887	July 19, 1858	Extracts from "Moniteur" ..	17
33. Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.	.	19,	Respecting their outstanding accounts at Jeddah.	18
34. Queen's Advocate .	..	20,	Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co. Information insufficient.. ..	18
35. To Admiralty. ..	..	21,	Emperor of French has ordered some ships to Red Sea	19
36. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	20,	Grand Vizier begs no extreme measures be adopted till Ismail Pasha's arrival	20
37. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	21,	No extremities unless Porte fails to punish immediately	20
38. To Queen's Advocate ..	..	21,	Letter from Messrs. Neroutsos of the 19th instant..	20
39. Sir H. Bulwer .	Telegraphic	21,	Sultan gives 1,000,000 piastres to sufferers, and 1,000 piastres per month to daughter of French Consul, and heirs of English Consul	20
40. To Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman	..	22,	Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co. must correspond directly with Malmesbury	20
41. Mr. Ewart, M.P. .	..	20,	Memorial from Mrs. Mc Lean, Mr. Page's mother	21
43. Earl Cowley	Telegraphic	22,	French Government assent to conditions in No. 676	22
44. Admiralty .. .	.	23,	Any modification of Captain Pullen's orders? ..	22
45. „ „ .. .	..	23,	Telegram from Admiral Fanshawe	22
46. To Sir H. Bulwer .	Telegraphic	23,	Additional reparation required ...	23
47. Mr. Horsfall, M.P. .	.	22,	Petition from Mrs. Mc Lean ..	23
48. To Sir H. Bulwer .	Telegraphic	24,	Abdallah Muhtessib must be removed	24
49. To Admiralty ..	..	24,	Captain Pullen's orders should be modified	24
50. Earl Cowley ..	927	24,	Count Walewski concurs in suggestions of Sir H. Bulwer and M. Thouvenel	24
51. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	24,	Reparation to be made by Turkish Government	25
52. „ „ ..	Telegraphic	25,	Abdallah's conduct will be investigated	25
53. Earl Cowley	940	25,	Extract from "Moniteur." Legion of Honour for M. Emerat, and despatch from him	25
54. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	26,	Had we not better act with Porte?	29
55 Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co.	..	27,	Will correspond directly with Foreign Office	29
56. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	27,	Will leave whole action to Porte..	29
57. „ „ ..	95	28,	Copies of No. 676 to, and No. 927 from, Earl Cowley	30
58. Acting Consul-General Green	Telegraphic	26,	Egypt is tranquil	30
59. Mr. Cole	..	28,	Case of Miss Page	30
60. Acting Consul-General Green	115	20,	Departure of "Cyclops." Arrival of "Caradoc"	30
61. Sir H. Bulwer .	56	20,	Correspondence between Embassy and Porte	31
62. „ „ ..	58	20,	Punishment should be inflicted by authority of Sultan	33
63. Earl Cowley	967	29,	Opinions of Count Walewski ..	33
64. To Earl Cowley ..	729	31,	Captain Pullen will act as Commissioner. Indemnity	34
65. Queen's Advocate ..	..	31,	Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.'s claim. Asks more information.. ..	34
66. Earl Cowley . ..	971	30,	Reception by Emperor of members of French Consulate at Jeddah..	35
67. To Messrs. Ewart and Horsfall	..	31,	Case of Mrs. Mc Lean	36
68. To Admiralty ..	..	31,	Communication for Captain Pullen	37
69. Earl Cowley	Telegraphic	30,	Will a Commissioner of diplomatic rank be sent?	37
70. „ „ .	981	31,	"Moniteur." Steps taken by England, France, and Porte ..	37
71. Acting Consul-General Green	121	24,	As to Egyptian troops being sent to Jeddah	39
72. „ „ ..	122	25,	Letter from Captain Pullen to Vice-Consul West	39

No.	No.		Subject.	Page
73. Mr. de Mattos ..	..	July 31, 1858	Loss of coals at Jeddah	40
74. To Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.	..	Aug. 3,	Asks particulars of their claim ..	40
75. To Queen's Advocate..	..	4,	Opinion on Mr. de Mattos' claim .	41
76. Mr. Fenwick ...	..	4,	Case of Miss Page	41
77. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	July 23,	Further reparation required ...	42
78. Sir H. Bulwer ...	86	27,	Account of massacre by Chancellier of French Consulate ..	42
79. „ „ ..	87	28,	Orders obtained for trial of Chief of Police	47
80. To Mr. Fenwick ..	..	Aug. 7,	Compensation for losses will be obtained	48
81. To Admiralty ..	..	7,	That Her Majesty's ships act in concert with Porte	48
82. Acting Consul-General Green	125	July 29,	Interview of Mr. Ayrton with Ismail Pasha	48
83. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	119	Aug. 9,	Copies of correspondence ..	50
84. Admiralty	..	9,	Ships will act in concert with Porte	51
85. Earl Cowley ..	1,030	11,	Legion of Honour conferred on an Arab in French Consulate at Jeddah	51
86. Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.	..	12,	Further respecting their claims ..	51
87. Acting Consul-General Green	127	4,	Information collected by Captain Curling, of "Bentinck" ..	52
88. India Office ..	..	14,	Two letters from East India Company's Political Agent at Aden ..	53
89. Acting Consul-General Green	Telegraphic	13,	Telegram from Captain Pullen. Proceedings	57
90. Earl Cowley ..	1,079	17,	M. Sabatier named French Commissioner	58
91. Consul Brant ..	8	2,	Effect on population of Damascus	58
92. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	20,	Regrets hasty action of Captain Pullen	59
93. Earl Cowley ..	1,096	20,	M. Sabatier will still proceed to Jeddah	59
94. „ „ ..	1,098	20,	"Moniteur." Last news from Jeddah	59
95. To Queen's Advocate	..	21,	Inclosing Messrs. Neroutsos' letter of the 12th instant	60
96. To Sir H. Bulwer .	146	23,	Regret at Captain Pullen's conduct. Explanation	60
97. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	23,	Opinion as to what has occurred..	60
98. Queen's Advocate ..	..	21,	Opinion on Mr. de Mattos' claim .	61
99. Earl Cowley ..	1,101	21.	Article in "Moniteur" descriptive of Jeddah	62
100. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	25,	Captain Pullen acted on his first orders	64
101. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	23,	Porte will protest	64
102. „ „ ..	Telegraphic	23,	Interview with Grand Vizier	65
103. Admiralty	..	24,	Inquiry respecting instructions for ships ordered from India to Aden	65
104. To Captain Pullen ..	1	25,	Instructions as Commissioner ..	65
105. To Admiralty ..	..	25,	Captain Pullen should be supported by an adequate force	66
106. Admiralty	..	25,	Will send orders to senior naval officer not to commit any act of hostility without further directions from home	66
107. To Admiralty ..	..	25,	Answer to above. Refers to letter of to-day	67
108. To Acting Consul-General Green	47	25,	Inclosing No. 1 to Captain Pullen	67
109. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	26,	Russian intrigues..	67
110. To Earl Cowley ..	811	26,	Copy of No. 1 to Captain Pullen	67
111. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	157	26,	Copies of No. 1 to Captain Pullen, and letter to Admiralty of the 25th instant	67
112. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	24,	Porte will merely make a sort of remonstrance	68
113. Admiralty	..	25,	Orders to senior naval officer at Aden	68
114. To Admiralty ..	..	26,	Copy of No. 1 to Captain Pullen	69
115. Earl Cowley ..	Telegraphic	26,	M. Sabatier's instructions have been sent to Duke of Malakoff for communication to Her Majesty's Government	69

No.	No.		Subject.	Page
116. To Earl Cowley ..	823	Aug. 27, 1858	Real causes of bombardment of Jeddah	69
117. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	27,	Excuse for bombardment ..	70
118. Count de Jaucourt ..	..	27,	Appointment of M. Sabatier as Commissioner	70
119. To Earl Cowley ..	821	28,	Respecting indemnity	71
120. Admiralty	..	27,	Two letters from Captain Pullen. Case of "Eranee." Massacre ..	72
121. Earl Cowley	1,120 Confidential	25,	Conversation with Count Walewski	86
122. To Earl Cowley ..	820	28,	Refers to Nos. 810 and 811 in answer to No. 1,120, Confidential	86
123. Vice-Consul Cole ..	..	28,	What steps is he to take for compensation for losses?	87
124. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	28,	Government of Porte calmed down	87
125. Admiralty	..	28,	Captain Pullen's instructions should be sent through Admiralty ..	87
126. To Acting Consul-General Green	48	30,	Inquiries respecting Mr. Mattos' claim	88
127. To Captain Pullen ..	2	30,	Mr. Mattos' claim	88
128. To Mr. de Mattos ..	..	30,	Asks particulars respecting his claim	88
129. Earl Cowley	1,139	29,	Indemnity	89
130. To Mr. Cole	..	31,	Asks statement of loss	89
131. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	181	Sept. 1,	Correspondence, copies of ..	89
132. To Admiralty	..	1,	Captain Pullen should be employed under Foreign Office as Commissioner	89
133. „ „	..	1,	Respecting Captain Pullen's appointment	90
134. Mr. Fenwick	..	Aug. 31,	Case of Mrs. Mc Lean	91
135. To Captain Pullen ..	3	Sept. 2,	Punishment of criminals. Indemnity	91
136. To Admiralty	..	2,	Copy of No. 3 to Captain Pullen .	92
137. Admiralty	..	2.	Letter from Captain Pullen ..	92
138. Acting Consul-General Green	137	Aug. 16,	Vice-Consul Calvert's proceedings	93
139. „ „	139	19,	Memorials from persons having suffered losses at Jeddah ..	99
140. Admiralty	..	Sept. 2,	Letter from Captain Pullen ..	101
141. To Mr. Cole	..	3,	Asks copy of Mr. Page's will ..	101
142. Earl Cowley	1,162	3,	Has read to M. Benedetti No. 823	102
143. Mahmoud Pasha to M. Musurus	..	Aug. 18,	Inquiries respecting Miss Page ..	102
144. To the Duke of Malakoff	..	Sept. 4,	Receipt of Count de Jaucourt's letter of August 17	102
145. To Earl Cowley ..	837	4,	Indemnity	102
146. Admiralty	..	3,	As to instructions for Captain Pullen	103
147. Mr. Cole	..	4,	Statement of his losses at Jeddah .	103
148. Admiralty	..	4,	Copy of letter from Captain Pullen	104
149. „ „	..	4,	Letters from Captain Pullen respecting the "Eranee"	119
150. „ „	..	4,	That "Cyclops" be released from employment at Jeddah	121
151. Earl Cowley	1,174	6,	Indemnity	122
152. Mr. Cole	..	8,	Copies of letters respecting Miss Page	123
153. To Admiralty	..	9,	Cannot dispense with services of "Cyclops"	124
154. Sir H. Bulwer ..	185	1,	Proceedings of Sultan	125
155. Queen's Advocate ..	..	8,	Messrs. Neroutsos' claim; wants further particulars	126
156. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	13,	What agreement has been made respecting indemnity?	126
157. Consul Brunt	11	Aug. 21,	Excitement at Damascus	126
158. „ „	12	28,	Feeling of depression caused by Jeddah affair	128
159. To Mr. Neroutsos ..	..	Sept. 15,	Asks further particulars	128
160. Captain Pullen ..	..	3,	Will proceed to act as Commissioner	128
161. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	14,	Indemnity	129
162. „ „ ..	Telegraphic	14,	Confusion at Paris respecting indemnity	129
163. To Mr. Fenwick ..	..	17,	Mr. Cole is the only representative of late Mr. Page	129

No.	No.		Subject.	Page
164. To Captain Pullen ..	4	Sept. 17, 1858	Not to commit any act of hostility without instructions	129
165. To Admiralty	..	17,	Instructions for Captain Pullen and Senior Naval Officer at Jeddah .	130
166. Earl Cowley	Telegraphic	17,	French Government adopt views respecting indemnity	130
167. „ „	1,216	17,	Indemnity	130
168. To Earl Cowley ..	866	18,	Necessity of finishing inquiry at Jeddah as soon as possible ..	130
169. „ „ ..	867	18,	Indemnity	131
170. Sir H. Bulwer ..	136	Aug. 18,	Improper reception of Ismail Pasha by Mr. Green	131
171. „ „ ..	201	Sept. 8,	Note to Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs	132
172. Earl Cowley	1,232	20,	Indemnity	132
173. Mr. Fenwick	..	21,	Dissatisfaction at Mr. Cole's appointment as sole executor of late Mr. Page	133
174. Admiralty	..	22,	Entertainment of refugee from Jeddah on board "Cyclops" ..	133
175. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	219	23,	Correspondence respecting Jeddah	133
176. Admiralty	..	18,	Respecting instructions for Captain Pullen, &c.	134
177. Acting Consul-General Green	162	13,	Acknowledges No. 49	134
178. To Admiralty	..	25,	Expense of entertainment of refugee to be borne by public	134
179. Consul Skene	40	2,	Despatches to Sir H. Bulwer respecting impression produced by bombardment of Jeddah ..	135
180. Acting Consul-General Green	166	17,	Respecting Mr. Mattos' claim ..	136
181. „ „	167	17,	Intelligence respecting instigators of Jeddah outrage	136
182. Captain Pullen ..	1	20,	Will number his correspondence. .	137
183. „ „ .	2	20,	Has appointed Mr. Whillier Secretary to Commission	138
184. „ „ ..	3	23,	Will afford M. Sabatier a passage to Jeddah	138
185. „ „ ..	4	23,	Copy of letter to Sir H. Bulwer ..	138
186. „ „ ..	..	16,	Will proceed to Cairo after seeing Ismail Pasha	139
187. „ „ ..	..	16,	Mr. Mattos' claim	140
188. Acting Consul-General Green	171	25,	Acknowledging No. 52	140
189. Sir H. Bulwer ..	208	20,	Respecting mistake as to agreement of indemnity	141
190. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	Oct. 5,	What explanation does Porte give of Ismail Pasha's declaration? ..	142
191. To Captain Pullen ..	5	6,	Approves Mr. Whillier's appointment	142
192. To Admiralty	..	7,	As to Captain Pullen acting as Commissioner	142
193. Mahmoud Pasha to M. Musurus	..	Sept. 22,	Reports from Governor-General of Jeddah	143
194. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	Oct. 8,	Ismail Pasha will explain his conduct	150
195. „ „	Telegraphic	11,	Porte will send new Commissioner	150
196. Earl Cowley	1,333	11,	M. Thouvenel has addressed remonstrance respecting Ismail Pasha's conduct.	150
197. To Law Officers ..	..	12,	Case of the "Eranee"	150
198. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	13,	Her Majesty's Government insist on Turkish Commissioner being appointed without delay. . ..	151
199. „ „ ..	Telegraphic	13,	To insist on investigating conduct of Abdullah Furrah	151
200. To Earl Cowley ..	929	14,	Fine should be levied on town of Jeddah	151
201. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	259	14,	A fine should be levied	152
202. Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	15,	Abdullah Furrah has been denounced by him. Turkish Commissioner will be sent immediately	152
203. „ „ ..	238	Sept. 28,	Has brought case of Abdullah Furrah before Porte	152

No.		No.		Subject.	Page
204. Sir H. Bulwer	..	249	Oct. 6, 1858	Instructions of Porte to Governor of Jeddah respecting Abdullah Muhtesaib	152
205. Mr. Hay ..	..	..	7,	Excellent effect of Jeddah bombardment	153
206. Mr. Cole ..	..	..	18,	Miss Page's case	154
207. Captain Pullen	..	5	Sept. 30,	Acknowledging No. 4	154
208. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	Oct. 19,	To insist on departure of Turkish Commissioner	154
209. Admiralty ..	..	..	19,	Captain Pullen has received letter of September 17	155
210. Law Officers	..	..	19,	Captain Pullen cannot take forcible possession of "Eranee" .	155
211. To Admiralty	..	Confidential	21,	Inclosing copy of above	155
212. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	281	21,	Copy of despatch from Mahmoud Pasha to M. Musurus of the 22nd ultimo	156
213. To M. Musurus	..	..	21,	Justification of our proceedings ..	156
214. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	22,	Ismail Pasha will not be sent back	157
215. Earl Cowley	..	1,388	21,	Count Walewski concurs as to fine	157
216. Sir H. Bulwer	..	266	13,	New Commissioner will be immediately sent off	157
217. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	24,	Approves proceedings	158
218. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	23,	Namick Pasha to be recalled. Seid Pasha appointed Commissioner	159
219. Admiralty ..	..	..	25,	"Pelorus" gone to Jeddah. "Chesapeake" will follow ..	159
220. M. Musurus	..	..	25,	Receipt of note of 21st instant ..	159
221. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	26,	New Commissioner will start on Wednesday	159
222. To Mr. Cole	..	..	27,	Asks copy of late Mr. Page's will	159
223. Mr. Cole ..	..	..	29,	Incloses copy of above	160
224. To Queen's Advocate	..	..	Nov. 1,	Claims of representatives of late Mr. Page	160
225. Admiralty ..	..	..	5,	Captain Pullen's functions to be transferred to Captain Seymour.	160
226. To Admiralty	..	..	6,	No objection to above	161
227. To Captain Pullen	..	6	8,	To make over his instructions to Mr. Walne	161
228. Admiralty ..	.	..	8,	Asks copy of instructions to Captains Pullen and Seymour ..	161
229. To Admiralty	..	..	8,	Mr. Walne will be appointed Commissioner	161
230. To Consul Walne	..	1	8,	Appoints him Commissioner on Captain Pullen's instructions ..	162
231. Consul Skene	..	52	Oct. 16,	Report on Vice-Consular district of Latakia	162
232. Sir H. Bulwer	..	280	19,	Claims of Austrian subjects recommended to Captain Pullen ..	163
233. „ „	..	304	27,	Seid Pasha appointed Turkish Commissioner	163
234. To Earl Cowley	..	1,054	Nov. 9,	Correspondence respecting Jeddah	165
235. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	9,	Has appointed Mr. Walne as Commissioner	165
236. „ „	..	332	9,	Mr. Walne's appointment	165
237. To Lord A. Loftus	..	Telegraphic	9,	Inquiry respecting Austrian claims	165
238. Lord A. Loftus	..	Telegraphic	10,	Austria has no engagement with Porte respecting Jeddah ..	166
239. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	11,	Austrian Government has no engagement with Porte	166
240. Mr. Cole ..	..	..	11,	Respecting late Mr. Page's property	166
241. Acting Consul-General Green		Telegraphic	10,	Arrival of "Roebuck" from Jeddah	166
242. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	14,	Seid Pasha left for Jeddah yesterday	167
243. To Mr. Cole ..	..	..	15,	He should have preferred claims on late Mr. Page's behalf before	167
244. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	15,	If Turkish Commissioner does not arrive, British and French Commissioners will proceed without him	167
245. To Consul Walne	..	2	16,	To commence proceedings if Turkish Commissioner has not arrived	167
246. Queen's Advocate	..	.	13	Opinion on late Mr. Page's case ..	168
247. To Consul Walne	..	3	17,	Cannot interfere in Austrian claims except to examine them . ..	169

No.		No.		Subject.	Page
248. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	363	Nov. 18, 1858	Correspondence respecting Austrian claims	169
249. Captain Pullen	..	6	3,	Proceedings at Jeddah	170
250. „ „	..	7	3,	Case of the "Eranee"	180
251. Mr. Cole ..	..	..	17,	Claim on behalf of late Mr. Page.	180
252. „ „	..	..	18,	Amount of late Mr. Page's property, and claim for same	181
253. „ „	..	..	18,	Extra claim on late Mr. Page's behalf	181
254. Sir H. Bulwer .	..	Telegraphic	17,	Turkish Commissioner has started	182
255. To Earl Cowley	..	1,095	20,	Have instructions been sent to French Commissioner similar to those to Consul Walne? ..	182
256. Lord A. Loftus	..	316	16,	Austrian claims	182
257. „ „	..	Telegraphic	17,	Count Buol only wishes that Mr. Walne should investigate Austrian claims	183
258. Earl Cowley ..	..	1,482	21,	As to greater latitude for British and French Commissioners .	183
259. To Earl Cowley	..	1,109	23,	As to course to be pursued by the two Governments	184
260. Count Buol to Count Apponyi		..	18,	Austrian claims	185
261. To Count Apponyi	..	..	24,	Her Majesty's Commissioner will investigate Austrian claims .	185
262. To Consul Walne	..	4	24,	Correspondence respecting hours of late Mr. Page	186
263. To Admiralty .	..	..	24,	Approves Captain Pullen's proceedings	186
264. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	378	24,	Copy of No. 316 from Lord A. Loftus. Austrian claims ..	186
265. To Lord A. Loftus	..	209	24,	Copy of despatch from Count Buol to Count Apponyi of the 18th instant	186
266. To Consul Walne	..	5	24,	Copy of No. 316 from Lord A. Loftus	187
267. Earl Cowley .	..	Telegraphic	24,	Count Walewski concurs in instructions to Commissioners . ..	187
268. To Consul Walne	..	6	25,	Course to be pursued by British and French Commissioners ..	187
269. „ „	..	7	25,	Respecting Syad Fuzl	188
270. „ „	..	8	25,	Her Majesty's Government concur in Captain Pullen's suggestions respecting indemnity	188
271. „ „	..	9	25,	Correspondence, copies of ..	189
272. To Earl Cowley	..	1,119	25,	Copies of instructions to Mr. Walne, &c., to be communicated to Count Walewski	189
273. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	25,	Communication to be made to the Porte	189
274. „ „	..	384	25,	Copies of correspondence . ..	190
275. Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.		..	25,	Inclosing papers respecting their claim	190
276. To M. Musurus	..	..	26,	Instructions to Sir H. Bulwer ..	192
277. To India Office	..	..	26,	Trial of Syad Fuzl	193
278. To Queen's Advocate	..	..	27,	Letter from Messrs. Neroutsos ..	193
279. Earl Cowley	..	1,509	25,	Count Walewski agrees as to instructions to Commissioners ..	193
280. Admiralty ..	..	..	27,	Letter from Captain Pullen respecting "Eranee"	194
281. Captain Pullen	..	8	7,	Case of Théolemedan Maderahal, an Abyssinian missionary ..	195
282. Acting Consul-General Green		187	19,	Receipt of despatch respecting Mr. Walne's appointment ..	196
283. Earl Cowley	..	1,519	28,	M. Sabatier's instructions correspond with those of Mr. Walne.	196
284. M. Musurus	..	..	27,	Receipt of note of 26th instant ..	197
285. Sir H. Bulwer	..	375	19,	Fuad Pasha's explanations of delay of Turkish Commissioner ..	197
286. Lord A. Loftus	..	213	30,	As to Austrian claims	198
287. Mr. Cole ..	..	..	30,	Calls attention to his letter of 18th ultimo	198
288. To Consul Walne	..	10	Dec. 7,	Copies of correspondence ..	199
289. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	397	2,	Ditto	199
290. To Mr. Fenwick	..	..	3,	Copy of late Mr. Page's will ..	199

No.		No.		Subject.	Page
291.	To Mr. Cole ..	..	Dec. 3, 1858	He had better promptly obtain probate of late Mr. Page's will .	199
292.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	Nov. 30,	Instructions to Turkish Commissioner in accordance with wishes of Her Majesty's Government ..	200
293.	Consul Walne ..	1	21,	Will leave for Jeddah to-morrow..	200
294.	Acting Consul-General Green	192	24,	Seid Pasha left for Suez yesterday	200
295.	Queen's Advocate ..	..	Dec. 4.	Messrs. Neroutsos' claim	200
296.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	6,	Inquiries of Commissioners will be held jointly	201
297.	„ „ ..	Telegraphic	6,	Opinions respecting M. Sabatier..	201
298.	Mr. Fenwick ..	..	7,	Asks copy of document of Sultan granting annuity to late Mr. Page's heirs, and of despatch notifying grant	201
299.	Consul Walne ..	11	8,	Correspondence respecting Messrs. Neroutsos' claim	202
300.	To Messrs. Neroutsos .	..	9,	Asks further evidence	202
301.	Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co	..	8,	Respecting their claim	202
302.	To Queen's Advocate..	..	8,	Transmitting above	206
303.	Lord A. Loftus ..	Telegraphic	8,	Austrian claims will be transmitted through their Consul-General in Egypt	207
304.	To Consul Walne ..	12	9.	Copies of two telegrams from Sir H. Bulwer of 6th December ..	207
305.	To Mr. Fenwick ..	..	11,	Her Majesty's Government have received no document respecting Sultan's grant	207
306.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	9,	Ali Pasha named Governor at Jeddah	207
307.	Mr. Cole	..	11,	As to probate of late Mr. Page's will	207
308.	Mr. Fenwick ..	..	13,	What arrangements have been made by Porte for payment of annuity to late Mr. Page's heirs?	208
309.	Queen's Advocate ..	..	13,	Requesting more information before deciding respecting Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co.'s claim ..	208
310.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	15,	Cadi, Kaimakam, and Commander of troops will be removed ..	209
311.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	16,	Hopes above persons will be detained in custody	209
312.	To Earl Cowley ..	1.211	16,	Copies of telegram of the 15th instant from, and of the 16th to, Sir H. Bulwer	209
313.	To Mr. Fenwick ..	..	16,	It is still undecided as to who are late Mr. Page's heirs	210
314.	To Consul Walne ..	13	16,	Copies of telegrams of the 15th instant from, and of the 16th to, Sir H. Bulwer	210
315.	To Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co.	..	17.	Their claim will be duly considered	210
316.	Sir H. Bulwer.. ..	415	6,	Her Majesty's Commissioner will be placed on same footing as Turkish Commissioner	210
317.	„ „	417	7,	Respecting instructions to Turkish Commissioner	214
318.	To Mr. Cole	..	18,	Can give no reply till late Mr. Page's will is proved	214
319.	Lord A. Loftus ..	370	13,	Austrian claims will be officially submitted to Mr. Walne by Austrian Consul-General in Egypt	215
320.	Mr. Fenwick	..	20,	Objecting to Miss Page's being considered heir of her father ..	215
321.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	444	22,	Satisfaction at instructions given to Turkish Commissioner	215
322.	Sir H. Bulwer .	431	14,	Ali Pasha has been sent to Jeddah	215
323.	To Mr. Fenwick ..	..	27.	Receipt of his letter of December 20	216
324.	Mr. Fenwick	..	28,	Requests that something definite may be done respecting annuity to late Mr. Page's heirs ..	216.

No.		No.		Subject.	Page
325.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	444	Dec. 20, 1858	Cadi, Kaimakam, and Commander of troops, will be ordered to remain at Jeddah till the inquiry is completed. Fuad Pasha's defence of Kaimakam . ..	216
326.	M. Musurus . ..	..	Jan. 5, 1859	Sentiments of the Porte respecting bombardment of Jeddah . ..	217
327.	Captain Pullen ..	..	Dec. 9, 1858	Respecting Mr. de Mattos's claim	217
328.	Mr. de Mattos ..	..	Jan. 15, 1859	Wants immediate settlement of his claim	219
329.	Captain Pullen ..	..	Dec. 12, 1858	Has made over affairs of the Commission to Mr. Walne	219
329*.	Consul Walne ..	2	2,	Arrival at Jeddah	220
330.	„ „ ..	4	22.	Proceedings of the Commission ..	220
331.	„ „ ..	5	22.	Receipt of No. 2	224
332.	„ „ ..	6	22,	Receipt of No. 3 respecting Austrian claims	224
333.	„ „ ..	7	24,	Suggestions respecting Jeddah Consulate.	225
334.	„ „ ..	8	24,	Proceedings in regard to Syud Fuzl	225
335.	Admiralty	..	Jan. 15, 1859	Captain Seymour's report of proceedings at Jeddah	226
336.	To Treasury ..	..	17,	Jeddah claims; remittance of 772*l.* on account of Mr. de Mattos and late Mr. Page's heirs .. .	227
337.	To Admiralty ..	..	17,	Letter from Captain Pullen respecting claim of Mr. de Mattos .	228
338.	To India Office ..	..	17.	Letter from Captain Pullen respecting claim of Mr. de Mattos ..	228
339.	To Mr. de Mattos ..	..	17,	Steps taken in regard to coals belonging to him at Jeddah .	228
340.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	17,	Bad conduct of the Porte.. ..	229
341.	To Admiralty ..	..	19,	Captain Pullen has made over to Mr. Walne Jeddah Commissionership	229
342.	„ „ ..	..	19,	Mr. Walne's suggestions respecting naval force in Red Sea	229
343.	„ „ ..	..	20,	British naval forces not to have recourse to hostilities without orders	229
344.	To Earl Cowley ..	97	20,	Proceedings at Jeddah. Divergence of French and English instructions	230
345.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	20,	Agreement with France jointly to press Porte to give its Commissioner full powers	230
346.	Consul Walne ..	9	Dec. 31, 1858	Inclosing late Mr. Page's will ..	230
347.	To Treasury ..	..	Jan. 21, 1859	Forwarding above..	231
348.	To Mr. Cole. ..	..	21.	Late Mr. Page's will sent to the Treasury	231
349.	To Mr. Fenwick ..	..	21,	Ditto	231
350.	Consul Walne ..	10	2,	Proceedings of the Commission. Its Report .. .	232
351.	To Consul Walne ..	15	22,	Receipt of No. 10, approving his proceedings	234
352.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	21,	Orders given to Turkish Commissioner	234
353.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	24,	Turkish Commissioner must be authorized to levy contributions .	234
354.	M. Musurus . ..	..	24,	Orders given to Turkish Commissioner	235
355.	To M. Musurus ..	..	25,	Above orders unsatisfactory. Wishes of Her Majesty's Government	235
356.	Admiralty	..	24,	Proceedings of Captain Pullen in regard to the "Eranee" ..	236
357.	Acting Consul-General Green	Telegraphic	24,	Intelligence from Jeddah.. ..	237
358.	Admiralty	..	28,	Commodore Edgell's report respecting affairs in Red Sea ..	237
359.	To Admiralty ..	..	31,	Arrangements to be made respecting ships of war in Red Sea ..	238
360.	Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	31,	Views of the Porte	239
361.	To Sir H. Bulwer ..	Telegraphic	Feb. 1,	Only part of indemnity need be raised at Jeddah	239
362.	„ „ ..	Telegraphic	1,	Decision of the two Governments respecting indemnity	239

No.		No.		Subject.	Page
363. To Consul Walne	..	16	Feb. 2, 1859	Decision respecting indemnity. Part must be raised at Jeddah ..	239
364. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	1,	Agreement arrived at respecting indemnity.	240
365. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	2,	Above telegram satisfactory ..	240
366. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	1,	As to sparing lives of certain condemned persons	240
367. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	2,	Conditional assent to above request	240
368. „ „	..	Telegraphic	2.	As to fate of persons condemned to death	241
369. Admiralty ..	..	..	2.	Executions at Jeddah ..	241
370. Consul Walne	..	12	Jan. 14,	Proceedings of the Commission. Execution of criminals. Indemnity, &c.	241
371. „ „	..	13	14,	Statement of Jeddah claims ..	249
372. „ „	..	14	14,	Farag Yusur's claim	255
373. „ „	..	15	19,	Receipt of Nos. 4 to 13. Proclamation of Governor of Hedjaz	259
374. „ „	..	16	19,	Receipt of No. 7. Suggestions respecting Syud Fuzl	260
375. To Consul Walne	..	17	Feb. 8,	Receipt of No. 12. Approves proceedings. To send list of those who protected Christians ..	261
376. „ „	..	18	8,	Receipt of statement of claims ..	261
377. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	102	8,	Mr. Walne's proceedings: satisfaction at Hamdi Pasha's conduct. As to rewards to those who protected Christians.	261
378. Admiralty ..	..	..	5,	Commodore Edgell's report of proceedings at Jeddah	262
379. To Admiralty	..	..	8,	For opinion on Farag Yusur's claim	265
380. Sir H. Bulwer	..	98	9,	Instructions to the Turkish Commissioner	265
381. Admiralty ..	..	..	25,	Opinion on Farag Yusur's claim..	266
382. Consul Walne	..	17	Jan. 31,	Steps taken in regard to Syud Fuzl	267
383. „ „	..	18	Feb. 4,	Proceedings at Jeddah. Respecting certain claims	267
384. To Consul Walne	..	19	Mar. 1,	Decision in regard to Farag Yusur's claim	268
385. Treasury ..	..	..	1,	Payments to Mr. de Mattos and Mr. Cole	268
386. To Viscount Chelsea	..	43	5,	Respecting Farag Yusur's claim..	269
387. Admiralty ..	..	..	8,	Farag Yusur had charge of Consulate in 1858	269
388. To Admiralty	..	..	12,	Decision come to in Farag Yusur's case	269
389. India Office	..	..	15,	Recommending case of Miss Page	270
390. Consul Walne	..	19	Feb. 21,	Discussion of claims with Turkish Commissioner	271
391. „ „	..	20	21,	Ruttongy's claim	278
392. Admiralty	..	..	Mar. 16,	Commodore Edgell's report on affairs at Jeddah ..	283
393. To India Office	..	..	16,	Provision for Miss Page	284
394. To Consul Walne	..	20	17,	Agreement with French Government as to Ruttongy's claim ..	284
395. Consul Walne	..	20	16,	Discussion with Turkish Commissioner respecting claims ..	285
396. „ „	..	21	16,	List of persons who protected Christians	291
397. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	189	30,	Bad conduct of the Porte and its officers	294
398. To Law Officers	..	..	4,	As to course to be pursued respecting Sultan's pension for late Mr. Page's heirs	294
399. Law Officers	..	..	24,	Opinion on above..	295
400. To Mr. Fenwick	..	..	28,	How much did late Mr. Page allow his mother?	296
401. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	Apr. 6,	As to commutation of sentence of Jeddah criminals	297
402. „ „	..	Telegraphic	6,	May Jeddah Commission be removed to Constantinople? ..	297
403. To Earl Cowley	..	393	7,	To ascertain views of French Government respecting removal of Jeddah Commission	297

No.		No.		Subject.	Page
404. To Earl Cowley	..	396	Apr. 7, 1859	To ascertain views of French Government respecting commutation of sentence of Jeddah criminals.	297
405. Mr. Fenwick	..	..	7,	Mr. Page allowed his mother 50*l.* a-year	298
406. Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	13,	Porte thinks Jeddah Commission should be removed to Constantinople	298
407. Earl Cowley	..	434	15,	Views of French Government respecting the commutation of sentence	298
408. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	16,	How far sentence of Jeddah criminals may be commuted	298
409. Consul Walne	..	22	Mar. 31,	List of British claims to indemnity	298
410. To Mr. Cole	..	..	Apr. 11,	Opinion of Law Officers respecting provision for Miss Page ..	313
411. Mr. Cole ...	..	..	23,	State of late Mr. Page's affairs ..	314
412. To Law Officers	..	..	28,	To report on Mr. Cole's letter of April 23	314
413. Sir H. Bulwer	..	268	22,	Jeddah affairs. Removal of Commission, &c.	315
414. Consul Walne	..	23	May 5,	Bill for 210*l.* on account of Mr. de Mattos	315
415. Mr. de Mattos	..	20	18,	Inclosing above bill	316
416. Law Officers	..	..	19,	Opinion on Mr. Cole's letter of April 23	316
417. Mr. de Mattos	..	..	20,	Receipt of bill for 210*l.* .. .	316
418. Earl Cowley	..	697	23,	French Government agrees to removal of Jeddah Commission ..	317
419. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	Telegraphic	26,	French Chargé d'Affaires instructed respecting removal of Commission	317
420. To Treasury	..	..	27,	Case of Miss Page	317
421. Treasury ..	..	..	16,	Their Solicitor's report on Miss Page's case	318
422. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	10	28,	Decision of Her Majesty's Government in Miss Page's case..	319
423. Muhammed Muhammed		..	4,	Lost a ship at Jeddah. Wants a salary	319
424. Consul Walne	..	24	17,	Respecting affairs of late Mr. Page	320
425. „ „	..	25	17,	Respecting claim of Said Ahmed Hossein	320
426. „ „	..	26	23,	Despatch to Sir H. Bulwer respecting removal of Commission ..	324
427. To Mr. Cole	..	..	July 11,	Inclosure in No. 424. To communicate with Mr. Walne .	325
428. To Admiralty	..	..	18,	Respecting Muhammed's claim ..	325
429. Admiralty ..	..	..	21,	Observations on further claims ..	326
430. To Earl Cowley	..	180	26,	That French Government give instructions as to settlement of claims	326
431. Sir H. Bulwer	..	45	19,	Note from Fuad Pasha respecting Sultan's pension..	327
432. Earl Cowley	..	374	Aug. 11,	Memorandum from French Government respecting settlement of claims	327
433. To Consul Walne	..	22	16,	Removal of Commission. To send Sir H. Bulwer all papers ..	328
434. „ „	..	23	16,	To report to Sir H. Bulwer on Muhammed's claim	329
435. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	96	16,	Removal of Commission. Instructions to Mr. Walne	329
436. Consul Walne	..	29	18,	Will leave for Constantinople ..	329
437. Prince Vogorides	..	..	27,	Distribution of Sultan's gift to family of late Mr. Page ..	330
438. To Prince Vogorides	..	..	Sept. 3,	Explanation respecting above ..	330
439. Mr. Fenwick	..	..	3,	Urging Mrs. McLean's claim .	330
440. To Mr. Fenwick	..	..	5,	Mrs. McLean's claim has not been lost sight of	331
441. Sir H. Bulwer	..	157	16,	Respecting transfer of Jeddah Commission to Constantinople ..	331
442. To Sir H. Bulwer	..	151	Oct. 1,	May summon Mr. Walne if necessary	332
443. Sir H. Bulwer	.	Telegraphic	7,	Requests instructions	332
444. Mr. Cole ..	..	..	24,	Calling attention to late Mr. Page's affairs	332

No.	No.		Subject.	Page
445. To Mr. Cole ..	..	Oct. 29, 1859	Claims have been transferred to Constantinople	333
446. Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co.	..	26,	Calling attention to their claim ..	333
447. To Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co.	..	29,	Claims have been transferred to Constantinople	334
448. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	195	Nov. 1,	Copies of Nos. 444 and 446 ..	334
449. M. Musurus ..	..	2,	Transmitting Imperial "berats" for Sultan's gift	334
450. Sir H. Bulwer ..	228	Oct. 25,	Has summoned Mr. Walne ..	335
451. To Mr. Cole ..	..	Nov. 5,	Transmitting Imperial "berat" for 430*l.* per annum to Miss Page .	335
452. To Mr. Fenwick ..	..	5,	Imperial "berat" for 50*l.* per annum to Mrs. McLean ..	336
453. To Sir H. Bulwer ..	200	7,	Approves his views contained in his No. 228	336
454. To M. Musurus ..	..	8,	Acknowledging Imperial "berats".	336
455. Mr. Cole	..	7,	Acknowledging "berat" for Miss Page	337
456. Mr. Fenwick ..	..	7,	Acknowledging "berat" for Mrs. McLean	337
457. Consul Walne ..	32	Oct. 31,	Supplementary list of claims ..	337
458. ,, ,, ..	33	Nov. 12,	Departure for Constantinople. Arrangements and payments ..	345
459. To Consul Walne ..	34	Dec. 3,	Approving departure for Constantinople, and arrangements ..	346

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. December 1859.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Papers relating to the Outbreak at Jeddah in June 1858.

No. 1.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Alexandria, July* 6, 1858.

HER Majesty's ship "Cyclops" arrived at Suez from Jeddah on the 3rd instant. On the evening of the 15th June, the Mahometan inhabitants of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul, M. Eveillard, the French Consul, his wife, and about twenty others. The English and French Consulates were plundered. The "Cyclops" was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning, two boats sent to the town were attacked, and obliged to fire on those who endeavoured to intercept their retreat. On the 19th, the Governor-General of the Hedjahs, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men. The "Cyclops" left Jeddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French Interpreter, both badly wounded, and twenty-four others.

No. 2.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 11, 1858.

WE have received, this day, news of the massacre by the Mahometans, on the 15th June, of the Christians at Jeddah, including the English and French Consuls. Inform the Porte that the English, and doubtless the French Government also, will require from it the most ample reparation for this horrid outrage; and that, in the meantime, Her Majesty's frigate in the Red Sea has been ordered to Jeddah to obtain, and if necessary enforce, summary punishment on the murderers of the English and French Consuls.

No. 3.

The Earl of Malmesbury to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, *Foreign Office, July* 11, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordships a copy of a telegram, received at 1·30 A.M. to-day, from Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt,* by which you will perceive that the Mahometan inhabitants of Jeddah rose on the 15th of June, and massacred the Christians, including among their victims the English Vice-Consul and the French Consul. This intelligence was brought to Suez by Her Majesty's steam-frigate "Cyclops,"

* No. 1.

and assuming that that vessel is still in the Red Sea, and that her force is sufficient for the required service, I have to state to your Lordships that it appears desirable that she should be ordered forthwith to repair to Jeddah and obtain summary punishment on the murderers of the English and French Consuls; and that it should be left to the discretion and judgment of the captain of the vessel to use force, if necessary, to secure a compliance with his demand.

And in order that no delay may ensue, I have to suggest to your Lordships that the Admiral at Malta may be instructed by telegraph, which will overtake at Malta the Indian mail of the 9th instant, to send on instructions to the above effect to the captain of the "Cyclops," and to acquaint Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt with the nature of those instructions. Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople will be instructed to demand from the Porte reparation for the outrage on the British and French authorities, and on the Christians at Jeddah in general, and he will be authorized to apprize the Turkish Government of the instructions which are sent to the commander of Her Majesty's frigate in the Red Sea; and Lord Cowley will be desired to inform the French Government of the despatch of the frigate to Jeddah, and that her orders are to act in behalf of French as well as of English interests at that place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 4.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

Foreign Office, July 11, 1858.

(Telegraphic.)

WE have heard this morning of the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah, including the English and French Consuls. We have ordered the British frigate in the Red Sea to proceed at once to Jeddah, and to obtain, and if necessary enforce, summary punishment on the murderers of the two Consuls: and we have informed the Porte that the British, and doubtless the French Government also, will require from it the most ample reparation for this horrible outrage. Inform the French Government.

No. 5.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 13.)

(No. 849.)

Paris, July 12, 1858.

My Lord,

COUNT WALEWSKI being in the country, I have not been able to communicate to his Excellency personally the resolution adopted by Her Majesty's Government in consequence of the horrible outrage committed at Jeddah; but I have informed him, by letter, of the contents of your Lordship's telegram on this subject of this day's date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 6.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(*Received July* 13.)

Admiralty, July 12, 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Earl of Malmesbury's letter of the 11th instant, inclosing a copy of a telegram relative to the massacre of Christians at Jeddah on the 15th June, and stating that his Lordship considers it desirable that Her Majesty's steam-ship "Cyclops" should be ordered forthwith to repair to Jeddah, and obtain summary punishment on the murderers of the English and

French Consuls, and that it should be left to the discretion and judgment of the captain of the ship to use force, if necessary, to secure a compliance with his demand; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that orders have been sent to the Admiral at Malta, by telegraph, to instruct the captain of the "Cyclops" to demand ample punishment on the murderers of the Consuls at Jeddah, using coercive measures, if necessary, for the purpose, and if he considers the force at his disposal sufficient, and exacting the same satisfaction for the murder of French subjects as he may do for the murder of British subjects.

The Admiral at Malta has also been directed, by telegraph, to write to Commodore Watson at Calcutta, and to instruct him either to proceed himself, or to detach an adequate squadron, to the Red Sea, to demand redress for these outrages at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. CORRY.

No. 7.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 14.)

(No. 854.)

My Lord,

Paris, July 13, 1858.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 849 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to apprize your Lordship that Count Walewski has informed me that, on the receipt of my letter relating to the outrage at Jeddah, he immediately sent instructions to Constantinople in the same sense as those transmitted by your Lordship.

If the French Government has a ship of war in the Red Sea, of which Count Walewski is ignorant, the commander will have orders to join Her Majesty's frigate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 8.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 14, 6·7 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, July 13, 1858, 11·50 P.M.

THE Grand Vizier expressed the greatest sorrow at the outrage stated by your Lordship to have been committed at Jeddah. The authorities here have, however, heard nothing on that subject, and wish to doubt the truth of the report which reached England. At the same time they consider the steps which Her Majesty's Government have taken to be perfectly justified by the intelligence it has received; and the Ottoman Porte states generally that should that intelligence be confirmed, it will not only be ready, but desirous, to make every possible reparation.

No. 9.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 14, 10·30 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Pera, July 14, 1858.

(Extract.)

A GENERAL officer is to proceed to Jeddah to inflict summary punishment on the murderers.

No. 10.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 43.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 14, 1858.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 30 of the 12th instant, I transmit, for your information, copies of a despatch from Earl Cowley, and of a letter from the Admiralty,* respecting the orders given, and the measures to be taken, for obtaining redress on account of the late outrages on the British and French Consuls and subjects at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 11.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 103.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July* 6, 1858.

I HAVE informed your Lordship, by telegraphic message, of the arrival at Suez of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," bringing intelligence of the massacre of Christians at Jeddah; Mr. Page, our Acting Vice-Consul, being among the victims. I transmit herewith a copy of the telegram, and also a copy of a letter I have addressed to Captain Pullen.

Captain Pullen's despatch to the Secretary of the Admiralty goes forward by this mail. I inclose a précis of its contents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Acting Consul-General Green to Captain Pullen.

Sir, *Alexandria, July 5,* 1858.

LIEUTENANT WILKINSON delivered to me yesterday evening your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting to me, under flying seal, your despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, describing the deplorable events at Jeddah. This despatch shall be forwarded to Constantinople by the earliest opportunity.

I telegraphed to you this morning, to draw your attention to the fact of the steamer "Lady Canning" having left Suez for Jeddah on the 24th ultimo, with the Moorish Princess. I believe she is not armed, and you will judge whether it is necessary to take any steps to insure the safety of the crew and vessel. I have applied to the Egyptian Transit Administration for free passages for the unfortunate sufferers you have conveyed to Suez. I am not aware of any other steps that can be taken here at present in this matter.

I shall convey the earliest possible information of what has occurred to Her Majesty's Government.

Your despatches for the Lords of the Admiralty and Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris shall be forwarded by the next English steamer to Marseilles.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

---

* Nos. 6 and 7.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Précis of Captain Pullen's Letter to the Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Jeddah, June 25, 1858.

ON the evening of the 15th of June the rising of the Mahometans took place. It originated among the Hadramouts, or mercantile community of Jeddah.

The attacks on the English and French Consulates, and the Christian inhabitants, were simultaneous. The Christians were principally Greeks. Mr. Page, after being cut to pieces, was thrown out of a window. M. Eveillard, the French Consul, was shot, and his wife cut down with a yataghan. The number massacred amounts to twenty-one, and perhaps more.

Heard of the rising at 9·30 P.M., when two naked Greeks came on board in a small canoe. Later at night two more came off.

The officers of the vessel had been in the bazars up to 6 P.M., without observing anything unusual. Thought the Government would be able to afford sufficient protection.

Next morning, not seeing the flag-staffs of the Consulates, went with two armed boats towards shore. Attacked by the natives, who fired into us, and tried to intercept our retreat through the reefs. Were obliged to fire; killed one, and wounded three.

Wrote to the Kaimakam, asking after the English and French Consuls.

Heard from the harbour-master of the fate of these two functionaries. Miss Eveillard, the French Consul's daughter, wounded, but in the Kaimakam's harem, with her maid. M. Emerat, French dragoman, also alive, but badly wounded.

As soon as the rising took place (8,000 people), the Kaimakam went with some soldiers to the French Consulate, and sent an officer and men to the English Consulate. The English Vice-Consul was killed before their arrival, and the French Consul and wife were murdered in the presence of the Kaimakam, without being able to assist them.

The object of the rising said to be the extermination of Christians in the Holy Land. Learnt that some Christians were hid in the town.

Awaited the arrival of the Governor-General from Mecca, expected on the 19th.

Learnt, on the 20th, that he had arrived.

Demanded, in the name of the Christian world, that justice should be done.

On the 22nd the Pasha called on me, and requested that the ship "Eranee" should be delivered up to him, and at his urgent written solicitation gave her up.

Held him responsible for the ship till the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

Have given a passage to Suez to a Turkish courier with despatches for Constantinople.

The papers of the ship "Eranee," and the documents connected with her seizure, were destroyed at the English Consulate on the 15th. The Pasha states that the seizure of the "Eranee" was the cause of the massacre. The papers of twenty other British ships were also destroyed at the Consulate. Both the owners of the "Eranee" are British subjects.

The Pasha states that Saleli Ben Johur, one of the owners of the "Eranee," is an Ottoman subject, although his vessel sailed under British colours. Up to the 15th he was considered British. The Pasha wrongly states that the "Eranee" only reassumed Turkish colours. By her register it appears she was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire (America), and seems to have been since owned by persons entitled by law to be owners of British ships.

The proceedings on the "Eranee," by the Kaimakam's Commercial Court, were protested against by Furudj Yusu (acting for Mr. Page during his short absence), on the plea of its incompetency to judge between two British subjects. Saleli Ben Johur said he would become an Ottoman subject, and the Kaimakam allowed him to hoist the Turkish flag, but, on Furudj Yusu's renewed protest, ordered him to haul it down. He again, however, after twelve days, hoisted

the Turkish flag, and Mr. Page, being then returned, the matter was inquired into by him.

The Pasha first offered to me to send the parties concerned in these affairs to Constantinople, but immediately afterwards retracted his offer on the ground of the principal witness, Furadj Yusu, being his banker.

The Pasha tries to make it appear that the seizure of the "Eranee" was the cause of the massacre. Not so. The English Consul would, in that case, have only been murdered.

The most probable causes assigned are, that the Mahometans have viewed with bitterness Christians in their Holy Land, and this rising has for long been anticipated.

A report is current that a Holy Sheikh from Delhi had arrived at Mecca with sixty followers. This is doubtful.

It is said that Saleli Said Ben Johur, Sheikh Abdalgafar, Abdallah Moustessib (head of police), Sayd Cngalif, and Sheikh Ali Bushbrahim Cadri Mollah (priest), incited the people to commit these outrages.

The Vakeel of the Grand Sceriff also urged the massacre of all who would not embrace Islamism.

Twenty-two English ships are now at Jeddah, and thirty more in the Red Sea, bound to Suez.

On account of the weakness of the Turkish authorities in the Red Sea, Christians are subjected to every kind of exaction and persecution.

The whole of the remaining Christians, twenty-six in number, are now on board.

No. 12.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 104.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July 7, 1858.*

YESTERDAY evening I received a letter (of which I inclose a copy) from Mr. Vice-Consul West, dated Suez, the 5th instant, drawing my attention to the unprotected state of the Christian inhabitants of Suez, and the necessity of precautionary measures, owing to the considerable number of boatmen from Jeddah and the coast of Arabia, who frequent the port of Suez.

At the same time as I received Mr. West's letter, Captain Johnson and Messrs. Barker and Co., communicated to me letters they had received from Suez, describing a very bad feeling against the Christians to exist in the bazaar of that town.

Although I had not much hope of finding the Viceroy in the evening, and his movements being so uncertain, I immediately started for Mex (four miles from this Consulate), where it was understood he had been spending the day. On my arrival there, I learnt that he had left for his residence at Gabarri, to which place I followed him, and at last met him in that vicinity driving in his carriage. Taking the liberty of stopping his Highness, I communicated to him the information that had reached me, and pointed out the necessity of immediate measures being taken. The Viceroy invited me into his carriage, which he ordered to drive to the Electric Telegraph Office at the railway station. On our arrival there, a message from Captain Pullen, of the "Cyclops," which had just reached, was delivered to me, and I translated its contents to the Viceroy. I transmit a copy of it, by which your Lordship will observe that, one day later than Mr. West's letter, the uneasiness respecting the excitement against all Christians had evidently increased; that Captain Pullen had called on the Governor with the English and French Vice-Consuls, and that the Governor had stated that he had applied to the Government for an additional force. The Viceroy immediately telegraphed to Cairo and Suez for information, and as he assured me that every possible precaution should be taken, and that no one need be under any alarm, I took leave of his Highness, thanking him for the promptitude with which he had acted.

Captain Pullen having mentioned that he had visited the Governor in company with the French Vice-Consul, I called on M. Subatier, and communicated to him the telegraphic message I had received, and also the steps I had taken in the matter.

On my return home I found a despatch from Mr. Consul Walne, of which I inclose a copy, dated Cairo the 5th instant, by which it would seem that he is under considerable alarm as to the safety of the Christians generally at Cairo. As this is a subject which concerns us all alike, I shall consult my principal foreign colleagues as to the steps it is desirable to take; for it would no doubt be mischievous in the extreme to raise a panic by any hasty or injudicious proceedings.

The case at Suez is quite different, and required immediate measures to be taken, especially as, from information which has reached me, the events at Jeddah may, I think, be attributed to the jealousy with which the seafaring population, and particularly the owners of the country vessels, who derive a large revenue from the conveyance of Hadjis between Suez and Jeddah, view the establishment of the steamers of the Medjidie Company, one of which has already reached Suez.

The number of Jeddah boatmen at Suez, I am assured may be about 500. Our establishments there consist of the agencies and stores of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Australian Company, the British Military Hospital, the East India Company's agency and Post Office, the hotel, besides a considerable number of Englishmen employed in the Transit and Telegraph Administrations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Vice-Consul West to Acting Consul-General Green.

Sir, *Suez, July 5, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to your consideration, that the present unprotected state of the Christian inhabitants of Suez (the Governor being totally unprovided with a sufficient staff of military or police to maintain order in the event of the slightest open show of disaffection in the bazar), and our continual communications with Jeddah, from whence a considerable number of boatmen and others are daily arriving, would render it desirable that some precautionary measures were taken by the local authorities to insure the maintenance of order; the more especially that the reports lately brought from Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," have not, it would appear, failed to cause a rather undesirable show of satisfaction among that portion of the population most to be dreaded in the event of any disturbance. I allude principally to the boatmen from Jeddah and the coast of Arabia, and others who are in daily and direct communication with the Hadrmooths of Jeddah.

Having on a former occasion experienced some slight disturbance here, when native Christians, and even Europeans, were openly insulted by a number of natives apparently assembled for the purpose, I consider it my duty, in consequence of the late disturbances at Jeddah, to submit, for your consideration, that some little show of the more immediate power of the Egyptian Government to protect the lives and property of those confiding in the undisturbed state of the country, might, at this isolated place, prove a most desirable measure for the Government of his Highness to adopt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. WEST.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Captain Pullen to Acting Consul-General Green.

(Telegraphic) *Suez, July 6, 1858.*

IT was my intention to come across to-day; but from the excited state of the people here, the Jeddah boatmen in particular, respecting the event at that

place, and no force to check or quell any rising, I do not consider it prudent to leave.

I would recommend, that application be made to the authorities for a sufficient force to be sent as a police. I have waited on the Governor with Mr. West, and the Representative of the French Consulate, respecting these reports. He assures me of being in a position to keep order and protect life; but at the same time has applied by telegraph for a body to act as police force. He already has, he considers, hardly sufficient; and consisting chiefly of Irregular Cavalry, Europeans, and Bashi-Bozouks. You, therefore, consider all these circumstances.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Consul Walne to Acting Consul-General Green.

Cairo, July 5, 1858.

Sir,

THE intelligence received from Jeddah, two days since, of the fearful massacre which took place in that town on the 15th ultimo, has not failed to produce a most painful impression on the European and, in general, the Christian population of Cairo; and those who are best acquainted with Egypt are not without some alarm as to the influence which the news may have on the Mussulman fanaticism of this city, which is well known not to be extinct, though, under the stern rule of Mehemet Ali and the strong Governments of his successors, Ibrahim and Abbas, it has been checked and held under control.

There can be little doubt that, from the breaking out of the revolt in India, in which Moslems have taken such a prominent part, there has been here a certain sympathy of Mussulman feeling with that movement; and there is reason to suppose than Indian and Persian partisans have done their best to increase, if not to excite, that sympathy.

A question very naturally arises: Is the Local Government, which is exclusively Moslem, in a position at the present time to afford to the Christian population that amount of protection which it has enjoyed for the last forty years? The only answer that could be given by nine persons out of ten is, not only that the authorities here cannot be relied on for such protection: but that, in fact, there exists in Cairo little more than the name or semblance of government.

In the *personnel* of the Cairo Administrations, as they formerly existed, in the material force at their disposal, the Christian communities had some guarantee that at least active and prompt measures would be taken to suppress incendiarism, pillage, and attempts at massacre; but I must freely confess that, in the present state of things, I see neither in the *personnel* of the authorities, nor in the few miserable policemen and soldiers within their call, any sufficient security against one or all of these calamities.

Formerly the Christians were assembled in particular quarters, with a certain amount of organization for defence; they are now, to a considerable extent, scattered; and the protection which they have so long enjoyed has led to the abandonment of all organization, and to the neglect of all appliances of defence, even in the quarters which are still exclusively Christian.

Taking into consideration the great interests which the British and Ionian residents have at stake, and the danger to which those interests may be exposed, I feel that I should not do my duty if I did not call your early attention to a subject which is now uppermost in the mind of every foreign resident; and I do so with a hope that, by your intervention in the proper quarters, suitable measures may be taken to ward off evils which are too much within the compass of possibility not to merit the most serious attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 13.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Acting Consul-General Green.

(No. 27.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1858.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 104 of the 7th instant, respecting the bad feeling existing against the Christians at Suez and Cairo; and I have to instruct you to urge upon the Egyptian Government the necessity of not only protecting the Christians in case of an attack, but of preventing any outbreak by vigorous measures.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 14.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 666.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1858.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria,* on the subject of the recent massacre of the Christians at Jeddah, and the state of feeling existing towards the Christians at Cairo and Suez, together with copies of instructions which I have in consequence addressed to Sir H. Bulwer and Mr. Green.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 15.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1858, 3 P.M.

THE accounts from Jeddah and Suez, by Captain Pullen, of the "Cyclops," show the worst anti-Christian spirit as existing in those places, and complete inefficiency in the authorities. We cannot be trifled with on this case of Jeddah, and even great political objects, as they regard our alliance with the Porte, must yield to the paramount principle of supporting Christian and British prestige in those regions.

It is not enough to send a General to Jeddah. Troops are wanted there, but, above all, a public execution of the murderers immediately. The Pasha must have the power of life and death given him at once, without tedious references to Constantinople. We have ordered three ships, with Marines, to Jeddah, and shall seize the place if justice is not speedily obtained. You will state this to the Grand Vizier, and without reserve, and insist without intermission.

No. 16.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 17, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to inclose, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, with reference to the letters from this office of the 14th instant, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris,‡ reporting the steps taken by the French Government relative to the outrage at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* Nos. 11 and 12. † Nos. 13 and 15. ‡ No. 7.

No. 17.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 867.)

Paris, July 16, 1858.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, a leading article upon the massacre at Jeddah, together with a letter from Alexandria on the same subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of July 16, 1858.

Paris, le 15 *Juillet*, 1858.

LA correspondance arrivée ce matin fait connaître les scènes affreuses dont Djeddah a été le théâtre dans la soirée du 15 Juin. Une multitude, saisie d'un fanatisme furieux, s'est portée sur le Consulat d'Angleterre; et, après avoir égorgé M. Page, Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique, elle a envahi la maison consulaire de France et a fait subir le même sort à l'Agent Français, M. Eveillard, et à sa femme. Les Consulats ont été pillés et complétement dévastés. Une partie de la population Chrétienne de la ville a été à son tour égorgée, et le reste n'a échappé qu'à la faveur de la nuit.

Ces actes d'atroce barbarie, qui dépassent ceux des plus mauvais jours du fanatisme Musulman et qu'on aurait cru désormais impossibles, ont causé en France et en Angleterre la plus pénible impression. Ils commandent une éclatante et prompte satisfaction; le Gouvernement de l'Empereur et celui de Sa Majesté Britannique prennent des mesures de concert pour qu'elle soit telle que l'exigent l'honneur de leurs pavillons et l'énormité de l'attentat dont leurs agents ont été victimes.

Le Gouvernement Ottoman est également intéressé à ce que justice soit faite, et son empressement dans cette grave circonstance ne saurait être mis en doute. Nous apprenons déjà qu'à la première nouvelle des événements il a résolu d'envoyer immédiatement à Djeddah un officier général autorisé à rechercher les coupables et à leur infliger un châtiment exemplaire, sans avoir besoin d'en référer à Constantinople.

ALEXANDRIE, *le* 6 *Juillet*.—De déplorables événements viennent de s'accomplir à Djeddah. Dans la soirée du 15 Juin, le Consul de France et le Vice-Consul d'Angleterre ont été massacrés dans leurs maisons par une bande d'assassins fanatiques qui, pendant plusieurs heures, ont couru sus à la population Chrétienne et pillé ses habitations et ses comptoirs. Voici sur ce drame et les circonstances qui en ont été le prétexte, des informations dont je puis vous garantir la parfaite exactitude:

M. Eveillard, Consul de France, et M. Page, Vice-Consul d'Angleterre, étaient arrivés ensemble à Djeddah, le 4 Juin, sur la frégate à vapeur Anglaise le "Cyclops," venant de Suez. Il s'y trouvait sur rade, en ce moment, un navire de commerce que le Consulat d'Angleterre avait mis précédemment sous séquestre et adjugé, après procès, à deux négociants de cette résidence, placés, comme l'ancien propriétaire, sous sa juridiction. La compétence de l'autorité Anglaise, en pareil cas, ne pouvait être contestée, car le bâtiment en question, construit sur le sol Anglais, avait toujours navigué sous le pavillon et sous la protection de l'Angleterre.

Cependant, en l'absence de M. Page et malgré les protestations de l'agent chargé par lui des affaires de son Consulat, le Cadi de Djeddah avait annulé le jugement du tribunal Consulaire et ordonné la restitution du navire. En conséquence, le nouveau propriétaire avait été dépossédé à son tour, en vertu de cette singulière décision. Son adversaire, ramené à bord en triomphe, amenait le jour même, aux cris d'approbation de la population Musulmane, le pavillon

Anglais, et hissait à sa place le pavillon Ottoman. A son retour, M. Page, informé de ce qui s'était passé, s'adressait immédiatement au Gouverneur-Général pour obtenir justice et réparation. Puis, ses protestations et ses démarches n'ayant produit aucun résultat, il réclamait le concours et l'appui du bâtiment de Sa Majesté Britannique le "Cyclops." Un Conseil, présidé par le Commandant de ce bâtiment, était tenu au Consulat d'Angleterre, et ce Conseil décidait, à l'unanimité, que le pavillon Ottoman devait être amené à son tour, et que le pavillon Anglais devait reprendre son ancienne place à l'arrière du navire contesté.

La décision du Conseil fut exécutée par les embarcations du "Cyclops" dans la matinée du 15 Juin. Cette nouvelle, répandue sur-le-champ dans les divers quartiers de la ville, y produisit une vive effervescence. Cependant il ne semblait pas que les dispositions hostiles de la population dussent amener un danger réel et immédiat. Tout-à-coup, vers les six heures du soir, une troupe nombreuse, armée de sabres et de pistolets, se porta rapidement dans la direction du Consulat d'Angleterre. Les portes en furent enfoncées. M. Page reposait en ce moment. Réveillé en sursaut, sans avoir la conscience du péril dont il était menacé, il sortit de sa chambre en toute hâte et à moitié nu, pour voir par lui-même quelle pouvait être la cause du tumulte qu'il entendait. Les assassins avaient déjà envahi la pièce voisine; M. Page était sans armes; ses domestiques et ses cawas avaient pris la fuite: il ne put donc opposer aucune résistance. En un instant il fut criblé de blessures, achevé sur place, puis jeté par la fenêtre et mis en pièces.

En même temps on se jetait sur sa maison, et l'on brisait ses meubles et particulièrement sa caisse, qui contenait en ce moment des sommes considérables; le mât de son pavillon était abattu et foulé aux pieds.

Cet assassinat et ces excès ne devaient pas satisfaire la foule ameutée. Depuis quelque temps, la prospérité toujours croissante de la Colonie Européenne, la création de nouveaux comptoirs, la présence plus fréquente de bateaux-à-vapeur, avaient irrité au dernier point la population de Djeddah. L'occasion était bonne de se débarrasser d'un seul coup de tous les infidèles, et ces fanatiques s'empressèrent de la mettre à profit. Après la dévastation du Consulat Anglais, l'émeute se précipita vers la maison Consulaire de France, située à l'autre extrémité de la ville. Il était environ six heures et demie. M. Eveillard revenait de la promenade avec sa femme, sa fille, et M. Emerat, son Chancelier. Il ne savait encore rien de ce qui s'était passé chez son collègue. Il fut donc comme lui pris au dépourvu. Le Consulat fut envahi à la fois par la porte donnant sur la rue et par la terrasse sur laquelle se trouvait le pavillon. Madame Eveillard tomba la première sous les coups des assaillants. Après quelques minutes de résistance, M. Eveillard, malade, presque infirme, hors d'état de se défendre, subit le même sort, malgré l'énergique dévouement de sa fille, Mademoiselle Eveillard, jeune personne de vingt ans, qui lutta avec le courage du désespoir pour empêcher les assassins de frapper son père. Blessée elle-même en se défendant, elle était sur le point de succomber, lorsque, secourue par M. Emerat, qui, de l'escalier qu'il disputait marche à marche, s'était empressé, en entendant les cris des victimes, d'accourir à l'étage supérieur, elle put, grâce aux soins d'une esclave, se sauver dans un harem du voisinage.

Resté seul, M. Emerat pouvait se sauver par les terrasses. Il n'en eut même pas la pensée. Son janissaire et un Algérien, depuis longtemps à son service, se battaient sur l'escalier; il ne voulut pas abandonner ces fidèles serviteurs et revint immédiatement prendre sa place à leurs côtés. Secondé avec un rare dévouement par les deux cawas dont je viens de parler, il parvint, pendant un quart d'heure, à soutenir cette lutte inégale dans l'étroit escalier de la maison Consulaire. Mais que pouvaient ces trois hommes contre une foule toujours croissante? Après avoir tué de sa propre main plusieurs des assaillants, M. Emerat, criblé de blessures, fut abattu lui-même d'un coup de sabre sur la tête.

Il eût infailliblement péri, si ses deux compagnons n'étaient parvenus, au grand péril de leur vie, à le transporter, par une fenêtre, dans la maison adjacente, qui se trouvait être celle du Commandant-en-chef de la garnison.

Le Consulat de France fut traité comme l'avait été le Consulat d'Angleterre. La maison fut mise au pillage. Il n'en restait que les murs, lorsque, quelques jours après, à l'arrivée du Gouverneur-Général, le commandant du "Cyclops" rentra dans la ville de Djeddah pour rendre les derniers honneurs aux victimes.

Pendant la nuit du 15 au 16 Juin, les furieux continuèrent à faire main basse sur les Chrétiens, sans distinction d'âge ni de sexe; d'après des renseignements fournis par le commandant du "Cyclops," vingt-quatre personnes seraient tombées sous leurs coups. Le reste de la Colonie parvint à gagner la frégate à la nage, pendant la nuit.

M. Emerat et Mademoiselle Eveillard ont été transportés à Suez par le "Cyclops." Ils viennent d'arriver à Alexandrie. Ils s'embarqueront l'un et l'autre sur le bâteau des Messageries Impériales qui part pour Marseille le 13 de ce mois. Mademoiselle Eveillard a reçu une large blessure à la joue.

Au départ du "Cyclops," il ne restait plus à Djeddah aucune autorité Européenne. Ce bâtiment retournera sur les lieux dans quelques jours.—*Correspondance particulière.*

No. 18.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 875.)

Paris, July 16, 1858.

My Lord,

FUAD PASHA sent me this morning the inclosed telegraphic despatch, relating to the late events at Jeddah, which I transmit to your Lordship, although you will have been apprised of its contents by M. Musurus.

I told his Excellency yesterday, that unless the Porte showed determination and alacrity in avenging this outrage on humanity, he might depend upon it that no political interests would induce Her Majesty's Government to maintain amicable relations with the Ottoman Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 18.

The Grand Vizier to Fuad Pasha.

Le 4 Zilhidjé, 1274.

(Télégraphique.)

UN Commissaire Impérial choisi parmi les officiers généraux de l'armée vient d'être nommé pour se rendre immédiatement à Djeddah.

Il est chargé de faire une enquête sévère et autorisé à punir les coupables d'après la loi martiale, sans avoir besoin d'en référer à la Sublime Porte. Ainsi, une satisfaction immédiate sera donnée.

No. 19.

Messrs. Sale, Worthington, & Shipman to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 17.)

Manchester, July 16, 1858.

My Lord,

WE venture to trouble your Lordship with a communication as to the position of the firm of Douca Paleologo and Co., at Jeddah, in consequence of the outrage perpetrated by the Mahometan insurgents there.

The principal of the firm, Mr. Douca Paleologo, is a subject of Her Majesty, having obtained a certificate of naturalization upwards of twelve years ago.

Since that time the firm has carried on an extensive business at Manchester, and has had for many years branch houses at Alexandria and Cairo, and since January 1857, at Jeddah; Mr. Paleologo himself being the British Vice-Consul at Lemnos.

Our clients have shipped large quantities of British manufactured goods to the above places, and at the time of the outbreak at Jeddah a partner in the firm was resident there. They have a large interest there in goods and debts due to the firm, and at the time of the outbreak were expecting considerable remittances to this country.

Their resident partner, Mr. John Moldovano, was compelled by the outbreak to fly from the place, leaving their property at the mercy of the insurgents, and took refuge on board Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops."

At present our clients are, of necessity, unable to furnish precise details of the losses sustained in consequence of the outbreak; but they have instructed us to lay the present statement before your Lordship, in the hope that an indemnity for any losses they may sustain will be enforced in due course.

We have, &c.

(Signed) SALE, WORTHINGTON, & SHIPMAN.

No. 20.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 17, 4·50 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Therapia, July 16, 1858, 4 P.M.

I HAVE myself just received accounts from Jeddah, which are most unsatisfactory.

I will see the Grand Vizier immediately, to insist on fullest justice [being] done in the promptest manner.

No. 21.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 17, 6·10 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Therapia, July 16, 1858, 6 P.M.

ISMAIL PASHA, General of Division, starts immediately for Jeddah. He is the bearer of a firman for the summary punishment of the murderers. The Governor writes that most of the ringleaders have been arrested, and are in custody.

The Porte did intend sending 2,000 troops from Egypt; and I shall insist on this being done, although the Grand Vizier seems to think that it will not be necessary.

No. 22.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 18, 11·50 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Therapia, July 17, 1858, 11·30 P.M.

I HAD, last night, a long conversation with the Grand Vizier with reference to the massacre at Jeddah, and his Highness, whose horror is unfeigned, will do all in his power to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government; and the Sultan's Secretary has also called upon me this morning, on the part of His Majesty, to say that His Majesty was still suffering from the shock which the news had given him, and to assure me that there was nothing which he would not do to testify his own feeling, and satisfy the British Government.

I urged on both occasions the necessity of sending off Ismail Pasha with full powers, without delay, and with a reinforcement of troops. The Sultan's Secretary, as well as the Grand Vizier, assured me that Ismail Pasha would start immediately, with the powers required, and that troops should be also sent, unless the Porte was fully convinced that they were not necessary.

I have promised that Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt will aid the Pasha by every means at his disposal, in arriving as soon as possible at his destination.

The murderers will be tried by military law, and their fate decided without reference to Constantinople.

The Grand Vizier thinks, moreover, that Namick Pasha, under such extraordinary circumstances, was wrong in not taking upon himself the responsibility of summarily punishing the offenders, who, he says, were mere rabble; all the respectable inhabitants deprecating in the strongest manner the massacre that took place.

No. 23.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 19, 5 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, July* 17, 1858, 11·58 P.M.

IT may be necessary to define the exact reparation we should receive for the outrages [at] Jeddah. I have not yet done so, because I thought it might have been already done by Her Majesty's Government, and because I think that it would be well that the two Governments of France and England [should] agree as to the precise reparation to be exacted; but I am of opinion that the Kaimakam should be dismissed, the ringleaders undergo publicly the punishments due to their crimes, and a suitable pension be allotted to the relatives of the deceased. The conduct of Namick Pasha will require further explanation. The vessel delivered up to the Turkish authorities should have the British flag rehoisted, until the question concerning it be fully investigated and legally disposed of. I shall confer with the French Ambassador on the subject.

No. 24.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 19, 9·15 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, July* 18, 1858, *noon.*

ISMAIL PASHA starts this afternoon with full powers and troops for Jeddah.

No. 25.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 19, 10·10 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, July* 18, 1858, 4 P.M.

M. THOUVENEL and myself are of opinion that, besides the punishment of the offenders, an investigation into the conduct of the local authorities of Jeddah should take place, an indemnity be accorded to the families of the sufferers, and a contribution levied upon the inhabitants of the place, which would make them interested in its future tranquillity. The Turkish flag should at once be withdrawn from the "Emance," and the fate of that vessel remain suspended until the question concerning her is decided.

No. 26.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 106.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July* 10, 1858.

WITH reference to Mr. Walne's letter, of which I transmitted a copy to your Lordship in my despatch No. 104 of the 7th instant, I have now the honour to state that having spoken to M. Sabatier on the subject of the uneasiness felt at Cairo, he informed me that the French Consul had also written to him in the same sense as Mr. Walne, but that he did not attach much importance to the alarm felt there, as the Europeans are too numerous in Egypt for the Arabs to risk committing any acts of violence towards them.

I observed to M. Sabatier that, without displaying any alarm, I thought that in speaking to the Viceroy it could do no harm to allude to such reports having reached us, and he agreed with me that it was desirable.

At an interview I had with the Viceroy, the day before yesterday, I told his Highness that Mr. Walne had expressed some apprehension to me as to the feelings of the Mussulman population of Cairo towards the Christians. The Viceroy said he had heard that the English and French Consuls had written to this effect; but that he could not feel the slightest uneasiness himself as to the population of Cairo, which is extremely peaceable, and that he was in a position

to crush any attempt at disorder in five minutes. He, however, added that he had warned the authorities to be vigilant, and that he was about to strengthen the garrison. His Highness also said that he had sent a company of Regulars to Suez.

Mr. Walne writes to me on the 8th instant:—"The police here appear a little more on the alert than usual." I hope the natural excitement on the receipt of the intelligence from Jeddah will gradually subside.

Captain Pullen, who arrived here yesterday from Suez, informs me that he met the troops on their way there, and that the number of English steamers and sailing-vessels in that port are sufficient to remove any uneasiness as to the safety of the Europeans.

At Captain Pullen's request I have addressed a letter to him, stating that I think it is desirable that the "Cyclops" should not leave Suez until Her Majesty's Government has had an opportunity of communicating with him, after the receipt of his despatches reporting the events at Jeddah.

The impression conveyed by the conversations I have held with Captain Pullen is, that the Turkish authorities might, by a display of the slightest energy, had they been so disposed, have prevented the massacre of the Christians, and that, having cannon at their disposal, a shot or two would have dispersed the rioters in a moment. That the rising was talked of long before, was anticipated by the late Mr. Page, and that the proceedings of the Naval Court on the ship "France," which took place on the 15th, and to which the Governor-General attributes the massacre, could therefore have had little or nothing to do with it. That both the owners of the "France" were registered as such at Calcutta, and that the attack on the boats of the "Cyclops," on the morning of the 16th, was a most open and daring outrage by a numerous body of the natives; nothing but the courage and coolness of those in the boats enabling them to escape.

I also am happy to learn from Captain Pullen that the "Lady Canning" is armed with four guns, and that no apprehension need be felt respecting her.

Captain Pullen further informs me that should it be considered necessary to have recourse to any measures at Jeddah, of an offensive character, the "Cyclops" is well adapted, and perfectly competent to perform, any such service that might be required of her; that by lightening his vessel he can get her very close to the shore; that she is very heavily armed, and has also 24-pounder howitzers for the boats.

The Hadjees will commence arriving here, on their return, in about six weeks. I am assured that they are more numerous this year than has ever been previously known.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 27.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 676.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 19, 1858.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency copies of various telegrams which I have received from Sir Henry Bulwer,* respecting the massacre at Jeddah and the reparation which should be demanded from the Porte.

Your Excellency will perceive by the telegram dated July 17, 11·58 P.M., that Sir Henry Bulwer considered that we should demand that the Kaimakam should be dismissed, the ringleaders publicly punished, and a suitable pension allotted to the relatives of the deceased; that the conduct of Namick Pasha should be explained, and the vessel which is stated to have caused the disturbance be replaced under the British flag.

By his subsequent telegram of July 18, 4 P.M., it appears that Sir Henry Bulwer has conferred with the French Ambassador, and that the latter is of opinion that, besides the punishment of the offenders, an investigation into the conduct of the local authorities should take place, an indemnity be grant[ed] to the families of the sufferers, and a contribution levied on the inhabitants of

* Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Jeddah, and also that the Turkish flag should be withdrawn from the vessel pending the discussion as to her ultimate fate.

Her Majesty's Government are disposed to be satisfied with an amount of reparation embracing these several points; but before I instruct Sir Henry Bulwer, I think it desirable that your Excellency should ascertain the opinion of the French Government, and, if Count Walewski concurs, you may acquaint Sir Henry Bulwer, by telegraph, with the conclusion at which the two Governments have arrived.

I inclose a copy of a despatch which I have this morning received from Mr. Green,* respecting the measures taken for the security, if put in peril, of the Christians in Egypt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 28.

Mr. Hammond to the Queen's Advocate.

Foreign Office, July 19, 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you a letter from Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman,† claiming an indemnity for their clients, Douca Paleologo and Company, on account of any losses which they may have sustained through the late outbreak at Jeddah.

The applicants assert Mr. Douca Paleologo to be a naturalized British subject; and I am to request that you will take their application into your consideration, and inform Lord Malmesbury what answer should, in your opinion, be returned to it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 29.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Foreign Office, July 19, 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Green respecting the late outbreak at Jeddah,* and I am to request that you will call their Lordships' attention to Captain Pullen's statement to Mr. Green as to the facility of taking the "Cyclops" close to Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 30.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 882.)

Paris, July 18, 1858.

My Lord,

CAPTAIN PULLEN, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," having, with much courtesy and forethought, furnished me with copies of his despatches to the Admiralty respecting the late events at Jeddah, I have communicated them to Count Walewski.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

---

* No. 26. † No. 12.

No. 31.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 885.)

Paris, July 18, 1858.

My Lord,

COUNT WALEWSKI has instructed the Duc de Malakoff to propose to your Lordship that the town of Jeddah should be put under contribution by the Governments of England and France, with a view of obtaining compensation for the families of the unfortunate victims of the 14th of May. His Excellency is of opinion that, besides the execution of the murderers, some punishment ought to be inflicted on the town as a warning.

The Emperor has ordered some ships into the Red Sea, but some time must elapse before they can arrive there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 32.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 20.)

(No. 887.)

Paris, July 19, 1858.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, announcing the mission of a Commissioner from the Porte to Jeddah, and also a description of that port, extracted from the "Moniteur" of yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 32.

Telegraphic Despatch.

Constantinople, le 16 Juillet, 1858.

KEMAL EFFENDI a reçu la soumission des insurgés, et on lui expédie l'ordre de retirer les troupes. Deux bataillons reviendront par mer à Constantinople; le reste ira en Bosnie.

Un Commissaire de la Porte part pour Djeddah avec pleins pouvoirs pour le jugement et l'exécution des coupables.

Inclosure 2 in No. 32.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of July 19, 1858.

DJEDDAH.—LES déplorables événements dont cette ville vient d'être le théâtre prêtent un vif intérêt aux renseignements suivants, que nous empruntons aux derniers voyages dans la Mer Rouge, et particulièrement à MM. Ferret et Galinier.

Djeddah, située par le 21° 30' de latitude nord, est assise sur la rive orientale du Golfe Arabique. Placée à deux jours de marche de la Mecque, elle doit à sa position avantageuse, qui lui donne le privilége d'approvisionner la ville sainte, d'être un des ports les plus importants du Hedjaz. Vue de la mer, avec ses maisons blanches et ses nombreux minarets, elle offre un aspect agréable. Il semble qu'entré dans la ville, on y va trouver l'ordre et la propreté; on débarque et l'illusion cesse. Les rues sont étroites, les maisons tombent souvent en ruine; on ne voit nulle part aucun monument remarquable. Point de pavé, point d'éclairage, cela va sans dire. Le bazar seul mérite de fixer l'attention par la disposition et l'heureux arrangement de ses magasins.

Les Turcs donnent à Djeddah le nom de forteresse, mais la ville n'est pas sérieusement défendue. "Le premier vaisseau Européen qui paraîtrait devant ses murs surmontés de petites tourelles et garnis au hasard de quelques canons inoffensifs, y entrerait dans quelques heures sans perdre un matelot. Telle est l'imprévoyance des habitants, qu'ils n'ont pas même mis à l'abri d'un coup de main les citernes situées en dehors de son enceinte. Or, ces citernes fournissent,

du moins en grande partie, l'eau nécessaire à la consommation journalière de la ville." Ainsi disent MM. Ferret et Galinier.

Les mêmes voyageurs s'étendent un peu plus loin sur la population de Djeddah, qui est d'environ 20,000 âmes; mais ce chiffre se trouve presque porté au double pendant la durée du pélerinage. "A l'époque de notre séjour," disent-ils, "on reconnaît à chaque pas, dans les rues, des pélerins de toutes les parties de l'Orient. On y voyait l'Ethiopien, drapant à la Romaine sa longue toile blanche; le pélerin de la Perse, revêtu d'un costume magnifique; l'Arménien, à la robe flottante; le Maugrebin du Maroc, enveloppé de son immense bournous; le nègre du Sénégal, le Bédouin du désert, le marchand de Moussoul, le lascar de l'Inde, et l'enfant des îles Malaises. Après les fêtes de l'Arafat, la plupart des pélerins retournent dans leur pays.

"Néanmoins, soit lassitude, soit désir de demeurer plus longtemps sur le territoire sacré, un certain nombre, chaque année, différent leur départ de plusieurs mois, épousent des esclaves Gallas, deviennent pères, et finissent souvent par s'établir à Djeddah. De là cette foule d'éléments hétérogènes dont se compose la population. Presque tous les habitants, si vous en exceptez quelques familles de Shérifs, sont étrangers ou de souche étrangère."

M. Fresnel, Consul de France à Djeddah, à l'époque où les deux voyageurs le traversèrent, a dressé un tableau du commerce de cette ville, d'où il résulte qu'elle tire par an de l'Inde, du Golfe Persique, des côtes en dehors du détroit, du Yemen, de la côte d'Afrique et Iambo, de Suez, et de l'intérieur, pour 2,210,890 thalaris, c'est-à-dire, pour 14,500,000 francs, à peu près. Mais Djeddah faisait plus d'affaires encore il y a quarante ans. Suivant Burckhardt, les revenus de la douane de Djeddah s'élevaient en 1814 à 2,000,000 de francs; en 1859, d'après les renseignements de M. Fresnel, ces mêmes revenus étaient tombés à 1,350,000 francs: différence en moins, 650,000 francs, qu'il faut attribuer à un décroissance sensible du nombre des pélerins de la Mecque.

No. 33.

Messrs. Neroutsos and Co. to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 20.)

Liverpool, July 19, 1858.

My Lord,

WE humbly beg herewith to put under your Lordship's kind consideration, that, from the recent atrocities at Jeddah, we are likely to suffer serious losses in the shape of outstanding accounts in that city, arising from our commercial transactions in that part of the country.

We are, and have been for the last ten years, actively engaged in carrying on an extensive business in that neighbourhood, and we are sorry to state that our agent, whom we sent from this country to represent us there, has not been heard of, of late, and we feel convinced he has been assassinated and robbed by the inhabitants.

We can put you in possession of all necessary information to substantiate our claims against the Turkish Government, and beg of your kind interposition in the matter, and fervently solicit your Lordship's early acknowledgment of this communication, informing us at the same time of the proper channel to direct ourselves, in order to secure a speedy settlement.

Perhaps, either of the Members of Parliament for Liverpool, or those for Manchester, might be necessary to push our claims; but, in our ignorance of official forms, we throw ourselves on your Lordship's indulgence, and hoping from your Lordship's and the present Administration's principles, a satisfactory termination of this affair, we remain, &c.

(Signed) G. D. NEROUTSOS & Co.

No. 34.

The Queen's Advocate to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 20.)

Doctors' Commons, July 20, 1858.

My Lord,

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 19th of July instant, stating that he was directed to

transmit to me a letter from Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, claiming an indemnity for their clients, Donca Paleologo and Co., on account of any losses which they may have sustained through the late outbreak at Jeddah.

That the applicants assert Mr. Donca Paleologo to be a naturalized British subject; and Mr. Hammond was pleased to request that I would take their application into consideration, and report to your Lordship what answer, in my opinion, should be returned to it.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have taken this case into consideration, and have the honour to report, that I observe that Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman are the solicitors, at Manchester, of the firm of Donca, Paleologo, and Co., which firm is the real applicant in this matter, and is said to be established at Manchester.

Under these circumstances I beg to submit to your Lordship the propriety of requiring the firm to correspond with your Lordship directly, and not through its solicitors, and to state for itself, and to authenticate by its own signature, the requisite facts.

Subject to this observation I would further observe, that Mr. Donca Paleologo (who is stated to be the principal of the firm) is also (as I understand the letter of his attorneys) the British Vice-Consul at Lemnos, and therefore, I presume, resident there. He is the only member of the firm who is alleged to be a British subject. Neither the names, residences, or nationalities of the the other partners are given, and it may be doubted whether, if he is at Lemnos, this application is made by his instructions. Neither the nationality of Mr. Sotiri Moldovano, described as the resident partner of the firm at Jeddah, nor the amount of his interest in the firm, is stated, and no particulars of the losses supposed to have been sustained by the firm, nor any statement as from Mr. Moldovano, is given.

Under these circumstances it is for your Lordship to determine what answer should be returned to this letter. I can only suggest that it may be to the effect, "That your Lordship must, for obvious reasons, decline to correspond with the solicitors of the firm.

"That your Lordship cannot at present, and upon so very vague a statement, undertake to enforce indemnity for any losses which it may have sustained.

"That your Lordship, before giving any decision as to the claim, must require full information as to the names, shares, residences, and national characters of the different partners in the firm or firms; especially as to which of them are British subjects: and how Mr. Donca Paleologo, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lemnos, is the principal of this firm at Manchester: and further particulars of the nature and amount of the losses actually sustained and the manner in which they occurred; together with a certified copy of the certificate of naturalization of Mr. Paleologo."

I, perhaps, ought to add that I have no information as to what has actually occurred at Jeddah, excepting from vague accounts given in the newspapers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. HARDING.

No. 35.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Foreign Office, July 21, 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 17th instant, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, reporting the steps taken by the French Government relative to the outrage at Jeddah, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a further despatch has been received from Earl Cowley, stating that the Emperor of the French has ordered some ships into the Red Sea, but that some time must elapse before they can arrive there.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 36.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 21, 3:15 P.M.)

Therapia, July 20, 1858, 3:30 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

ISMAIL PASHA started last night.

The Grand Vizier begs me to convey to your Lordship that he is very anxious that the senior naval officer in the Red Sea should not proceed to extremities against Jeddah, should the necessity for extreme measures become apparent, until Ismail Pasha and the reinforcement of Ottoman troops now sent out have arrived.

No. 37.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

Foreign Office, July 21, 1858, 7:15 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

HE will not proceed to extremities unless the Porte fails to punish immediately, by the death of the murderers.

No. 38.

Mr. Hammond to the Queen's Advocate.

Foreign Office, July 21, 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you a letter from Messrs. G. D. Neroutsos and Co. of Liverpool,* respecting claims which they conceive they shall have on account of losses which they are likely to suffer in the shape of outstanding accounts at Jeddah, in consequence of the disturbances at that place; and I am to request that you will take the inclosed letter into your consideration, and report to Lord Malmesbury your opinion as to the answer which should be returned to it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 39.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 22, 10:15 A.M.)

Therapia, July 21, 1858, 3 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

THE Sultan gives one million of piastres to be divided among the sufferers at Jeddah. A pension of 1,000 francs per month for life is awarded to the late French Consul's daughter, and the same to the heirs of the British Consul, if he had any. The instructions to Ismail Pasha are peremptory: should the force on the spot be sufficient, they will be carried out immediately; if not, he is to wait for the arrival of his reinforcements: [troops?] from Constantinople leave for Jeddah to-morrow. Pasha of Jeddah is instructed to keep British and French authorities on the spot well-informed of all matters relative to the inquiry to take place at Jeddah. Turkish flag to be removed from vessel seized by Namick Pasha. Until the inquiry concerning it is closed, no flag to be hoisted on it.

No. 40.

Mr. Hammond to Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman.

Foreign Office, July 22, 1858.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, respecting the claim of your clients Messrs. Doncà

* No. 33.

Palcologo and Co., for losses which they may have sustained in consequence of the late outbreak at Jeddah; and I am to state to you in reply, that his Lordship must, for obvious reasons, decline to correspond with the solicitors of the above-named firm.

Lord Malmesbury cannot at present, and upon so very vague a statement as that which you have furnished, undertake to enforce indemnity for any losses which the firm may have sustained.

Before his Lordship can give any decision as to the claim, he must require full information as to the names, shares, residence, and national characters of the different partners in the firm or firms; especially as to which of them are British subjects, and how Mr. Doncà Palcologo, British Consular Agent at Lemnos, is the principal of the firm at Manchester, and further particulars of the nature and amount of the losses actually sustained, and the manner in which they occurred; together with a certified copy of the certificate of naturalization of Mr. Palcologo.

I am to request that in stating these points to Messrs. Doncà Palcologo and Co., you will inform them that Lord Malmesbury must require them to correspond directly with his Lordship, and not through their solicitors, and to state for themselves, and to authenticate by their own signatures, the requisite facts.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 41.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 22.)

The Liverpool Office, 30, *Parliament Street, Westminster, July* 20, 1858.

My Lord,

AT the request of one of my constituents at Liverpool, I beg to forward the accompanying memorial from the mother of Mr. S. Page, our late Vice-Consul at Jeddah, who was lately murdered there.

I hope your Lordship will be able to give to the memorial your favourable consideration under the painful circumstances of the case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. EWART.

Inclosure in No. No 41.

Memorial.

To the Right Honourable James Earl of Malmesbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

The humble Memorial of Mary Mc Lean, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, widow,

Sheweth.

THAT Stephen Page, late Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah, in Arabia, was the last surviving son of your memorialist, by her first husband Jeremiah Page, deceased.

That, about the 15th day of June last, the said Stephen Page was, as your memorialist is informed and believes, assassinated at the Vice-Consulate, or official residence, at Jeddah aforesaid, by a fanatical mob of Mahometans, who entered the said Consulate or residence for that purpose, and who after murdering the said Consul, and throwing his body out of the window, plundered or destroyed his property and effects.

That the authorities of Jeddah aforesaid were either unable to prevent the said assassination, or were indifferent to its perpetration.

That the said Stephen Page was for nearly twenty years a merchant in Grand Cairo, where he had established a lucrative business.

That, in the month of March, in the year 1855, the said Stephen Page was

C

appointed Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah aforesaid, to which place he removed and continued to reside up to the time of his assassination.

That the said Stephen Page had much extended his business at Jeddah aforesaid, and at the time of his death was, as your memorialist believes, in receipt of an income of about 2,000*l.* a year, exclusive of any benefit arising from his official appointment.

That the said Stephen Page was a widower, without children, was 41 years of age, and of frugal and steady habits, and possessed, as your memorialist believes, of property in Jeddah aforesaid and in this country, all trace of which is lost by the destruction of his books and papers by his assassins.

That your memorialist's said son lost his life not only in the service of his country, but chiefly because he was her Representative.

That the said assassination was intended not only as an attack upon the Christian religion, but as an insult to the British flag.

That your memorialist has been twice married, is now and has been for twenty-two years a widow, with only two daughters, both of whom are married.

That your memorialist is 67 years of age, and has for the last five years been an invalid.

That your memorialist has for upward of twenty years been dependent upon her son, the said Stephen Page, who was always most liberal and kind to your memorialist.

Your memorialist, therefore, humbly prays that, after having caused the circumstances connected with the said assassination and other atrocities to be investigated, and justice done to the perpetrators, your Lordship will be pleased to remember that the said Stephen Page had a mother whom he supported, as well as a country which he served.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) MARY Mc LEAN.

No. 43.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July .)

Paris, July 22, 1858, 5:30 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

FRENCH Government consent to conditions proposed in your Lordship's despatch No. 676, respecting reparation for Jeddah massacre.

No. 44.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 23.)

Admiralty, July 23, 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant, stating the orders that had been sent to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," to use force, if necessary, in demanding satisfaction for the murder of the British and French Consuls at Jeddah; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Earl of Malmesbury to inform my Lords whether any modification of those orders should now be sent to Captain Pullen, in consequence of your letter of the 21st instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 45.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 23.)

Admiralty, July 23, 1858.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram which has been this day received from Vice-Admiral Fanshawe at Malta, relative to the state of affairs at Jeddah, and to the movements of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops."

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure in No. 45.

Vice-Admiral Fanshawe to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *July 22, 1858, 2:30 P.M.*

CAPTAIN PULLEN, "Cyclops," telegraphed to Acting Consul-General Green on the 18th as follows:—

"Mr. Calvert arrived at 6:30 P.M. yesterday. I have received the despatch brought by him, and also the later one relating to the French. I shall proceed to carry out their Lordships' order forthwith. I have learned of the report of the Baggalows, and intend looking for them on my passage down. Shall act if I find them as suggested. Having no interpreter, I have taken Mr. Calvert with me. I shall send any ship-of-war I can find to Suez."

No. 46.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 23, 1858, 7:30 P.M.*

IN addition to what is stated in your telegram of July 21, 3 P.M., respecting indemnity to the families and the removal of the Turkish flag from the vessel, Her Majesty's Government will require, as suggested by you, the dismissal of the Kaimakam, the public punishment of the ringleaders, exhumation of the conduct of Namick Pacha, an inquiry into the conduct of the local authorities, and the imposition of a contribution on the inhabitants of Jeddah.

No. 47.

Mr. Horsfall, M.P., to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 24.)

My Lord, *Bellamour Hall, Rugeley, July 22, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a memorial from the mother of the late Mr. Page, the Consul at Jeddah.

Although I have no personal knowledge of the memorialist, I have no reason to doubt the facts stated in her memorial.

Presuming them to be correctly stated, I have no doubt that your Lordship will consider, that in demanding satisfaction for the recent massacre at Jeddah, the position of Mr. Page's mother should be borne in mind, and some compensation made to her.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS B. HORSFALL.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Memorial.

[See Inclosure in No. 41.]

No. 48.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 24, 1858, 6·10 P.M.*

MR. COLE, late Consul at Jeddah, says the Chief of Police is a very clever man, but most unscrupulous, and a great villain, and that he certainly knew of the outbreak. His name is Abdallah Muhtisseb.

He must be removed as one of the conditions.

No. 49.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 24, 1858.*

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Malmesbury your letter of yesterday, requesting to be informed whether, in consequence of the intelligence conveyed to the Board of Admiralty in my letter of the 21st instant, of the dispatch by the Porte of Ismail Pasha to Jeddah, the orders given to Captain Pullen of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," as stated in your letter of the 12th instant, should be modified; and I am to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Malmesbury is of opinion that those orders should be modified, inasmuch as the Porte has promised, and has already taken measures, to give reparation, by punishing the criminals; and that, although Captain Pullen has been told only to employ force in the event of reparation being refused, it would be expedient that he should now be informed, as far as possible by telegraph, that the Porte has promised all the reparation required.

I am at the same time to inclose, for the more complete information of the Board of Admiralty, a copy of a telegram sent yesterday to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,* specifying the nature of reparation which Her Majesty's Government required of the Porte, in addition to the reparation which, as stated in a telegram of which I also inclose a copy,† the Porte had expressed its intention to afford.

I likewise inclose a copy of a further telegram from the same Ambassador, dated the 20th instant,‡ conveying the hope of the Porte that force should not be used until Ismail Pasha had arrived at Jeddah.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 50.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 927.)

My Lord, *Paris, July 24, 1858.*

COUNT WALEWSKI concurs in the suggestions made by Sir Henry Bulwer and M. de Thouvenel, as to the exact reparation to be demanded of the Porte for the outrages committed at Jeddah, to which your Lordship's despatch No. 676 of the 19th instant relates, and I have informed Sir Henry Bulwer, as instructed by your Lordship.

Count Walewski, when I spoke to him on this matter, read me a telegram which he had just received from M. de Thouvenel, mentioning the sum advanced by the Sultan for the relief of the sufferers, irrespective of what might be hereafter claimed as a just indemnity.

His Excellency observed that he supposed there could be no objection to receiving these sums. I said that it seemed to me that they might be taken, and the Governments might decide hereafter whether they should be taken into account when the amount of pecuniary indemnity came to be fixed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

---

* No. 46. † No. 39. ‡ No. 36.

No. 51.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 26, 7·20 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, July 24, 1858, 10 P.M.*

THE Turkish flag is to be at once taken down from the vessel seized by Namick Pasha, and its ultimate fate decided by an inquiry.

On the other points the French Ambassador and myself have both required what your Lordship says the British Government demanded.

The Sultan gives out of his own purse a present to the sufferers, and pensions to the families of the Consuls: but this is not to interfere with the imposition of a contribution on the inhabitants of Jeddah.

The messenger just arrived. In regard to Jeddah, let me clearly explain: there is no hesitation here about executing the murderers in any number; but the law forbids a Pasha to inflict death without the Sultan's order. This order is dispatched, and will get to Jeddah as soon as possible. What the Grand Vizier asks is, to allow of its arrival before requiring the punishment in question: because, if it is inflicted by the authority of the Sultan, the Mahometans will probably submit; whereas, if inflicted by the Christian Powers alone, a general rising amongst the Mahometans in that part of the world and elsewhere may follow; and for the sake of India it seems to myself very important we should be able to show clearly that the Sultan, as the head of the faith, is on our side. Just think of this, and do not doubt of the intentions of people here. They will do anything, but I will continue to hurry them, and keep up their alarm.

No. 52.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 26, 11 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, July 25, 1858, 4 P.M.*

ABDALLAH'S conduct, in common with that of all the authorities, will be duly investigated, to the satisfaction of the British authorities, who will be present.

No. 53.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 940.)

My Lord, *Paris, July 25, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, an Imperial Decree, conferring the Legion of Honour on M. Enerat, Chancelier of the French Consulate at Jeddah, and a despatch addressed by him to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, reporting on the late massacre of Christians at that place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of July 25, 1858.

NAPOLEON, par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français.

A tous présents et à venir, salut:

Sur le rapport de notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères,

Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit:

Art. 1. M. Enerat (Louis-Charles-Marie), Drogman-Chancelier du Con-

sulat de France à Djeddah, est nommé Chevalier de notre Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur.

Art. 2. Notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait à Plombières, le 22 Juillet, 1858.

(Signé) NAPOLEON.

Par l'Empereur:
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département
des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé). WALEWSKI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

M. Emerat to Count Walewski.

M. le Ministre, *Alexandrie, le 9 Juillet,* 1858.

DANS la soirée du 15 Juin, la ville de Djeddah a été le théâtre d'horribles scènes de carnage; vingt-trois victimes sont tombées sous les coups d'une populace en fureur, et dans ce nombre j'ai la douleur de compter les Consuls de France et d'Angleterre et Madame Eveillard. Echappé, grâce à la Providence, au fer des assassins, je m'empresse de rendre compte à votre Excellence des péripéties de ce drame sanglant.

Depuis quelque temps déjà on pouvait remarquer une recrudescence de fanatisme à Djeddah, mais on n'aurait pas présumé qu'un événement aussi épouvantable menaçat les Chrétiens qui habitaient cette ville depuis de longues années. Cependant le projet en était formé secrètement. Il se présenta un prétexte pour le mettre à exécution.

Un nommé Abdallah-Djoher avait à rendre compte devant la justice du Consulat Britannique de la gestion des biens de deux orphelins Indiens, dont il était le tuteur. Il demanda à se placer sous la protection Turque et à changer le pavillon d'un navire qu'il possédait. Namik Pacha y consentit, et ordonna que le pavillon Turc fût arboré sur le navire, tandis que celui de l'Angleterre serait amené; ce qui fut exécuté à la grande joie des fanatiques.

Le gérant du Consulat Anglais était absent. A son retour, après avoir inutilement protesté auprès de Namik Pacha, il réunit chez lui, suivant l'usage, un tribunal Consulaire qui ordonna que le pavillon Turc fût amené.

En conséquence, dans la journée du 15 Juin, un détachement des marins du "Cyclope," qui se trouvait en rade, s'empara du bâtiment Indien, amena les couleurs Ottomanes et réarbora le pavillon Britannique. La nouvelle de cet événement produisit dans Djeddah une grande effervescence. On voulait y voir un acte attentatoire à la dignité de l'Islamisme. Mais ce n'était là qu'un prétexte: le véritable but des agitateurs était de profiter de cette circonstance pour frapper les Chrétiens dont la présence souillait, à leurs yeux, la terre sacrée de l'Hedjaz, et de s'emparer de leurs biens.

Vers 6 heures du soir, quand la population sut que les embarcations de la frégate avaient rallié le bord, et qu'ainsi aucun secours ne pouvait être porté aux résidents Chrétiens, une foule de fanatiques se rua sur le Consulat d'Angleterre. A leur arrivée, les cawas prirent la fuite. M. Page, surpris dans son lit et ne pouvant se défendre, fut toute de suite grièvement blessé. On le lança ensuite du haut de la terrasse de sa maison et il fut coupé en morceaux au pied du mât de pavillon. Son drogman et son commis eurent le même sort. La maison fut pillée. On dut trouver des sommes considérables dans la caisse de M. Page, qui était négociant en même temps que Vice-Consul.

Aussitôt des cris de "Mort à tous les Chrétiens!" furent proférés de toutes parts, et cette foule avide de sang et de pillage qui s'était encore accrue se porta au Consulat de France.

A 6 heures et demie, nous revenions, M. Eveillard et moi, de notre promenade habituelle.

A peine étions-nous entrés dans le salon où se trouvaient la femme et la fille du Consul, que le Consulat fut envahi.

Les cawas fermèrent la porte et se tinrent en dehors pour repousser l'agression. Le cawas Ahmet opposa seul de la résistance, fut blessé à la tête et rejeté dans la rue, où il resta quelque temps évanoui

Dès que le Consulat fût attaqué, je descendis aussitôt pour m'opposer à l'envahissement de la maison en défendant les escaliers. N'étant soutenu que par mon domestique, l'Algérien Hadji Méhémet, ancien soldat aux tirailleurs indigènes, dont le dévouement dans cette circonstance a été vraiment admirable, je savais fort bien qu'il me serait impossible d'opposer une longue résistance, mais je voulais gagner du temps, dans l'espoir qu'un détachement de troupes serait envoyé à notre secours. J'étais armé seulement d'une canne à marteau, et Hadji Méhémet d'une massue. Nous nous précipitâmes avec le courage du désespoir sur les groupes qui se présentaient et qui n'étaient jamais composés de moins de trente à quarante personnes. Après avoir frappé ceux qui se trouvaient à la tête des assaillants, nous contournions les escaliers pour éviter les coups de feu qui étaient dirigés contre nous. Bientôt ce furent des luttes corps à corps qu'il fallut livrer avec les assassins qui atteignirent trois fois le premier étage, d'où nous parvînmes cependant à les repousser. En ce moment, les cris de "Le Caimacam arrive!" furent poussés, et la foule se maintint un instant dans la cour.

Je croyais qu'aucun des assaillants n'était parvenu à atteindre le second étage. Je montai aussitôt m'en assurer. Je trouvai Madame Eveillard étendue sur le parquet et morte. Le Consul était blessé, et sa jeune et courageuse fille atteinte à la joue d'un coup de sabre, qu'elle avait reçu en défendant son père. Le second étage avait été envahi par la terrasse d'un voisin, et après avoir frappé le Consul, sa femme, et sa fille, les assassins s'étaient retirés.

A ma sortie du salon, j'entendis Hadji Méhémet me crier: "Le pavillon est attaqué. A la garde du drapeau!" Je montai aussitôt l'échelle, mais je fus précipité du haut en bas. Hadji Méhémet monta à son tour, livra une lutte corps à corps contre plusieurs individus, et parvint à en précipiter deux du haut de la terrasse. Nous n'avons pu savoir s'ils avaient été tués.

Il y avait plus d'un quart d'heure que nous soutenions cette lutte inégale et dans laquelle nous nous attendions à succomber. Un homme armé d'un poignard se présenta et me demanda si le Caimacam était arrivé; je le croyais un cawas de l'autorité, lorsque j'entendis Mademoiselle Eveillard crier: "Prenez garde! cet homme va vous assassiner." Je me précipitai sur lui pour le désarmer; mais j'avais déjà la main gauche fendue par un coup de sabre, l'index de la main droite brisé, et le bras droit blessé d'un coup de poignard; j'aurais succombé inévitablement sans l'aide de Mademoiselle Eveillard, qui, dans cette circonstance, a déployé un courage et un sang-froid extraordinaires. Je réussis enfin à désarmer l'assaillant et à le tuer.

Ne voyant pas arriver le Caimacam, les assassins, que nous avions repoussés trois fois, remontèrent les escaliers avec plus d'acharnement, excités par les cris féroces que poussaient une cinquantaine de femmes qui les accompagnaient. J'occupais la dernière marche, armé de mon poignard; le premier qui se présenta tomba sous mes coups et plusieurs autres furent blessés. Ce fut à ce moment que le Caimacam arriva, suivi de deux cawas, et m'apprit que le Colonel Hassan, commandant l'Artillerie, avait refusé de venir à notre secours, prétextant qu'il n'avait aucun ordre et que le Gouverneur-Général seul pouvait lui en donner.

Nous n'étions soutenus, le Caimacam et moi, que par les deux cawas et par mon domestique; il devenait impossible de continuer à nous défendre. Je priai donc ce fonctionnaire de chercher à calmer la foule des assassins; mais ceux-ci devinrent au contraire plus menaçants. "Nous voulons le Consul et son Chancelier," s'écriaient-ils; "livrez-nous les pour les mettre à mort; sans quoi, nous vous assassinons vous-même." En ce moment, le Caimacam commença à se montrer faible et découragé, et ne fut soutenu que par mes menaces. La foule grossissait toujours; les assaillants se ruaient sur nous; le Caimacam fut atteint d'un coup de massue et tomba. Au moment où je le relevais, je reçus moi-même un coup de sabre et un coup de massue sur la tête et tombai évanoui. Ce fut alors que les assaillants pénétrèrent dans le salon et relevèrent M. Eveillard.

Le fidèle Algérien s'était constamment tenu derrière moi, épiant le moment où le dernier coup me serait porté, pour soustraire mon cadavre à la fureur des assassins, ou m'emporter si je n'étais que blessé. Au moment où je reçus ces deux dernières blessures, les hommes du Caimacam entraînaient leur maître; Hadji Méhémet me releva, caché sa figure sous les pans de la redingote du

Caimacam, et nous fûmes ainsi conduits chez le Colonel qui avait refusé de nous secourir; de là je fus immédiatement transporté à l'Hôpital Militaire et ne repris mes sens qu'un quart d'heure environ après mon arrivée dans cet établissement, où des soins me furent aussitôt donnés.

Au moment où M. Eveillard venait d'être achevé, et quand on commençait déjà à piller la maison, la femme d'un employé militaire, nommé Méhémet Effendi, à qui, quelques jours auparavant, Madame et Mademoiselle Eveillard avaient prodigué des soins, envoya un de ses esclaves pour les sauver. Mademoiselle Eveillard fut transportée par cet individu dans la maison de sa maîtresse et de là dans le harem du Caimacam, où elle a été parfaitement traitée. Je n'ai moi-même qu'à me louer aussi des soins qui m'ont été donnés pendant mon séjour à l'Hôpital de l'Artillerie.

Le Commandant du "Cyclope," mouillé au loin, n'avait rien pu savoir de ce qui se passait en ville. Le lendemain matin, informé par des Grecs qui s'étaient réfugiés à son bord de ce qui avait eu lieu la veille, il envoya des embarcations pour s'enquérir des faits. A peine la population aperçut-elle les canots se dirigeant vers la terre, qu'elle se porta en foule sur les deux côtés de la passe qui est à l'entrée du port et attaqua les embarcations. Le Commandant, qui était dans l'une, convaincu de l'impossibilité de débarquer, donna l'ordre du retour; en regagnant le bord, les hommes du canot firent feu; deux hommes furent tués et plusieurs blessés. De retour à bord du "Cyclope," le Commandant Pullen écrivit au Caimacam pour lui demander des nouvelles des Consuls et lui faire ses offres de services pour contribuer à la soumission de la ville. Le Gouverneur lui répondit que les forces qu'il possédait à Djeddah étaient trop faibles pour lui permettre d'attaquer; qu'il avait expédié le soir même un courrier, et qu'il espérait que Namick Pacha ne tarderait pas à arriver. Il annonçait aussi au Commandant que Mademoiselle Eveillard et moi nous avions survécu, et que nous nous trouvions en lieu de sûreté. Le lendemain, le Capitaine Pullen m'écrivit pour me prier de lui indiquer un moyen de nous sauver. Il ne croyait pas, toutefois, pouvoir tenter un débarquement. Je le priai d'attendre l'arrivée du Pacha.

Le 16, le Gouverneur fit enterrer les victimes. En vérifiant les cadavres, les Arabes furent fort étonnés de ne pas me trouver au nombre des morts. Quelques-uns d'entre eux se rendirent chez le Cadi pour lui annoncer que je vivais, et que c'était moi qui avais tué les deux Mussulmans dont les cadavres avaient été retrouvés dans le Consulat. Une sentence de mort fut prononcée contre moi. Tout vrai croyant était invité à faire connaître mon lieu de refuge et à me livrer à la populace pour que je reçusse la peine du talion. Plusieurs jours de suite des groupes se formèrent devant l'Hôpital de l'Artillerie, demandant si j'y étais réfugié: mais on put me soustraire à leurs recherches en leur répondant que le soir même, après l'événement, j'étais parvenu à me réfugier à bord de la frégate Anglaise.

Il y avait cinq jours que nous nous trouvions dans cette position, lorsque, dans la nuit du 19, le Pacha arriva enfin de la Mecque avec un bataillon de Chasseurs. Namick Pacha descendit dans une caserne située hors de la ville. Dès le matin, le Gouverneur-Général envoya son gendre pour me demander des nouvelles et m'inviter à aller le trouver chez lui. Je m'y rendis. Namick Pacha me promit de faire tout ce qui dépendrait de lui pour que les coupables reçussent le châtiment qu'ils méritaient, et me dit qu'il était prêt à m'accorder la satisfaction que je réclamerais. Je lui répondis qu'il ne me restait pour mission que d'aller rendre compte des faits au Gouvernement de l'Empereur. A mon départ de Djeddah, j'ai écrit à ce sens à Namick Pacha.

Avant mon arrivée chez le Gouverneur-Général, le Capitaine Pullen lui avait écrit pour demander que les Chrétiens échappés au massacre lui fussent remis. Namick Pacha répondit qu'il désirait une entrevue. Le Commandant du "Cyclope" se rendit au palais, où je me trouvai également. A la suite de cet entretien, nous nous embarquâmes, Mademoiselle Eveillard, sa domestique, et moi, dans des embarcations de la frégate, et les Chrétiens échappés à ce massacre dans une barque du pays, sous le commandement du Capitaine du Port.

Le Commandant Pullen écrivit le jour même au Gouverneur-Général pour lui demander que les embarcations du "Cyclope" pussent se rendre à l'échelle, montées par des hommes en armes; que les pavillons de France et d'Angleterre fussent salués par l'artillerie des forts, et qu'ensuite les mêmes drapeaux fussent

promenés par toute la ville sous l'escorte d'une compagnie de débarquement; et qu'enfin on pût aller au cimetière pour y réciter les prières des morts et leur rendre les honneurs militaires. Cette cérémonie eut lieu dès le lendemain.

Tels sont, M. le Ministre, les incidents de cet horrible drame, dans lequel une populace furieuse a pu, sous les yeux des autorités indifférentes, se livrer à tous les excès du plus odieux fanatisme.

En terminant ce rapport, je demanderai à votre Excellence la permission de recommander à la bienveillance du Gouvernement de l'Empereur les deux fidèles serviteurs, Méhémet et Achmet, qui, au péril de leur vie, ont fait preuve d'un si courageux dévouement.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) EMERAT.

No. 54.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 27, 2 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, July 26, 1858, 7 P.M.*

THE troops to be sent to Jeddah are gone; would it not, therefore, be better, as the Porte is acting willingly in this affair, to combine operations with her, and have whatever force we employ arrive at the same time, or within a few days after the force she sends, so that what is done should be done in the Sultan's name. The best chance for putting down Mahometan fanaticism throughout the East, is perhaps in having it punished in an exemplary manner by the highest Mahometan authority.

No. 55.

Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co. to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 28.)

Sir, *Manchester, July 27, 1858.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, our solicitors, of your favour of the 22nd instant.

Their letter to my Lord Malmesbury, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was written at our request, for the purpose of introducing the subject to the notice of the Foreign Office, and not in a professional capacity.

We shall be prepared in a short time to comply with the requirements in your favour, and will correspond directly with his Lordship.

We are, &c.
(Signed) DUCA PALEOLOGO & Co.

No. 56.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 27, 1858, 12·15 P.M.*

IN answer to your telegram dated yesterday 7 P.M., we wish to leave the whole action to the Porte. The "Cyclops" is at Jeddah, and will act with the Pasha, but it must be prompt.

No. 57.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 95.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1858.

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch to Earl Cowley,* respecting the terms of reparation to be demanded from the Porte for the recent outrages at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

P.S. I likewise inclose a copy of Lord Cowley's reply.†

M.

No. 58.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 28, 10·15 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Alexandria, July* 23, 1858.

THERE is perfect tranquillity in Egypt, but considerable excitement among the natives on account of the affair at Jeddah. The Viceroy has acted with energy at Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria. General Ismail Pasha arrived from Constantinople yesterday on his way to Jeddah. Troops are expected to follow him in a few days, and the Viceroy has also been applied to by the Porte to send troops to Jeddah.

No. 59.

Vice-Consul Cole to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 29.)

Sir, 25, *Bloomsbury Place, Brighton, July* 28, 1858.

WITH reference to the late Mr. Page, I beg to inform you that I have in my possession a letter to the effect that he had made his will, bequeathing all his property to his daughter, and that he had appointed me guardian and executor. On this letter I am informed that I shall be able to act, on proof of all documents in the Jeddah Consulate being destroyed; I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will be good enough to let me know if any official information has been received to that effect.

I am compelled to address you on this subject without further delay, in consequence of the very active proceedings already taken by the mother of the deceased, with whom, however, he had no communication beyond making her a small allowance for her maintenance, and which is to be continued during her lifetime.

Should any information be required with respect to the late Mr. Page, I beg that I may be referred to, as being the only person with whom he kept up any intimate correspondence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 60.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury —(Received July 29.)

(No. 115.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July* 20, 1858.

THE "Cyclops" left Suez for Jeddah on the 18th instant at 5·30 P.M.

Yesterday at noon Her Majesty's steamer "Caradoc" arrived here, bringing me a despatch from Admiral Fanshawe, covering one, under flying seal, for

* No. 27. † No. 59.

Captain Pullen, with two telegrams from the Lords of the Admiralty, which will be forwarded should any good opportunity occur for so doing.

The "Cyclops" having left Suez, it was my intention to have proceeded to Cairo to-day, to have an interview with the Viceroy, to inform him confidentially that Captain Pullen has received orders to demand the exemplary punishment of the murderers of the English and French Consuls at Jeddah; for it appears to me that in the event of Captain Pullen being compelled to resort to force, the Viceroy might be justified in saying, that if he had received notice of such orders having been given, measures would have been taken by him, which otherwise may remain neglected.

I have been prevented leaving Alexandria to-day by the following circumstance, which required my attention here, but I propose to proceed to Cairo to-morrow.

The Governor of Alexandria informed me yesterday that the Sheikh, or religious fanatic, arrested for inciting the people to rise against the Christians (as reported in my despatch No. 113 of the 18th instant), gave himself out to be a Persian; but on searching his person, he had found a passport on him delivered by the police of Cairo, in which he is described as an Indian, and the person giving security on the issue of this passport is a native of India, established in Cairo.

By an arrangement with the Governor, one of my janissaries, who has been long in India, and can pass for a native, is now nominally confined in the prison with the Sheikh, in order to discover, if possible, more about him; but I shall not have obtained the information before the departure of the "Caradoc" this afternoon, by which I forward this despatch to Malta.

The Governor also informs me that he has been watching closely the proceedings of another native of India, who has been in Alexandria for some days from Cairo, and who left, on his return there, the day before yesterday.

I shall not fail to use every exertion to sift these matters to the bottom.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 61.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 56.)

My Lord, *Therapia, July* 20, 1858.

I INCLOSE to your Lordship the correspondence which has passed between the Embassy and the Porte in reference to the late melancholy affair at Jeddah.

I have the honour to observe to your Lordship that my last note is identical with that presented by the French Ambassador, according to an understanding M. Thouvenel and myself have come to, that in all matters which seem properly to admit of it we should act as much as possible in concert.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

Sir H. Bulwer to Mahmoud Pasha.

Sir, *Therapia, July* 16, 1858.

THE accounts from Jeddah and Suez show that a most fanatical spirit exists in those place.

The most prompt and effective measures should be taken to punish the offenders at Jeddah, and I trust that the power of life and death will be at once given to the Governor; and, indeed, three British ships-of-war have been sent to Jeddah, and they will seize the place, as I have informed your Excellency, and do justice, in the name of Great Britain, on the murderers of Her Majesty's Consul, if such justice is not fully rendered by the authorities.

I am instructed by my Government to state this to your Excellency without reserve; and I beg to press the very serious state of things which anything like delay will produce, on your Excellency's earnest and immediate attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

Mahmoud Pasha to Sir H. Bulwer.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la Sublime Porte,
(Traduction.) *Le 5 Djemazil-evvel*, 1274. (17 *Juillet*, 1858.)

LE Gouvernement de la Sublime Porte ayant appris avec grand regret l'outrage fait à Djeddah envers les Consuls et les Consulats d'Angleterre et de France, et les massacres d'un nombre de personnes non-Musulmanes, sans perdre de temps s'empresse d'employer les mesures fortes pour châtier les coupables, tous ceux qui seraient connus comme ayant pris part à cet outrage, ou y étant compromis, ou bien qui sont dans de grands soupçons, et à cet effet un ordre suprême vient d'être adressé au Pacha Gouverneur de Djeddah, l'autorisant l'arrestation et la peine de mort envers les dits coupables.

Afin que cet ordre soit arrivé et exécuté bien vite, le Férik Ismail Pacha en a été chargé, et un bâteau-à-vapeur de l'Arsenal a été mis à sa disposition pour partir demain, Dimanche.

Et quoiqu'il n'y ait pas grande nécessité, néanmoins par précaution, de nouvelles troupes de Constantinople et d'Egypte viennent d'être préparées, par ordre Impérial.

Je viens, par ordre de Sa Majesté le Sultan, faire part à votre Excellence des prompts mesures qui viennent d'être adoptées, en réponse à la note officielle que j'ai reçue à ce sujet, vous assurer que le Gouvernement de la Sublime Porte a fortement regretté et desapprouvé ces déplorables événements.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) MAHMOUD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 61.

Sir H. Bulwer to Mahmoud Pasha.

M. le Ministre, *Therapia, ce 20 Juillet*, 1858.

J'AI reçu la note que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date du 17 courant à la suite des communications des Ambassades de France et d'Angleterre, relatives aux horribles scènes dont la ville de Djeddah a été le théâtre.

Cette note m'exprime l'impression douloureuse que ces événements déplorables ont produit sur les Ministres Ottomans, et m'annonce que des ordres viennent d'être adressés au Gouverneur de Djeddah lui prescrivant l'arrestation des coupables et l'application immédiate de la peine de mort à l'égard des condamnés: que le Férik Ismail Pacha, chargé de l'exécution de ces ordres, allait partir le jour même, et que de nouvelles troupes de Constantinople et d'Egypte viennent d'être préparés par iradé Impérial pour renforcer la garnison de Djeddah.

Sa Majesté elle-même a tenu à me faire connaître les sentiments personnels qu'elle a éprouvés. Ces démonstrations dont je me plais à constater la spontanéité seront, je n'en doute pas, appréciées par mon Gouvernement. J'y vois pour ma part la preuve de la volonté de la Sublime Porte de réprimer avec vigueur l'un des plus odieux attentats qui aient été commis contre le droit des gens, ainsi qu'un éclatant désaveu de l'esprit qui en a été la cause. J'en conclus donc, M. le Ministre, que la Sublime Porte ne se refusera à aucun moyen d'investigation propre à découvrir les coupables, quel que soit leur nombre et leur rang, et que non seulement les assassins et leurs instigateurs payeront la peine de leurs crimes, mais que la conduite de toutes les autorités sera rigoureusement examinée, et que quiconque, dans des circonstances aussi critiques, aura

manqué à ses devoirs sera aussi sévèrement puni qu'il mérite de l'être. Il est inutile d'ajouter que, de mon opinion, les personnes que les Gouvernements de France et d'Angleterre peuvent vouloir, en l'absence d'une autorité Consulaire, choisir à titre de Commissaires ou de Délégués spéciaux, seraient mis, aussitôt leur présence dans les lieux, au courant des interrogatoires, et que toute la procédure serait conduite d'une manière propre à les éclairer sur tous les incidents de la soirée du 15 Juin et de la nuit suivante, et à satisfaire pleinement la justice.

Quant au bâtiment qui a servi de prétexte aux atrocités commises, le drapeau Ottoman en doit être immédiatement amené et la question en litige demeurera réservée jusqu'à ce qu'un examen approfondi l'ait tranchée. Enfin, M. le Ministre, la Sublime Porte n'ignore pas que des scènes de brigandage ont été le corollaire des scènes de meurtre, et qu'à côté de malheurs irréparables il en est d'autres qui peuvent être adoucis. Le droit commun admet qu'une population devienne responsable des excès que son indignation ou son énergie aurait dû arrêter. Dans des circonstances aussi terribles que celles que nous venons d'apprendre, si la violence des masses est inexcusable l'inertie des classes plus élevées n'est pas compréhensible, et la ville tout entière doit s'attendre à être assujettie à une contribution pécuniaire assez étendue pour, d'un côté, servir de punition, et, de l'autre, venir aussi complétement que possible en aide, à titre d'indemnité et d'amende, aux infortunés que nous déplorons.

Du reste, cette question a déjà occupé l'attention des Cabinets des Tuileries et de St. James, et je me fais un devoir de la soumettre à la plus sérieuse appréciation de la Sublime Porte.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) H. L. BULWER.

No. 62.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 58.)
My Lord, *Therapia, July* 20, 1858.

IN reference to my telegraphic despatch of this day's date, I should say that it is thought that if Christians troops were to act alone, they might give to any conflict that took place a religious character, and cause a general rising amongst the Mahometans, who, it is stated here, are now mustered in immense numbers at Mecca: whereas all, it is said, would pass tranquilly, and justice take its course, if punishment were inflicted by the authority of the Sultan—an authority which though at times it is disputed, is, nevertheless, still powerful in those countries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 63.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 967.)
My Lord. *Paris, July* 29, 1858.

COUNT WALEWSKI informed me this afternoon that the Imperial Government agreed in the decision which the French and English Ambassadors at the Porte had definitively taken respecting the reparation to be made to the two Governments in regard to the massacre at Jeddah. His Excellency said that he had had great difficulty in persuading some of his colleagues, and, if I am not mistaken, the Emperor also, to admit the sole jurisdiction of the Porte to settle this matter. It had been warmly insisted on that the French and English Governments ought on this occasion to take the law into their own hands, and strike a blow that should make their power respected. However, he had obtained of the Emperor, he said, to consent to the following conditions: that the Porte should conduct an inquiry in the presence of Commissioners from the two Governments, who should have a right to assist at the trials which

might take place; that the murderers should all undergo capital punishment; and that the authorities who had misconducted themselves should be signally punished; that the town of Jeddah should pay immediately a sum of 3,000,000 of francs, as an instalment towards indemnifying the sufferers; and that the customs revenue should be seized as security for this payment.

Count Walewski is further of opinion that the British and French Commissioners should be persons of a certain rank, and he is prepared to send some one of the rank of Minister, if Her Majesty's Government will do the same. His Excellency does not doubt that as there will be no French squadron in the Red Sea in time, one of Her Majesty's ships will, in case of necessity, give hospitality to the French Commissioner, on which I took the liberty of assuring Count Walewski that he might confidently rely.

I mentioned to Count Walewski that the Sultan's gift of 1,000,000 piastres might be taken into account when the amount of indemnity came to be fixed; but his Excellency said that since he had spoken to me on the subject, he had reflected that it might appear disrespectful to refuse the Sultan's largess. On the other hand, he was not inclined to make the indemnity an extravagant one.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 64.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 729.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1858.

I HAVE to state to your Excellency, in reply to your despatch No. 967 of the 29th instant, that Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," will act as English Commissioner in matters connected with the outrage on the Christians at Jeddah.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the sum of 3,000,000 of francs, which the Government of the Emperor proposes should be levied as a contribution on the town of Jeddah, would be too large; and they consider that, as the conduct of the Porte, in regard to this affair, has hitherto been satisfactory, it is desirable that the Porte should be allowed to enforce its own jurisdiction, if possible, by its own means.

Such is the view taken of the matter in Sir Henry Bulwer's despatch of which I inclose a copy,* and your Excellency will inform Count Walewski that Her Majesty's Government agree in that view.

Your Excellency will also inform Count Walewski that Her Majesty's Government have had much pleasure in directing the Commander of the "Cyclops" to show hospitality, in case of need, to the French Commissioner.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

P.S.—I add a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Board of Admiralty on this matter.†

M.

No. 65.

The Queen's Advocate to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, July* 31, 1858.

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 21st of July instant, stating that he was directed to transmit to me a letter from Messrs. C. D. Negroutsos and Co., of Liverpool, respecting claims which they conceive they shall have, on account of losses which they are likely to suffer in the shape of outstanding accounts at Jeddah, in consequence of the disturbances at that place; and to request that I would take the inclosed letter into consideration, and report to your Lordship my opinion as to the answer which should be returned to it.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have taken the above letter into consideration, and have the honour to report,—

* No. 62. † No. 68.

That I cannot undertake to say what answer can properly be given to the letter of Messrs. Negroutsos. It does not appear to me to deserve any answer. No legal question is involved therein.

Messrs. Negroutsos do not state—

1. Whether they are themselves British subjects by birth, descent, or naturalization, or whether they are aliens. They are equally silent as to the nationality of their agent at Jeddah.

2. They do not state that they have, in fact, lost any amount or description of property whatsoever at Jeddah or elsewhere.

3. They do not state that they ever have had any goods, or any establishment, or agent, or correspondent, resident at Jeddah.

4. They do not state at what date, or from what place, they last heard from their agent.

5. They speak of losses which they are likely to suffer "in the shape of outstanding accounts," into which accounts it is obvious that Her Majesty's Government cannot enter.

6. I am not aware that Her Majesty's Government has, as yet, determined to exact from the Government of Turkey indemnity for losses sustained at Jeddah by merchants, whether British or foreign; and I am not aware whether any such losses have been, in fact, sustained, or under what circumstances (if in fact) sustained.

7. This communication appears to be designedly as vague as possible. Negroutsos and Co. evidently do not know whether they have, or have not, lost anything whatever at Jeddah, from which they have no recent intelligence; and their letter is probably intended to elicit from Her Majesty's Government some favourable declaration or guarantee in favour of any vague claim which they may suppose themselves entitled to make hereafter upon whatsoever grounds.

8. Under these circumstances I can only suggest that the receipt of their letter should be acknowledged, and they should be desired to satisfy your Lordship: 1st. That they are British subjects; 2ndly. As to the nationality of their agent at Jeddah, and the nature, amount, and valuation of their property there, and how it was destroyed; 3rdly. That they have suffered actual losses, and of what nature, or to what definite amount soever, by the disturbances at Jeddah. They should likewise be informed that if they are aliens they must apply to their own Government, and that your Lordship cannot undertake, even in the event of their being British subjects, to procure them indemnity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. HARDING.

No. 66.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 971.)

My Lord, *Paris, July* 30, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, the announcement of the reception, by the Emperor and Empress, of the members of the French Consulate at Jeddah who escaped from the late massacre, and an article descriptive of the mendicant pilgrims in that city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of July 31, 1858.

Paris, le 29 Juillet, 1858.

SON Altesse Impériale Madame la Princesse Mathilde est venue rendre visite, hier matin, à l'Empereur et à l'Impératrice, et a eu l'honneur de déjeuner avec leurs Majestés.

L'Empereur et l'Impératrice ont reçu, dans l'après-midi du même jour, Mademoiselle Eveillard, l'intéressante et courageuse héroïne de Djeddah.

Leurs Majestés ont voulu entendre de sa bouche le récit du drame qui a coûté la vie à son père et à sa mère, et où elle aurait elle-même infailliblement trouvé la mort sans le courage de son compagnon d'infortune, M. Emérat, et le dévouement de son fidèle serviteur l'Algérien Hadjé Méhémet, que l'Empereur et l'Impératrice ont bien voulu admettre aussi en leur présence.

Mademoiselle Eveillard s'est retirée profondément émue et reconnaissante de l'accueil plein de bonté et de sympathie qu'elle a reçu de leurs Majestés.

Les Mendiants de Djeddah.—Le grand commerce de Djeddah y a fait beaucoup de riches; les caravanes y ont laissé plus de pauvres encore. A l'époque du pélerinage, les rues et les places publiques en sont littéralement encombrées. Dans les bazars, sur les quais, à la porte des mosquées et des maisons, vous n'entendez retentir à vos oreilles que le mot "Mesquin, ana mesquin." "Je suis pauvre, je suis pauvre." La mendicité est si bien une profession reconnue qu'elle s'exerce avec une superbe et cynique insolence.

Burckardt rapporte ce trait caractéristique: Comme il était à Djeddah, il vit un mendiant de l'Yémen qui montait tous les jours, après la prière, au haut d'un des minarets de la ville, et s'écriait d'une voix ferme et sonore: "Je demande à Dieu cinquante piastres fortes, un habillement complet, et un exemplaire du Coran; O fidèles! écoutez-moi, je demande à Dieu un exemplaire du Coran, un habillement complet, et cinquante piastres fortes." A cet appel singulier, un Turc s'approche et offre à cet homme trente piastres fortes, c'est-à-dire, cent cinquante livres. La somme était déjà honnête, et un mendiant vulgaire l'eût acceptée. Celui-ci détourna la tête avec dédain, disant que Dieu était assez riche pour lui accorder tout le nécessaire.

Le lendemain, il remonta tranquillement au minaret, et durant deux mois, sans se lasser, chaque jour, à l'heure de midi, on l'entendit répéter sa demande habituelle. Sa persévérance eut un heureux succès. Etonné de cet confiance et fatigué en même temps de cette importune clameur, l'Osmanli se procura les divers objets que demandait le mendiant, et les lui donna en le priant de cesser des cris qui faisaient injure à la charité publique. Le pélerin prit l'argent de l'air dont le créancier reçoit ce qui lui est dû, enveloppa le Coran dans les habits que le Ciel lui envoyait, et mettant le tout sous son bras, il s'en alla en disant au Turc: "Je remercie le Seigneur de t'avoir placé sur mon chemin; j'étais sûr que le Prophète entendrait ma prière."

Le mendiant se vantait. Le Prophète n'exauce pas toujours ces prières effrontées, et le Ciel oublie souvent de secourir cette foule affamée que la piété amène tous les ans dans le Hedjaz. Pâles, amaigris par le besoin, disent deux témoins oculaires, MM. Ferret et Galinier, des milliers de pauvres hères se traînent péniblement le long des routes qui conduisent à la Mecque, tendant en vain une main suppliante, et tombant à chaque pas victimes de leur zèle imprudent, de leurs croyances malheureuses. La fièvre les consume, la dyssenterie les épuise, la plaie de l'Yémen les dévore; car, on le sait, dans ce pays l'air a la malignité d'un poison, et il suffit d'une égratignure négligée pour que la gangrène s'y mette aussitôt.

No. 67.

Mr. Hammond to Messrs. Ewart and Horsfall.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th (22nd) instant, forwarding a memorial from Mrs. McLean, respecting the loss which she has sustained by the murder of her son, the late Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Page; and I am to state to you in reply that the Porte has shown every disposition to make such reparation as circumstances may admit, to the representatives of the sufferers in the late massacre at Jeddah.

I am to add that Lord Malmesbury has been informed that Mr. Page has left a daughter in whose favour he made a will, appointing Mr. Vice-Consul Cole his executor and guardian to his daughter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 68.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and with a view to their being forwarded to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," for his information and guidance, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,* inclosing a copy of a note which, in common with the French Ambassador, he has addressed to the Porte, setting forth the reparation required by the English and French Governments for the outrage at Jeddah.

I also inclose, for the same purpose, an extract of a despatch from Lord Cowley,† stating that the Imperial Government agreed in the decision taken by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, and suggesting some further arrangements as regards the Commissioners of the two Powers, and the amount of contribution to be levied on the town.

Lord Cowley has been informed, in reply to this despatch, that Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," will act as English Commissioner in matters connected with the outrage at Jeddah; that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the sum of 3,000,000 francs, which the Government of the Emperor proposes should be levied as a contribution on the town of Jeddah, would be too large; and that as the conduct of the Porte in regard to this affair has hitherto been satisfactory, it is desirable that the Porte should be allowed to enforce its own jurisdiction, if possible, by its own means.

I am to request that these opinions of Her Majesty's Government may be conveyed to Captain Pullen; and, further, that his attention may be called, with the view to his giving effect to it, to the assurance given by Lord Cowley to Count Walewski, that, in case of need, hospitality would be shown on board the "Cyclops" to the Commissioner named by the French Government to act in their behalf in this business. Captain Pullen should be informed that in such case the French Commissioner should be received and maintained on board the "Cyclops."

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 69.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received -)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July* 31, 1858, 4·15 P.M.

WALEWSKI presses for an answer whether you will send a Commissioner of diplomatic rank to Jeddah. The Emperor is very desirous that this should be done.

No. 70.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 1.)

(No. 981.)

My Lord, *Paris, July* 31, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, a leading article stating the steps taken by England, France, and the Porte, with respect to the late massacre at Jeddah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

---

* No. 61. † No. 63.

Inclosure in No. 70.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of July 31, 1858.

Paris, le 30 Juillet, 1858.

LE Gouvernement de l'Empereur et celui de Sa Majesté Britannique se sont entendus avec la Porte au sujet des mesures à prendre pour assurer les réparations qu'exigent les attentats de Djeddah. La conduite des autorités Ottomanes, dans cette résidence, pendant la soirée du 15 Juin, sera l'objet d'une enquête sévère; tous les coupables, à quelque rang qu'ils appartiennent, devront subir la peine qu'ils auront méritée; des indemnités, supportées par la ville dont les habitants ont été complices de ces affreux événements, seront accordées à tous ceux qui ont eu à souffrir dans leurs personnes ou dans leurs biens.

Un ordre directement émané du Sultan, et revêtu de la signature de Sa Majesté, a déjà été adressé au Gouverneur-Général de l'Yemen, lui prescrivant de procéder à la recherche des coupables et d'en faire immédiatement justice, sans recours à Constantinople. Ce firman est porté par un officier général qui est lui-même muni de pouvoirs extraordinaires.

Des Commissaires Français et Anglais vont être envoyés à Djeddah pour veiller, d'accord avec celui de la Porte, à ce que toutes les mesures convenues entre le Gouvernement Ottoman et les Cours de Paris et de Londres reçoivent une entière exécution. On peut donc être assuré que la réparation sera telle que la réclament le droit des gens, la civilisation, et l'humanité si déplorablement outragés.

La corvette à vapeur le "Duchayla" part de Toulon pour se rendre à Djeddah et prêter son concours, de concert avec les bâtiments de la marine de Sa Majesté Britannique, aux Commissaires ainsi qu'aux Agents du Gouvernement Ottoman.

Sa Majesté le Sultan, devançant les démandes des Ambassadeurs, s'était empressé de leur faire témoigner toute l'affliction qu'il a ressentie personnellement des événements de Djeddah, et voici en quels termes Mahmoud Pacha, chargé par intérim du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, s'est exprimé en leur annonçant les premières mesures prises par le Gouvernement Ottoman:

"M. l'Ambassadeur, "*Sublime Porte, le 17 Juillet*, 1858.

"C'est avec un profond sentiment de regret que le Gouvernement a appris l'acte de trahison commis contre les Consuls et les Consulats de France et d'Angleterre, ainsi que le meurtre d'un certain nombre de sujets non-Musulmans. La Sublime Porte ne voulant pas perdre un instant pour frapper d'un châtiment terrible les misérables qui ont commis cette trahison et tramé ces desseins perfides contre les Agents de ces deux hautes Puissances, ses alliées, et qui ont enfin massacré tant de personnes, Sa Majesté vient de rendre un firman qui autorise le Gouverneur-Général de Djeddah, après enquête, à faire arrêter et mettre à mort sur-le-champ les promoteurs de la révolte, les insurgés qui auront déjà avoué leur crime, et ceux dont la culpabilité sera reconnue.

"Le Lieutenant-Général Ismaïl Pacha a été chargé de porter cet ordre Impérial le plus vite possible à Djeddah, et d'en assurer la prompte exécution, de concert avec le Gouverneur-Général.

"En même temps, un bâtem-à-vapeur de l'Etat a été mis à la disposition de cet officier général; il le prendra demain à son bord et le conduira à sa destination.

"Quoique cela ne soit pas absolument nécessaire, un iradé a ordonné, par mesure de précaution, un envoi de nouvelles troupes, tant de la capitale que de l'Egypte.

"En vous faisant connaître, M. l'Ambassadeur, les mesures d'urgence que le Gouvernement s'est hâté de prendre, je suis chargé, d'ordre de Sa Majesté, d'exprimer à votre Excellence la haute réprobation et les profonds regrets que ces déplorables événements lui inspirent.

"Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) "MAHMOUD HEDIM."

No. 71.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 23

(No. 121.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July 24*, 1858.

ON my return from Cairo early yesterday morning, the Viceroy sent me a message that he was anxious to see me at Mex. I immediately proceeded there.

The Viceroy said he wished to consult me confidentially. That General Ismail Pasha had arrived from Constantinople, on his way to Jeddah, and that he had brought him a communication from the Porte, directing him to send Egyptian troops there. His Highness said he wished to have my candid opinion as to how I thought Her Majesty's Government would view Egyptian troops being sent to Jeddah. I said I felt quite sure Her Majesty's Government could have no other object in view than that order and security should be re-established and maintained at Jeddah, and that, consequently, I was confident that the presence there of Egyptian troops would be a source of satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government.

The Viceroy spoke a good deal of the state of affairs in several parts of the Ottoman dominions, from religious or fanatical causes, and I took the opportunity of asking him how the population here is likely to act in the event of news reaching this that the "Cyclops" has proceeded to extreme measures at Jeddah. "The population will do nothing at all," was the reply. "What can it do? But it won't be pleased."

My own opinion is that it entirely depends upon the military whether any disorders are attempted or not.

The Viceroy subsequently introduced me to General Ismail Pasha, who delivered two open letters to me from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople. One of these letters informed me that troops will proceed to Jeddah from Egypt, and I translated it to his Highness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 72.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 2

(No. 122.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July 25*, 1858

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a letter, dated Tor, 19th instant, addressed by Captain Pullen to Mr. Vice-Consul West, and received by me from the latter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 72.

Captain Pullen to Vice-Consul West.

Sir, "*Cyclops*," *Tor, July 19*, 1858.

I BEG to inform you that I arrived here this morning at ten o'clock, and learn that about eight days since a boat arrived from Jeddah, the master stating that thirty-five armed buggalows had left for Suez.

To-day, a boat arrived from Jeddah stating that such account is not correct.

This account we obtain from a Maltese and a Tuscan seaman, who are employed about the wrecks.

The crew of the wrecked ship "Sultan" are said to have left this for Suez about seven days since, in a buggalow.

I leave this with the chief Christian resident at Tor, who promises to send it.

Communicate the above intelligence to Mr. Green.
I proceed immediately to sea.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

P.S.—I have made arrangements that the man should be paid one sovereign on delivery of this.

W. I. S. P.

No. 73.

Mr. De Mattos to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord, *Jeffrey's Square, London, July 31, 1858.*

IN July 1856, I contracted with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the delivery of a cargo of 1,000 tons of coals, per "Blanch," at Suez, for the total sum of 3,737*l.* 10*s.*

This vessel met with damage on the voyage, and was compelled to put into the port of Jeddah, where she was finally condemned and sold by Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mr. Stephen Page, on the 3rd October, 1857, the cargo having been landed and taken charge of by Mr. Page, for account of whom it might concern.

In due course, $67\frac{5}{8}$ tons were sent on to Suez, and received by the Peninsular and Oriental Company; the remainder, say 932 tons, remaining in charge of the late Mr. Stephen Page on my behalf, at the time of his lamented death, in the general massacre of the Christians by the inhabitants of Jeddah, are now entirely lost to me, and the value thereof amounts to 3,483*l.* 7*s.*

As all control of my property has thus been lost by the act of a foreign Government, or their subjects, I have now to request that your Lordship may be pleased to at once put forward a claim on my behalf to the Ottoman Porte, for the said sum of 3,483*l.* 7*s.*, and insist upon an early settlement.

Any documents which may be required to substantiate the foregoing facts, I shall be prepared to produce when called upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. NICH. DE MATTOS.

No. 74.

Mr. Hammond to Messrs. Neroutsos & Co.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, August 3, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, putting forward a claim to indemnity, on account of losses which you think you are "likely to suffer," in consequence of the late outbreak at Jeddah; and I am to state to you in reply, that before his Lordship can come to any decision upon your case, it will be necessary for you to satisfy him upon the following points:—

1. That you are British subjects;
2. As to the nationality of your agent at Jeddah; the amount and valuation of your property there; and how it was destroyed?
3. That you have suffered actual losses; and of what nature, or to what definite amount soever, by the disturbances at Jeddah.

I am further to inform you that if you are aliens you must apply to your own Government for assistance; and that Lord Malmesbury cannot undertake, even in the event of your being British subjects, to procure indemnity for you from the Turkish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 75.

Mr. Hammond to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 4, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Mr. De Mattos,* requesting that Her Majesty's Government will claim from the Porte a sum of 3,483*l.* 7*s.*; the alleged value of 932 tons of coals, which were held on his account by the late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and which, as Mr. De Mattos states, have been entirely lost to him, through the recent outbreak at that place; and I have to request that you will take the inclosed letter into your consideration, and report your opinion to Lord Malmesbury as to the answer which should be returned to it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 76.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.—(Received August 5.)

Sir, 17, *Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool, August 4, 1858.*

YOUR letter of the 31st ultimo addressed to Mr. Horsfall, M.P. for Liverpool, respecting Mrs. McLean's memorial, has been transmitted to me by this morning's post, with directions to communicate with you direct on the subject, which I hasten to do without delay.

I believe that Lord Malmesbury has been correctly informed, that the late Mr. Page, Vice-Consul at Jeddah, did leave a daughter him surviving, and that a will was made by him in her favour; as, after the memorial was laid before his Lordship, Mrs. McLean received a letter from Mr. Cole, the former Vice-Consul, informing her of those facts, and of his having been appointed executor of the will.

Mr. Page was married about seventeen years ago, at Alexandria, to a lady formerly resident in this town, to whom he was engaged before he went abroad. They had two children, one of whom died in infancy before its mother, who died in the year 1843, soon after giving birth to her second child, christened Stephen, whom Mr. Page sent over to Mrs. McLean, at Liverpool, with whom the boy continued to reside, until he died seven or eight years ago, aged about seven years.

During his life, Mr. Page maintained a constant and affectionate correspondence with his mother, on all matters of domestic and family interest; but he never informed her of his having married again, nor referred, in the slightest way, to the existence of any child other than those of his late wife. Mrs. M'Lean therefore firmly believes that her last surviving son, Stephen Page, died a widower, and without children.

Mrs. McLean, however, is now under the impression, from her son never having mentioned or referred to any daughter, and from his having made a will in her favour, and having appointed a stranger to the family, sole executor, that this daughter is illegitimate.

I venture to submit that the claim of Mrs. McLean is distinct, and ought to be considered apart from that of any other person.

Her claim is one which cannot be supported in the ordinary course of law through her son's legal representative, so constituted by her son's will, if there really be one; but it is a claim made for wrongs suffered in her own person, for which the law affords no remedy, namely, the loss at once of both her son and her maintenance, in consequence of an outrage of unparalleled atrocity committed in a foreign country by the subjects of a foreign State, for which reparation can be demanded or enforced only by Her Majesty's Ministers, on national grounds.

I beg respectfully to solicit your aid and assistance in promoting the claim of Mrs. McLean, who will feel thankful to you for any suggestion which you may think proper to make.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY FENWICK.

---

* No. 75.

No. 77.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 23, 1858.*

IN addition to what is stated in your Excellency's telegram of July 21, 3 P.M., respecting indemnities to the families, and the removal of the Turkish flag from the vessel, Her Majesty's Government will require, as suggested by you, the dismissal of the Kaimakam, the public punishment of the ringleaders, explanation of conduct of Namick Pasha, an inquiry into the conduct of the local authorities, and the imposition of a contribution on the inhabitants of Jeddah.

No. 78.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 6.)

(No. 86.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, July 27, 1858.*

I ENCLOSE to you a report furnished me by M. Thouvenel of the proceedings at Jeddah. It was written by an eye-witness, the Chancellor of the French Consulate, who, together with the French Consul's daughter, escaped the general massacre.

According to this account the behaviour of Namick Pasha in relation to the "Erätree," was by no means free from blame.

The papers which I transmit, and which are found in the Chancery here, fully prove that the proprietor was an Englishman, or at least claimed and enjoyed British protection. The conduct of the Pasha however, in suppressing the riot and seizing the ringleaders, seems, directly he entered the town, to have been prompt and energetic; and although his not executing those who had been guilty of these atrocious crimes is to be regretted, it must not be forgotten that he acted in this manner according to law, and, moreover, according to a law which the Sultan has enacted at the recommendation of Christian Powers.

The Kaimakam (who held the superior authority during his absence) seems to have been a man deficient in the qualities of command, but to have done his best, and was himself wounded.

The commander of the troops, on the contrary, who refused assistance, deserves to be severely punished.

Your Lordship will see that M. Emerat considers the melancholy and terrible scenes that took place to have been brought about, in some degree, by mercantile jealousy; and accuses the principal persons of Jeddah of being connected with them. This is a general line taken by the French authorities, but I am not perfectly sure that it is the correct one. A great deal of French property was lost in the disturbance, and the version given may be the best adapted to secure a compensation for such loss.

I have said so much already on the subject that it seems to me needless to repeat that the atrocities which took place, created almost as much horror here as they must have created in Europe; it would have been impossible for the Sultan or his Minister to have said or done more than they have done to express their feelings on the matter, and, moreover, it is not to be forgotten that the Arab population are not willingly subjected to Turkish control, and are frequently in rebellion against the authority of the Ottoman Government.

The Sovereign of this Empire possesses, as I have said in my telegraphic message of the 26th, notwithstanding these partial outbreaks, a great general authority and moral power, derived from the prestige which belongs to him as guardian of the Holy Cities; and I cannot help thinking that it might be of importance to us (with respect to the Mahometan population generally, and even in respect to the Mahometan population in India) to be able to produce a manifest sign of his displeasure at the blood-thirsty and fanatical spirit which has recently inflicted such disgrace on the Moslem name.

I am, for this reason, very anxious that the late massacre at Jeddah should be punished by the Sultan's officers and at the Sultan's orders; and if your Lordship shares my opinion, it may be advisable to make such arrangements as would render it certain that Ismail Pasha and the reinforcement he is to carry with him, and more especially that the firman which confers the power of inflicting immediate execution on the criminals, should arrive at Jeddah before our forces appear there.

These forces, once on the spot, it would be difficult for them not to act; and if they did act alone in the name of a Christian Power, I will not say that it is certain, but it is not improbable, that such an event might be followed by an immediate rising of the Mahometans in that part of the world, and general outbreaks and massacres in various parts of this Empire, to say nothing of the effect it might have in the Mahometan portion of our dominions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

M. Emerat to Namick Pasha.

M. le Gouverneur-Général, *"Cyclops," Rade de Djeddah, le 24 Juin, 1858.*

VOTRE Excellence connaît tous les détails de l'odieux massacre qui a eu lieu à Djeddah le 15 de ce mois. Elle connaît aussi les noms et le nombre des victimes qui sont tombées sous les coups de ces lâches assassins.

J'ai le regret de dire que des personnes influentes, qui auraient pu nous secourir, ne l'ont pas fait; je signalerai entre autres Abdallah Nassif, représentant du Grand Chérif, dont la réponse inspirée par le plus aveugle fanatisme a été celle-ci:—"Que l'on massacre tous ceux qui n'embrasseront pas l'Islamisme."

Je pars pour Paris, où je rendrai compte de ce qui s'est passé au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur. Votre Excellence doit comprendre toute la responsabilité qui pèse sur elle; elle ne l'aggravera pas, j'ose l'espérer, en négligeant de faire saisir les principaux chefs de cet affreux carnage.

(Signé). EMERAT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

M. Emerat to M. Sabatier.

M. le Consul-Général, *Hermatrie, ce 9 Juillet, 1858.*

J'AI eu l'honneur de vous raconter les différentes péripeties du drame sanglant qui a eu lieu à Djeddah dans la soirée du 15 Juin. Vingt-trois victimes sont tombées sous les coups de lâches assassins, et dans ce nombre j'ai la douleur d'y compter les Consuls de France et d'Angleterre, et Madame Evrillard.

Depuis quelque temps déjà, on pouvait s'apercevoir qu'il y avait une recrudescence de fanatisme, mais jamais on n'aurait pu présumer qu'un événement aussi regrettable menaçait les quelques Chrétiens qui, depuis longues années, habitaient ce pays. Une occasion, paraît-il, de mettre à exécution un projet secrètement ourdi, manquait à ces fanatiques; elle leur fut offerte.

Quelques années auparavant un Indien, sujet Anglais, était mort à Djeddah. Il institua comme tuteur de ses enfants, un nommé Abdallah Djoher. Loin de s'acquitter consciencieusement de la mission qu'un père mourant venait de lui confier, Abdallah Djoher n'eut qu'un but, qu'il poursuivit constamment, celui de dépouiller ces orphelins. En effet, de pauvre qu'il était Djoher devient bientôt possesseur d'une fortune. En Avril dernier, lors de son retour des Indes, les enfants dont il administrait si pitoyablement les fonds, portèrent plainte contre lui, et ce fut pour se soustraire à la rigueur des lois Anglaises, qu'Abdallah Djoher demanda à se placer sous la protection Turque, et à changer le pavillon de son navire. Le Gouverneur-Général, qui, depuis son arrivée dans l'Hedjaz, paraissait avoir pris à tâche de rester sourd aux réclamations des Consulats, saisit l'occa-

sion qui lui était offerte de faire supporter, aux yeux de la population, un échec du Consul d'Angleterre, dont les rapports avec l'autorité locale étaient passablement tendus. Namick Pacha accepta, donc, la demande de Djoher, bravant la susceptibilité Anglaise et agissant en opposition complète avec les principes du droit des gens, accorda à ce dernier un " bouïouroulldi," l'autorisant à amener le pavillon Anglais et arborer celui de la Turquie. En vertu de cet ordre, le pavillon Anglais fut amené, et celui de Turquie hissé à bord du navire Indien, du grand contentement de la population Hadramoute, qui n'avait jamais pardonné le succès remporté sur elle par Mr. Page, à l'époque de l'administration de Mamouth Pacha. J'ajouterai que cet acte se fit avec cérémonie et fut suivi de procédés très vexatoires. Quand ce fait eu lieu, Mr. Page, Gérant du Consulat Anglais, se trouvait au Caire. M. Peradjus, à qui il avait confié la gestion, protesta contre un jugement rendu par un tribunal *ad hoc*, et dont la sentence fut néanmoins exécuté. A son arrivée à Djeddah, apprenant ces faits, le Vice-Consul Anglais adressa plusieurs protestations à l'autorité locale, qui se contenta de répondre d'une manière très évasive et expliquant sa conduite par des arguments qui ne pouvaient être admis.

Les protestations de l'Agent Anglais n'ayant eu de résultats, un tribunal Consulaire fut formé et convoqué au Consulat, sous la présidence du commandant du " Cyclops."

La sentence de ce tribunal fut contre Djoher; le pavillon Turc devait être amené, remplacé par le pavillon Anglais, et le navire saisie devait être conduit à Bombay, par un officier que l'on déplacerait à cet effet.

Dans la journée du 15 Juin, un détachement de marins ayant à leur tête un officier du " Cyclops" s'empara du bâtiment, amena les couleurs Ottomanes, et réarbora le pavillon Anglais. La nouvelle de ce fait répandue à Djeddah y produisit une très vive effervescence; on voyait dans cet acte une insulte à la bannière de l'Islamisme, et l'on disait partout que l'on devait venger un procédé si attentatoire à la dignité de la Sublime Porte. C'était un prétexte qu'ils prenaient: leur véritable but était celui de massacrer les Chrétiens, dont la présence souillait le sol sacré de l'Hedjaz, et de s'emparer ensuite de leurs biens.

Vers les six heures du soir, quand ils surent que les embarcations de la frégate Anglaise étaient retournées à bord, et que, par suite, aucun secours ne pourrait être porté, une foule de fanatiques vint attaquer le Consulat d'Angleterre.

A leur arrivée, les cawas se mirent à fuire. M. Page surpris dans son lit, et sans l'impossibilité de se défendre, fut d'abord grièvement blessé, lancé ensuite par dessus la terrasse de la maison, et enfin coupé en morceaux aux pieds du mât de pavillon.

Son drogman et son commis eurent aussi le même sort. Inutile de dire que la maison fut mise à sac; le chiffre des sommes volées chez M. Page, qui était aussi négociant, ne doit pas être au dessous de 100,000 taluris.

La facilité avec laquelle ils purent assassiner le Consul Anglais, et piller la maison, fut en quelque sorte un encouragement pour eux. Aussitôt des cris de "Mort à tous les Chrétiens," furent proférés de toutes parts, et cette foule avide de sang et de pillage, accrue par d'autres individus qui se joignirent à elle, se porta au Consulat de France; mais là, il devait leur être plus difficile d'égorger les gens et quelques-uns d'entre eux devaient y trouver la mort.

A six heures et demie, nous revenions, M. Eveillard et moi, de notre promenade habituelle. A peine étions-nous entrés dans le salon où se trouvaient sa femme et sa fille, que le Consulat fut envahi par ce torrent de fanatiques. Les cawas fermèrent la porte et se tinrent en dehors pour les repousser; l'un deux et le drogman auxiliaire prirent aussitôt la fuite. Le cawas Ahmet opposa seul de la résistance, fut blessé à la tête, et repoussé dans la rue, où il resta quelque temps évanoui; ce ne fut qu'à la fin que ce brave serviteur parvint à me rejoindre.

Dès que le Consulat fut attaqué je me rendis aussitôt au bas pour m'opposer à l'envahissement de la maison en défendant les escaliers.

Je savais fort bien qu'il me serait impossible d'opposer une longue résistance, n'étant appuyé seulement que par mon fidèle domestique l'Algerien Hadj Mehmed, ancien Turco, et dont le dévouement dans cette circonstance a été vraiment sublime; mais avant tout je voulais gagner du temps, dans l'espérance qu'un détachement de troupes serait envoyé à notre secours. Armé seulement

d'une canne à marteau, et Hadj Mehmet d'une massue, nous nous précipitâmes avec le courage du désespoir sur les groupes qui se présentaient, et qui n'étaient jamais composés de moins de trente à quarante personnes. Après avoir frappé ceux qui se trouvaient à la tête des assaillants, nous contournions les escaliers pour éviter les coups de feu qui étaient dirigés contre nous. Plus tard, ce furent des luttes corps à corps qu'il fallut livrer avec ces lâches assassins, qui atteignirent trois fois le premier étage, d'où nous parvinmes à les repousser. En ce moment les cris de " le Caimacan arrive" furent poussés, et la foule se maintint dans la cour.

Je croyais qu'aucun d'eux n'était parvenu à atteindre le second étage. Je montais aussitôt pour voir ce qu'il en était, mais quel ne fut pas mon étonnement quand je vis Madame Eveillard, étendue raide morte, son mari blessé, et sa jeune et courageuse fille atteinte d'un coup de sabre à la joue qu'elle avait reçue en défendant son père. Cet étage avait été envahi par la terrasse d'un voisin, et après avoir frappé le Consul, sa femme, et sa fille, les assassins s'étaient retirés. Je fis aussitôt rentrer M. Eveillard et sa fille et les priai de se coucher sur le plancher du salon, leur jurant de les défendre jusqu'à la mort.

A ma sortie du salon, j'entendis mon serviteur me crier: " Le pavillon est attaqué. A la garde du drapeau!" Je montais aussitôt l'échelle, mais je fus précipité du haut en bas. Hadji Mehmet monta à son tour, livra une lutte corps à corps avec plusieurs individus, et parvint à en précipiter deux du haut de la terrasse. Nous n'avons pu savoir s'ils avaient été tués. Il y avait plus d'un quart d'heure que nous soutenions cette lutte inégale, et à laquelle nous nous attendions à succomber. Un homme armé d'un poignard se présenta et me demanda si le Caimacam était arrivé. Je le croyais être un cawas de l'autorité, lorsque j'entendis Mademoiselle Eveillard, qui, inquiète sur le sort du corps de sa mère, était sortie du salon, me crier: " Prenez-garde! cet homme va vous assassiner." Je me précipitai sur lui pour le désarmer; mais la main gauche fendue par un coup de sabre, l'index de la main droite brisé, et le bras droit blessé d'un coup de poignard.

J'eusse succombé à cette lutte, sans l'aide de Mademoiselle Eveillard, qui, dans cette fâcheuse circonstance, a déployé un courage et un sang-froid rares chez des personnes de son sexe et de son âge.

Quand cet individu fut désarmé, il se mit à fuir; je l'atteignis dans les escaliers et l'égorgeai.

Ne voyant pas arriver le Caimacam, les assassins, que nous avions repoussé trois fois, remontèrent les escaliers avec plus d'acharnement, excités qu'ils étaient par les cris féroces que poussaient une cinquantaine de femmes qui étaient avec eux. J'occupai le dernier degré, le poignard à la main, et le premier qui se présenta tomba sous mes coups, et plusieurs autres furent blessés. Ce fut à ce moment que le Caimacam arriva, suivi de deux cawas, et m'apprit que le Colonel Hassan, commandant l'Artillerie, avait refusé de venir à notre secours, prétendant qu'il n'avait aucun ordre à ce sujet, et que le Gouverneur-Général seul pouvait le lui donner.

Le Caimacam et moi, soutenus seulement par deux cawas et mon domestique, il devenait impossible de continuer à se défendre: je priai donc ce fonctionnaire de calmer cette foule d'assassins, mais ils devinrent au contraire plus tumultueux et plus menaçants: "Nous voulons le Consul et son Chancelier: livrez-nous les pour les mettre à mort; sans quoi nous vous assassinons vous-même." Telle fut la réponse qu'ils donnèrent au Caimacam, qui, en ce moment, commença à se montrer faible et découragé, et ne fut soutenu que par mes menaces. La foule grossissait toujours; les lâches se ruaient sur nous. Le Caimacam fut atteint d'un coup de massue et tomba; au moment où je le relevais, je reçus moi-même un coup de sabre et de massue sur la tête et tombai évanoui.

Ce fut alors qu'ils pénétrèrent dans le salon et achevèrent M. Eveillard.

Mon fidèle Algérien, qui, vers la fin de cette déplorable affaire, avait cessé de combattre, s'était constamment tenu derrière moi, épiant le moment où le dernier coup me serait porté pour soustraire mon cadavre à la fureur de ces assassins, ou m'emporter si je n'étais que blessé. Au moment où je reçus ces deux dernières blessures, les hommes du Caimacam traînaient leur maître, et Hadji Mehmet me releva, cacha ma figure sous les pans de la redingote de ce fonctionnaire, et nous fumes ainsi traînés chez le même Colonel qui avait refusé de nous porter secours. De ce point, je fus immédiatement porté à l'Hôpital Militaire et

ne reprit mes sens qu'un quart d'heure environ après mon arrivée dans cet établissement, où des soins me furent aussitôt prodigués.

Au moment où le pauvre Consul venait d'être achevé, et quand on se livrait déjà à piller la maison, la femme d'un employé militaire, Mehmet Effendi, à qui, quelques jours après leur arrivée, Madame et Mademoiselle Eveillard avaient prodigué des soins, envoya un de ses esclaves pour sauver ces dames. Mademoiselle Eveillard fut transportée par lui dans la maison de sa maîtresse et ensuite dans le harem du Caimacam, où, de son aveu même, elle a été parfaitement traitée. Je n'ai moi-même qu'à me louer aussi des soins qui m'ont été prodigués pendant mon séjour à l'Hôpital de l'Artillerie.

Le Commandant du "Cyclops," mouillé du loin, n'avait rien pu savoir de ce qui se passait en ville; prévenu dès le matin par des Grecs qui s'étaient refugiés à son bord de ce qui avait eu lieu la veille, il envoya son embarcation pour s'enquérir des faits. A peine la population s'aperçut-elle que les canots se dirigeaient à terre, qu'une foule se porta vers les deux rives de la passe de l'entrée du port et attaqua les embarcations.

Le Commandant, qui était dans l'une, convaincu qu'il lui serait impossible de débarquer, donna l'ordre du retour. En regagnant le bord, les hommes du canot firent feu sur les Arabes, dont deux furent tués et plusieurs blessés. A son retour à bord du "Cyclops," le Commandant Pullen écrivit du Caimacam pour lui demander des nouvelles des Consuls, et lui faire ses offres de service pour soumettre la ville.

Le Gouverneur lui répondit que le chiffre des forces qu'il possédait à Djeddah était trop faible pour lui permettre d'attaquer la ville; qu'il avait expédié le soir même un courrier et qu'il espérait que Namick Pacha ne tarderait pas d'arriver. Il annonçait aussi au Commandant que Mademoiselle Eveillard et moi avions survécu à cette affreux carnage, et que nous nous trouvions en lieu de sûreté.

Le lendemain, le Capitaine Pullen m'écrivit pour me prier de lui indiquer un moyen de nous sauver, à l'exception toutefois d'opérer un débarquement, chose qui lui paraissait impraticable. Je lui répondis d'attendre l'arrivée du Pacha.

Le 16, le Gouverneur fit enterrer les victimes; en vérifiant les cadavres, les Arabes furent fort étonnés de ne pas me trouver au nombre des morts. Quelques-uns d'entr'eux furent chez le Cadi lui annoncer que j'avais survécu et que c'était moi qui avait tué les deux Musulmans dont les cadavres avaient été retrouvés dans le Consulat. Une sentence de mort fut prononcé contre moi, tout croyant était invité à faire connaître mon lieu de refuge, et à me livrer à la populace pour recevoir la peine du talion. Plusieurs jours de suite des groupes se formèrent devant l'Hôpital de l'Artillerie, demandant si j'y étais réfugié: on put me soustraire à leurs recherches, en leur répondant que le soir même après l'événement, j'étais parvenu à m'enfuir et à me réfugier à bord de la frégate Anglaise.

Il y avait cinq jours que nous nous trouvions dans cette fâcheuse position, lorsqu'enfin le Pacha arriva de la Mecque avec un bataillon de Chasseurs.

Ce fut dans la nuit du 19 que Namick Pacha arriva, et descendit dans une caserne située hors de la ville. Dès le matin, le Gouverneur-Général envoya son gendre demander de nos nouvelles et m'inviter à aller le trouver chez lui, si toutefois mon état me le permettait, et si je croyais que je n'eusse rien à craindre: dans le cas contraire, me disait-il, j'irai chez vous.

Je fis répondre au Gouverneur-Général que bien que souffrant, je ne craignais pas de me rendre chez lui, qu'il n'avait qu'à m'envoyer sa voiture et que j'irais le voir. Namick Pacha me manifesta tout le chagrin qu'il avait éprouvé en apprenant cet odieux carnage, et me promit de faire tout ce qui dépendrait de lui pour que les coupables reçussent le châtiment qu'ils méritaient. Je lui signalais alors les nommés Abdallah Djoher, Hussein Djoher, Abdallah Montessob Cheik, Sader Baqaroun, le Chef des Négociants, et enfin le Représentant du Grand-Chérif, comme les chefs de cet affreux massacre, dans lequel les Consuls de France et d'Angleterre, et Madame Eveillard, avaient reçu la mort, avec vingt autres Chrétiens, dont les maisons avaient été ensuite complétement pillées.

Namick Pacha me dit qu'il était prêt à m'accorder la satisfaction que je réclamais. Je lui répondis qu'il ne m'appartenait pas de réclamer mieux et qu'il

me restait pour mission d'aller rendre compte de ces faits au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur.

A mon départ de Djeddah j'ai écrit dans le même sens au Gouverneur-Général: vous trouverez ci-inclus, M. le Consul-Général, la copie de cette lettre.

Avant mon arrivée chez le Gouverneur-Général, le Capitaine Pullen avait écrit à ce haut fonctionnaire, lui demandant que les Chrétiens échappés du massacre lui fussent livrés.

Namick Pacha lui répondit qu'il désirait avoir une entrevue avec lui. Le Commandant du "Cyclops" se rendit au Palais, où nous fûmes le recevoir. Namick Pacha exprima au Capitaine Pullen les mêmes regrets qu'à moi, et lui dit qu'il était prêt à accorder la satisfaction qui lui serait réclamée. Après une demi-heure d'entretien nous nous embarquâmes, Mademoiselle Eveillard et sa domestique dans le canot du Commandant, moi dans celui du Lieutenant, et les Chrétiens échappés à ce massacre dans une embarcation du pays sous le commandement du Capitaine du Port. Au moment où les embarcations du bord atteignirent le "Cyclops," sans qu'ils en eussent l'ordre, les marins Anglais montèrent sur les vergues, et poussèrent trois hourrahs en notre honneur.

Quant aux attentions, aux bontés, qui nous ont été prodigué pendant toute la durée de notre présence à bord, par le Commandant et les officiers, elles sont au dessus de tout éloge.

Le Commandant Pullen écrivit le jour même au Gouverneur-Général pour lui demander que dès le lendemain les embarcations du "Cyclops" se rendissent à l'échelle montées par des hommes en armes, que les pavillons de France et d'Angleterre fussent salués par l'artillerie des forts, et qu'ensuite les mêmes drapeaux fussent promenés par toute la ville, sous l'escorte d'une compagnie de débarquement, et qu'enfin on se rendit au cimetière pour y réciter les prières des morts et rendre aux défunts les honneurs militaires. Cette cérémonie eut lieu dès le lendemain.

Trois jours après son arrivée, Namick Pacha se rendit à bord du "Cyclops" faire sa visite au Commandant, et je fus très peiné de voir avec lui les principaux chefs de cet odieux massacre, qu'il avait amenés, disait-il, pour qu'ils exprimassent tous les regrets que leur avait causé cet événement déplorable; et au nombre de ces chefs d'assassins se trouvait Abdullah Nassif, le même qui avait ordonné de massacrer tous ceux d'entre les Chrétiens qui n'embrasseraient pas l'Islamisme.

Tel est, M. le Consul-Général, le rapport détaillé de cet affreux massacre. En le terminant veuillez me permettre de vous prier de recommander à la bienveillance du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, les deux fidèles serviteurs Mehmet et Achmet, qui dans cette lutte inégale, soutenue contre de lâches assassins, m'ont si bien secondé.

Je suis, &c.,
(Signé) EMERAT

No. 79.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 6.)

(No. 87.)

Therapia, July 28, 1858.

My Lord,

HAVING lost no time in communicating the substance of your Lordship's telegram of the 23rd instant, to the Grand Vizier, I have obtained precise orders, addressed to Namick Pasha, for the removal and trial of the Chief of Police at Jeddah.

A copy of the Chief Interpreter's report, transmitting those orders to me, is inclosed herewith for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 79.

Mr. Pisani to Sir E. Bulwer.

Sir, *Yenikioy, July 27, 1858.*

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, having communicated to the Porte the Earl of Malmesbury's telegram respecting the removal of the Chief of the Police at Jeddah, Abdallah Muhtessib, the Grand Vizier instantly drew up an instruction to Namick Pasha, directing him to lose no time in bringing that man to trial, and have him removed forthwith.

The letter, containing this categorical injunction, has been given to me by his Highness, with a request that it should be forwarded to its address through the Embassy, by the quickest and safest opportunity. I beg to transmit the said letter inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ET. PISANI.

No. 80.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 7, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 4th instant, that compensation will be obtained on account of the atrocities committed at Jeddah; but that until it is so, the question as to the parties who may be entitled to share in it cannot be considered in detail.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 81.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 7, 1858.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give directions to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships-of-war in the Red Sea to act in concert with the Porte's authorities and troops sent to Jeddah, or to any other place, to suppress and punish anti-Christian demonstrations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 82.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 9.)

(No. 125.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, July 29, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit the copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Frederick Ayrton, describing an interview he had with General Ismail Pasha at Cairo, to whom he furnished a list of some of the persons who took a leading part in the attack on the Consulates, and massacre of the Christians at Jeddah.

Sir H. Bulwer instructed me by a letter, which was presented to me by Ismail Pasha, to apply to the naval authorities in the Red Sea, with a view to procure the General a passage in one of the mail-steamers, but Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" having left Suez before Ismail Pasha's arrival here, this could not be done, and the Viceroy arranged for a steamer, called the "Gabbari," belonging to the Egyptian Medjidie Company, to be placed at his disposal. Your Lordship, on a previous occasion, has also decided that vessels so large as

those employed in the transport of the Indian mails cannot call at Jeddah without risk.

The "Gabbari" left Suez for Jeddah this morning, with General Ismail Pasha and suite, and 404 Egyptian soldiers, on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 82.

Mr. Ayrton to Acting Consul-General Green.

My dear Sir, *Cairo, July 27, 1858.*

I MET M. Messaira about 11 o'clock this morning, who related to me a visit he had yesterday made to Ismail Pasha, on his way to set matters right at Jeddah.

I myself have been so occupied with the cases I have on hand, arising out of the same matters, that I had not previously found out Ismail Pasha's arrival in Cairo.

Ismail Pasha was to leave Cairo for Suez to-day at 2 P.M. I thought it desirable to see him, so I passed on from Messaira's to the Consulate.

Mr. Walne doubted the expediency of his making an abrupt visit to the Pasha, and there was hardly time to send to him to arrange an interview.

We sent for Messaira. I proposed that he should come with me to him.

While the carriage was getting ready, I sent to M. Anastasy Antonio, the head of the house of Mirlashki A. d'Antonio and Co., of which the firm of Thoma, Sava, and Co., at Jeddah, was a branch, to prepare himself, with his two surviving clerks, Nicola Sabbidi and Spiro Basi, to accompany us, and requested M. Cochilani, of the firm of Dora Paleologo, Cochilani, and Co., with his surviving clerk (from the massacre) to do the same.

By a quarter to 2 we were at the Mussafir Khaneh in three carriages, and found the Pasha whiling away the hour to elapse before his departure. I should tell you also that I observed that he was unattended with cavasses, that is, that there was no appearance of the attention usual in the case of a distinguished guest. No guard at the entrance, &c.

Having introduced ourselves through the eloquence of Messaira, we had the satisfaction of hearing Ismail Pasha express a wish to hear the account of what had taken at Jeddah from the lips of the survivors mentioned—a wish quickly gratified. I then read to him the contents of the inclosed paper, which I had hastily written while the carriage was preparing (I have copy of it just made). The Pasha took down the items in Turkish with his own hand. When thanking him for the reception he had given us, he replied, "You have little to thank me for now. Our Padishah is grieved at what has taken place. Everyone of our Ministers is grieved. I have full orders. Wait till I come back, when you will have something to thank me for."

I also told him that I should make a point of mentioning his reception of us, and the sentiments he had expressed on behalf of the sufferers, in the communication we were about to address through you to Her Majesty's Government. That seemed to please him. But he was evidently disappointed at not finding an English ship of war at Suez to receive him. He spoke as if he had been led by the Embassy at Constantinople to expect that there would be one. I endeavoured to explain to him that they must have referred there to the "Cyclops," which had ten days ago received orders to return to Jeddah, and that the time had positively not allowed of orders reaching India, and a ship being thence sent to Suez. He had hoped to be in Jeddah in ten days after leaving Constantinople, "and here are already," he observed, "ten days passed and I am not further than Cairo."

Said Pasha's disposition towards the Sublime Porte does not appear very cordial. The articles in the "Moniteur," which were of a most fulminating character, must have produced an impression upon him. They have produced a great impression here, and the new Zabit, Abdy Pasha, is flogging every man who is guilty of the least act tending to disorder.

Altogether the Christian market has gone up considerably since the arrival of the last mail.

Yours truly,
(Signed) FRED. AYRTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 82.

List of Persons in the Custom-house at Jeddah, with the Kaimakam, on June 15, 1858 (4 Zulkadeh, 1274).

IBRAHIM AGA, Kaimakam.

Sheikh Baghafur, Hadramôty, Reis of the Medglis Turgorch and Shahbender of the Merchants; led the people to the French Consulate.

Sheikh Said Abdullah Baharein, Sheikh el Sadeh, Hadramôty, merchant; led the people to the house of Messrs. Thoma, Sava, and Co.

Abdulluh el Feran el Mohtessib, native of Upper Egypt, in the service of the Ottoman Government at 250 or 300 piastres a-month, the most influential person in the town, said to be very wealthy and clever in bribing; led the attack on the English Consulate.

Salem Sultan, a merchant, and formerly a menluk of one Said Baghaleh. He is reported to have offered 100 dollars for the death of M. Sava Moskoudi, and his son is said to have killed Mr. Georgios Moskoudi, the brother of Mr. Sava.

Youssef Benaga, merchant, Hadramoty, supplied arms to the people.
Omar Badarb, ditto.
Sheikh el Amudi, ditto.
And others.

List of Persons seen breaking the Iron Money-Safe of Messrs. Thoma, Sava & Co.

Ibrahim Salau el Kahwehgy.
Ibrahim Batekh.
Ibrahim el Lubbun.
Walud Abdallah el Kungy.
Khalil en Nahas.
Walud el Bayumi es Seraf.
Said es Simsar (a friend of Mr. Sava).
Mahomed el Helawany.

The Mahometan clerk for Arabic, in the employ of Messrs. Thoma, Sava and Co., the Sheikh Hassan Mohamed, living at Jeddah, if protected by his Excellency the Pasha, which he must be to prevent his being injured by the people, can give good information of all that took place.

Cairo, July 27, 1858. (16 *Zul-heggeh*, 1274.)
(Signed) FRED. AYRTON.

Two more were mentioned verbally, and noted by Ismail Pasha in his memorandum.

No. 83.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 119.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 9, 1858.

I TRANSMIT for your Excellency's information, copies of correspondence as noted in the margin,* respecting the course to be pursued with reference to the late atrocities at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

---

* Nos. 63, 64, 69, and 81.

No. 84.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received August 10.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 9, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that directions have been given to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea to act in concert with the authorities and troops of the Porte who may be sent to Jeddah, or to any other place, to suppress and punish anti-Christian demonstrations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 85.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 12.)

(No. 1,030.)

My Lord, *Paris, August* 11, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, an announcement that the Legion of Honour has been conferred on the Arab employed in the French Consulate at Jeddah, for his brave conduct during the massacre.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY

Inclosure in No. 85.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of August 11, 1858.

PAR décret du 2 de ce mois, rendu sur la proposition du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Sa Majesté l'Empereur a daigné conférer la décoration de la Légion d'Honneur à l'Algérien Mohammed Ben Adj Moustapha, ancien cawas au Consulat de France à Djeddah, en récompense du courageux dévouement dont il a fait preuve lors des événements dont cette ville a été le théâtre le 15 Juin dernier.

No. 86.

Messrs. Nerantsos and Co. to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 13.)

My Lord, *Liverpool, August* 12, 1858.

WE are duly in receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 3rd instant, in reply to our application of the 19th ultimo, and beg herewith to answer the questions contained therein.

1st. Our prior, Mr. G. D. Nerantsos, is a naturalized British subject, settled here since 1844, and married to an English lady.

2ndly. Our agent at Jeddah was originally a Turkish subject from Roumelia, Aristide Democides, who went out from England, with our merchandize, to try to establish a regular trade between us and our friends at Cairo, in Egypt, and the amount of our funds in his hands was about 1,500*l.*, the proceeds of our manufactured Manchester goods, which he had sold through the house of Sava, in Jeddah (the members of whose firm were all murdered lately), and he had to retain the money in his possession, in consequence of the absence of banking facilities, and we can procure duplicate bills of lading, and invoices of the goods shipped, which went overland, viâ Aden.

3rdly. We have, therefore, suffered to the extent of 1,500*l.*, as we feel certain our agent is lost, not having received any account from him; and had

he escaped he would have written to us, or he would have been amongst the other fugitives on board the English vessel.

The latter part of your Lordship's letter fills us with anxiety and alarm, viz., where you state that even if we are British subjects your Lordship cannot undertake to procure us indemnity. We trust we do not understand this sentence correctly, for it appears to us incredible that, after carrying on a very extensive business in this country for many years, and paying income-tax on our profits, that your Lordship will not protect us when we endeavour to extend British influence and trade in new quarters; whilst the French and Austrians have had it officially announced to them, that all claims they may legally put forward will be enforced.

We apologise sincerely to your Lordship for the trouble we cause you, but it is unavoidable; and now, after putting your Lordship in possession of all the facts of the case, we trust your Lordship will kindly put forward our claim, or, if not yet formal, to point out its irregularities as early as convenient.

Apologising again, we remain, anticipating your Lordship's reply, yours, &c.

(Signed) G. D. NEROUTSOS & Co.

No. 87.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 14.)

(No. 127.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August 4, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch received from Mr. Vice-Consul West, together with its inclosure, being a Report of information collected by Captain Curling, of the screw-steamer "Bentinck," from a pilot who boarded his vessel off Jeddah on the 22nd ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 87.

Vice-Consul West to Acting Consul-General Green.

Sir, *Suez, August 2, 1858.*

INCLOSED I hand you, in original, a Memorandum of information collected by Captain Curling, of the steam-ship "Bentinck," from a pilot who boarded his vessel off Jeddah, which port he approached, as the Admiralty Agent held from me a despatch for Captain Pullen.

The information was obtained with the kind assistance of the Rev. Mr. Badger, who was a passenger by the "Bentinck."

The inclosed Memorandum reached me this morning, only after the departure of the vans, and I have ordered a horse-express for its conveyance to the railroad, and in order to insure its timely arrival with you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. WEST.

Inclosure 2 in No. 87.

Information obtained by Captain Curling from a Pilot who came off, and boarded at noon.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship "Bentinck," off Jeddah, July 22, 1858.

THE covering questions and remarks being premised, informant stated the Pasha had again left for Mecca, after spending a few days in Jeddah, taking a part of the garrison and the Cadi with him.

Before leaving he had caused a great number of persons to be seized, and

put into prison, and two at least are reported to have been put to death, on account of the disturbance of the 15th of June. Informant, however, states, in his opinion, and as the general opinion of the people of Jeddah, that the individuals seized are in many cases perfectly innocent, whilst others are only guilty in a secondary degree.

The principals, or instigators of the massacre, he believes to have been the Hadhrami merchants, but these he says the Pasha is afraid to molest.

Further, he says, the town is governed by the Kaimakam, or Deputy Pasha, and all is said to be quiet within and without the walls.

Informant reports that a French steamer from Massowah touched at Jeddah about a week ago, and remained there some five days. The Captain and officers landed, and had an interview with the Kaimakam, but of the result of this interview informant knew nothing, beyond that the French had been informed of the measures which had been taken to punish the offenders. The French steamer left about five days ago for Suez.

There are about thirty merchant ships in the roadstead, chiefly Arab vessels under English colours. There is also one small English steamer in port, said to have arrived about fifteen days ago from Suez, with some Moslems of consequence.

Informant knew nothing of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," beyond that she had taken a number of refugees from Jeddah to Suez.

His impression seemed to be that the measures which had already been taken by the Pasha would end the affair of the late massacre. But he bitterly regretted, however, that the poor and comparatively guiltless should be made to suffer for the principal instigators of the recent outrage, which he designated as the "work of the devil."

Informant states no more than that the usual number of boats had left Jeddah for Suez within the last month. But the people, however, generally seemed to expect reinforcements would speedily arrive for the Turkish garrison at Jeddah.

(Signed) WILLIAM CURLING.

No. 88.

Sir G. Clerk to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received August 17.)

Sir, *India Board, August 14, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of two letters, dated respectively the 4th and the 10th ultimo, with the inclosures to the former, which the East India Company's Political Agent at Aden has sent to the Government of Bombay, respecting the massacre of Christians at Jeddah, and the terror excited by that outrage.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CLERK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

The Political Agent at Aden to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir, *July 4, 1858.*

IT is with grief I report a rising amongst the populace of Jeddah on the 15th ultimo, where nearly the whole of the Christians residing in that city were barbarously murdered by the fanatic Mahometans.

2. I inclose despatches which have this moment reached me from Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," these are forwarded by the barque "Alice," bound to Bombay.

3. I am unable to comply with Captain Pullen's suggestions to send vessel of war to Jeddah, for I have none available: the "Lady Canning," however, as I am informed, would arrive there from Suez about the 29th ultimo, with the Moorish Princes. The "Elphinstone" is at Massowah, where Captain Frushard will, no doubt, hear of the massacre, and will proceed immediately to Jeddah. The schooner "Mahi" is at anchor in Aden harbour, unable to move, in consequence of the want of a bowsprit, and I am informed by her Commander that she is otherwise unseaworthy.

4. It is evident, from Captain Pullen's letters, that British honour and interests are safe in his hands, but he may require support. I trust, therefore, that no time may be lost in sending an efficient war-steamer (which the "Lady Canning" is not) to Jeddah, with such orders as Government may deem necessary.

5. I have not had time to sift and compare the various accounts which have reached me of this affair, but my impression is, that it was an unpremeditated, popular *émeute*, which arose from an insult, offered first by a Turk to the British flag on board a ship, and which was indiscreetly retaliated by the British Acting Vice-Consul at the Consulate on shore: the unfortunate gentleman lost his life; his body was severed limb from limb, and cast out from the upper windows of his house; the infuriate populace then proceeded to destroy Christians of every sect and nation. It appears that twenty-two were slain, and some wounded.

6. I solicit the indulgence of Government for this hurried and imperfect report; but I am unwilling to detain the "Alice" a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. COGHLAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

Captain Pullen to the Political Agent at Aden.

"*Cyclops*," *Jeddah, June* 23, 1858.

Sir,

I BEG to inform you that on the evening of the 15th instant, a rising of the Hadramouts and other Arabs took place in the town of Jeddah.

The following are the particulars of this massacre, as far as I can learn them:—

Simultaneously they attacked the English and French Consulates, and all the Christian population residing here, composed, principally, of Greeks; they murdered the English Vice-Consul, Mr. Page, and threw him from his window; they shot the French Consul, M. Eveillard, dead, and butchered his wife with a yataghan; Copts and Greeks were alike mercilessly murdered, to the number, as I at present learn, of twenty-two.

Such as have escaped are now on board here; amongst them M. Emerat, the interpreter, and Mademoiselle Eveillard, the daughter of the French Consul, both wounded, the latter in trying to defend her father from assassination.

I send you a list of the murdered, and shall send down to you such of the refugees as wish to go to Aden, by the British ship "Coquet Dale," the master of which will also convey this to you.

The Governor-General has arrived from Meeca, and order being somewhat restored, I have demanded that justice be executed upon all concerned in this diabolical massacre. I send you a copy of my letter to him, which will explain how matters at present stand.

The causes of this horrible insurrection are, I think, many.

1. There appears to have been, for a long time, an evident intention on the part of the Hadramouts to expel all Christians from the Mahometan Holy Land.

2. It has been stated that a Sheik, a personage of reputed great holiness, had arrived at Meeca from Delhi, with a train of sixty followers. If this meant nothing, why should it be whispered about?

3. It has been stated that the chief of the bazars had incited the people to expel the Christians, as well as the mollah of the town.

4. It has been attributed to my having seized a British merchant-ship, illegally flying Turkish colours; the Consul's jurisdiction over her being fully established, after a long inquiry into the circumstances of the case at the Consulate. I send you a copy of my report to the Government on the subject. The Pasha now states that one of the owners named was an Ottoman subject; that a Court had been held on the matter previously, and that the local authorities had ordered her to hoist the Turkish colours.

It is stated by the authorities that the people had no intention to kill any one, but that, on going to the Consulate, the English Consul taunted and defied them, which infuriated them in such a manner that they rushed into the house and murdered him.

All these circumstances, however, can never justify the acts committed.

The papers of all the ships (there are twenty-two here at present) are destroyed. I have given the masters certificates to that effect, for such as have applied for them.

There are upwards of 500 tons of coals on shore, belonging partly to the under-writers of the wrecked British ship "Blanche," and 224 tons to this ship.

As it becomes necessary for me to proceed to Suez, to report these matters to the Government, I trust that you will see the necessity of sending a vessel of the Indian Navy here, as early as possible. Claims of all descriptions, on the Turkish Government, are now coming in for loss of property, and the Governor-General assures me that it shall be attended to as soon as possible.

The various ships and persons here, under British rule, require protection also.

Hadji Furadj Yuser, the principal merchant here, under British protection, will give every information to the officer commanding the ship, which will, I hope, arrive here. I have given him a sealed letter to establish his identity.

Be good enough to address the answer to this communication to Suez at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 88.

List of Persons Murdered at Jeddah on the night of June 15, 1858.

Name.	Where born.	Under what Protection.
M. Eveillard	French Consul.	
Madame Eveillard	Wife of French Consul.	
Stephen Page	English Vice-Consul.	
Angelo Lassiradi	Lemnos	French.
Georgi Moscudi	Ditto	Ditto.
Petro Triandophilo	Ditto	Ditto.
Antonio Boyadji	Polo	English.
Georgi Agurustamo	Lemnos	Turkish.
Constantin Petro	Ditto	French.
Leonide Moscudi	Ditto	English.
Theodori Georgiade	Ditto	Turkish.
Georgi Constantin	Ditto	Ditto.
Antonio Moscudi	Ditto	Ditto.
Georgi Caristi	Victey	Ditto.
Ibrahim Gavril	Cairo	English.
Elias Hana	Bagdad	Ditto.
Jacoub	Ismael	Russian.
Jacoub	Cokat	French.
Jacoub	Ditto	Turkish.
Alexandre	Valugur	English.
Coingeorgi	Lemnos	Turkish.
M. Sava	Greek merchant	No tidings.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN, *Captain.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 88.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

M. le Gouverneur-Général, "*Cyclops*," *Jeddah, June* 21, 1858.

ON your announcing to me your arrival at this place yesterday morning, you requested, previous to delivering to me the Christians who had escaped the bloody massacre of the 15th instant, an interview.

Your Excellency is aware how readily I went on shore, the first object of my solicitude being the safety of all who sought protection of the British flag.

At my demand, it was arranged with your Excellency that the French and English colours should be hoisted the following morning at the main of this ship, side by side; that the boats being fully manned and armed, should proceed to the landing-place; that the English and French colours, being then advanced to the front, should receive a salute of twenty-one guns from the fort; that an armed procession should then form, and, with colours flying, proceed through the town, passing the residencies of the English and French Consuls, and, finally, thence a funeral party would proceed to the burial-ground, where the murdered Consuls lie, the service for the dead read by the Chaplain of this ship, and military honours paid to the remains.

Your Excellency was good enough to accompany the procession as far as the French Consulate.

I have now another duty to discharge, and what I then verbally demanded, I now require at your hands.

Excellency, the blood of the murdered calls for retribution, for a justice so stern, so terrible in its example, that throughout the land men will hear of the massacre which took place, and, at the same time, of the punishment which followed.

Excellency, I ask for this justice, not in the name of England or France alone, but in the name of the whole Christian world. Protestants, Catholics, Greeks, and Copts, have alike been barbarously murdered; and for all I demand justice.

His Majesty the Sultan, in his proclamation dated Constantinople, Rebiul-evvel 4, 1262, commands that, if any conspire against the life or property of any, he shall be immediately punished; but when England and France are both insulted by the murder of their Consuls, your Excellency will feel the greater necessity for executing justice.

When these terrible events are made known in England and France, it will be asked: Is it for these people we have fought and bled at Inkerman, Alma, and Sebastopol?

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 88.

The Political Agent at Aden to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir, *July* 10, 1858.

VARIOUS rumours are afloat with regard to the massacre at Jeddah, but they do not materially differ from the report which accompanied my letter dated the 4th instant. The only one which I deem necessary to repeat is, that, though the immediate cause of the outbreak was accidental, and may be attributed to the proceedings of Captain Pullen regarding the disputed nationality of the vessel, the advisability of expelling all Christians from the vicinity of the holy cities had, for some time past, been made a subject of discussion amongst the inhabitants of Jeddah.

2. The Christian inhabitants of Hodeida are naturally in terror; and I have a letter from the manager of the Greek house of Theophani and Co. (which is said to be under British protection), in which he speaks of abandoning every-

thing to save his life. In reply, I have suggested his applying to Ahmed Pasha, who will, doubtless, inform him if he has any reason to suppose the Christians there in danger.

3. Khawyer Theophani states that the branch of his house at Jeddah has been plundered of money and goods to the amount of 300,000 dollars; on this, I have informed him that the question of compensation will, doubtless, be discussed and arranged between the Governments.

4. In the meanwhile, I hear that his Excellency Namick Pasha, Governor-General of the Turkish possessions in Arabia, is exerting himself vigorously to restore order, and to punish the perpetrators of the outrage, several hundreds of whom are, it is said, in confinement.

5. Hadji Abd-er-Rasool, of Mokha, also writes in a strain of great terror. I have informed him that, should Government send a steamer to the Red Sea, I will direct it to look in at Mokha and Hodeida, on its way to Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. COGHLAN.

No. 89.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received August* 18.)

(Telegraphic.) *Alexandria, August* 13, 1858.

HER Majesty's ship "Cyclops" arrived at Suez from Jeddah last night.

I have received the following telegram from Captain Pullen:—

"'Cyclops' arrived at Jeddah 23rd July. Namick Pasha at Meccn. Satisfaction demanded, and letter sent to Kaimakam under flying seal, saying, if no satisfactory answer received in thirty-six hours, shall proceed to extremities.

"On the morning of the 25th, forty hours having intervened from time of sending despatch, and no reply, commenced bombarding on the town at intervals.

"Fourteen or fifteen buggalows burnt and destroyed.

"At 11 A.M., letter received from Pasha, not satisfactory; resumed operations, and continued occasionally until evening of 26th, both from boats and ships, with shot, shell, and rockets.

"27th. Troops arrived, 507 Bashi-Bazouks. Time given to land.

"28th. Pasha arrived; comes on board next day: can come to no satisfactory arrangements; cannot execute murderers, but has them confined. States that has not the power of life and death; time extended to allow pilgrims to embark.

"30th. 'Lady Canning' leaves for Yenbo with Moorish Princes. Depositions of murderers sent; proved guilty by their own local Courts. Their execution insisted upon on the morning of the 2nd instant; and not complied with by the evening of the 4th.

"Commenced bombarding again on morning of the 5th. Before a reply is received the 'Gabari' steamer arrived with troops; 480 Egyptians. Ismail Pasha commands, with power to satisfy the just demands of England and France.

"On the morning of the 6th, eleven murderers executed in sight of the town and shipping in port, and four more culprits to be sent to Constantinople.

"The 'Cyclops' left Jeddah on morning of the 7th instant, and has brought up a messenger from the Pasha with despatches for Constantinople.

"Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert has my despatches for the Admiralty, and leaves immediately."

No. 90.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 18.)

(No. 1,079.)

My Lord, *Paris, August 17, 1858.*

M. SABATIER, the French Consul-General in Egypt, has been named the Emperor's Commissioner to proceed to Jeddah. M. Sabatier will be accompanied by M. Emerat, who was attached to the Consulate of France at Jeddah when the massacre of the 15th of June occurred, and will be very useful therefore in speaking to facts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 91.

Consul Brant to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 19.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord, *Bludan of Damascus, August 2, 1858.*

I THINK it right to inform your Lordship of the effect produced on the population of Damascus by the murder of the Consular officers of Great Britain and France at Jeddah.

Correspondents of Damascenes in Arabia have related in terms more or less vague or exaggerated the catastrophe and its cause, but these reports can be of no interest, since your Lordship will have learned the facts from authentic reports.

The prevailing feeling in Damascus among the respectable class of the inhabitants, seems to be rather of indifference in respect to the French, but of regret as to the English. The low and unreflecting mob display a certain degree of satisfaction that the infidels had been so treated for polluting, by their presence, so holy a city; but the expression of their feeling is rather subdued and confined to private communications or to conversations held by small groups of persons in coffee-houses. Some, indeed, did speak of expelling European Consuls and Christians from Damascus; and it was remarked that a Consul had been murdered at Marash for which no punishment was inflicted: ignorance confounded an agent of the Land Transport Corps with a Consul, and the result of the seizure of the guilty parties had never reached Damascus. I remember, when reporting from Erzeroom the murder at Marash, that I pointed out the necessity of a speedy and severe example on the very spot, as the only security against the repetition of a similar catastrophe. The punishment of parties guilty of such a crime, inflicted at a distant period and locality, is hardly known at the place itself, and certainly not far beyond it, and thus the effect of the example is lost. The safety of Europeans and native Christians depends more on the impression that an attack on them will bring down certain and severe punishment, than on the protection of local authorities, who have often no power to arrest an outbreak of a fanatical Mussulman population; if, therefore, the punishment be hardly known, this salutary impression is weakened, and with it the best safeguard which Europeans possess.

I thought it prudent to inform the Pasha, through my dragoman, of what was passing among the lower classes, and to suggest that it would be well to take measures to watch them, in order to prevent any outbreak of fanaticism against the Christians during the Bairam. His Excellency thanked me for the information, and adopted the necessary precautions by strengthening the police and watching some ill-disposed persons who were pointed out; and I am happy to say that all passed off quietly.

I regret to be obliged to report that all the authorities, without the slightest attempt at concealment, receive bribes, and that no post is given away, but for a sum of money proportionate to the profit it is likely to yield by oppressing the poor peasants.

A person who was sent to maintain order in the Hauran, with a large body of cavalry, was, after a short interval, recalled, when he refused to obey, declaring publicly that he had paid a heavy bribe for his post, and would not resign it. This is only one among many incidents of the same nature, and it may be easily imagined that the Government is neither respected nor feared, and that the country is almost in a state of anarchy.

I have &c.
(Signed) JAS BRANT.

No. 92.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Potsdam, August 20, 1858.*

I REGRET the hasty action of Captain Pullen, but he must be supported. If the Porte is alarmed, pacify her; we are quite satisfied with what she has done hitherto. I have no details.

No. 93.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 21.)

(No. 1,096.)

My Lord, *Paris, August 20, 1858.*

COUNT WALEWSKI informed me yesterday that notwithstanding the late proceedings at Jeddah for the punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage of the 15th of June last, M. Sabatier would still proceed to that place as Imperial Commissioner, for the regulation of the indemnities to be paid to the families of the victims, and to others whose properties have suffered. M. Sabatier is to leave Paris to day.

Count Walewski said that he presumed that Captain Pullen, notwithstanding the active part he had taken to obtain the execution of the murderers, would still act as Commissioner for Her Majesty's Government. I replied that I had not heard anything to the contrary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 94.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 21.)

(No. 1,098.)

My Lord, *Paris, August 20, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, a short statement of the last news from Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 94.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of August 20, 1858.

NOUS recevons des nouvelles de la Mer Rouge qui annoncent le bombardement par le "Cyclops" de la ville de Djeddah, et l'exécution de onze coupables. C'est le 23 Juillet que le "Cyclops" est arrivé à Djeddah. Namick Pacha se trouvait à la Mecque: satisfaction fut néanmoins demandée dans un lettre

addressée au Kaimakam, et menace fut faite, si elle n'était pas obtenue, de bombarder la ville après trente-six heures.

Le 25, dans la matinée, le feu fut ouvert. Arrivé le 26, le Pacha se rendit à bord du "Cyclops;" mais il n'avait pas l'autorité nécessaire pour faire exécuter les coupables. Des pourparlers eurent lieu jusqu'au 4 Août; le 5, enfin, le bombardement fut recommencé.

Le 6, à la suite de l'arrivée d'Ismail Pacha, qui était muni de pleins pouvoirs, onze des assassins furent exécutés près du port; quatre autres furent envoyés à Constantinople.

Le "Cyclops" a quitté Djeddah le 7.

No. 95.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Queen's Advocate.

Foreign Office, August 21, 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you a letter from Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.,* containing replies to the several questions in your report of the 31st of July, respecting their claim to compensation on account of the late outrages at Jeddah; and I am to request that you will take this letter, together with the annexed former papers, into your consideration, and report to Lord Malmesbury your opinion thereupon.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 96.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 146.)

Potsdam, August 23, 1858.

Sir,

HER Majesty's Government trust that your Excellency lost no time, on receipt of the telegram which I sent to you on the 20th instant from this place, in explaining to the Porte the circumstances attending the recent bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," and they have no doubt that your Excellency's best efforts have been used to soften any ill-feeling which may have been produced at Constantinople by the news of that event.

Her Majesty's Government are ignorant of the details, but your Excellency will state to the Porte that Her Majesty's Government regret very much this occurrence; and you will assure the Sultan's Ministers that it has arisen from the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" having left Suez immediately upon the receipt of the first telegram which was sent to him by Her Majesty's Government directing him to proceed to Jeddah, and to enforce the punishment of the criminals, before the arrival of a second telegram which was sent, instructing him to await the arrival of the Turkish force which the Porte had undertaken to dispatch to Jeddah, to enforce satisfaction for the massacre of the English and French Consuls.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 97.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 24, 8·45 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, August* 23, 1858, 10 A.M.

I WAS afraid if the execution of the criminals were demanded before the order of the Sultan could arrive, it would, as contrary to law, be refused by Namick Pasha, and I, therefore, ventured to urge that nothing should be done until Ismail Pasha had arrived.

* No. 86.

There are 300,000 pilgrims now at Mecca, and when these return home the impression they will produce will certainly be generally opposed to a good understanding between Mussulmans and Christians.

The immediate result of what has taken place is, however, uncertain: it may be fear or indignation. For some weeks to come, at all events, no one's life, in certain parts of this Empire, will be quite safe. I thought it better to speak at once to the Grand Vizier and the French Ambassador; neither of them had then received any information therefrom; but whilst I was with Aali Pasha a despatch from Musurus was brought to him.

The French Ambassador replied to me at once, and in the most friendly manner, that he thought the two countries should jointly bear the responsibility of the event that had occurred, however unfortunate. The Grand Vizier, on the other hand, was alarmed and, in some degree, excited, saying that the Porte had done everything in her power, and, with the readiness she had shown, might have expected to have been better treated. He fears the first effects of the news, and we agreed to keep the matter, if possible, secret, until the precise truth should reach us. I pacified him in some degree by the statement I was authorized to make; but if it should appear that, in spite of the willingness to do us justice which the Ottoman Government exhibited, we premeditatedly took the law into our own hands against a local authority, it is possible that the Sultan, sooner than lose all credit with his own subjects, may take up the matter in a most serious manner, and a protest would then be the first step in his proceedings.

Much, of course, will depend on the tone of other Governments, especially of the French Government; but I would recommend an early explanation or excuse, if your Lordship should feel disposed to offer such, in order to anticipate demands which it may be difficult for us to assent to, and yet which it may be difficult to justify our resisting.

No. 98.

The Queen's Advocate to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 24.)

Doctors' Commons, August 21, 1858.

My Lord,

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 4th of August instant, stating that he was directed to transmit to me a letter from Mr. de Mattos, requesting that Her Majesty's Government will claim from the Porte a sum of 3,183*l.* 7*s.*, the alleged value of 932 tons of coals which were held on his account by the late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and which, as Mr. de Mattos states, have been entirely lost to him through the recent outbreak at that place; and to request that I would take the letter into consideration, and report to your Lordship my opinion as to the answer which should be returned to it.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have taken the above letter into consideration, and have the honour to report—

That, assuming that Mr. de Mattos is a British subject, and that his coals at Jeddah were used or destroyed in consequence of the massacre, he will, in my opinion, on producing the necessary proof of their value, and of his property therein, have a claim against the Turkish Government for an amount to be ascertained hereafter; this amount will be subject to various contingent reductions on the total value which he claims (3,183*l.* 7*s.*).

It will not, probably, be advisable to state this to Mr. de Mattos at present.

I can only suggest that his letter may be answered by requesting him to state whether he is a British subject; and to furnish the necessary vouchers for the value of the coals, and of their existence at Jeddah uninsured and undeteriorated at the date of the massacre, corroborated by the statement of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and also to give the data upon which he fixes the value of the coals at Jeddah as being the same as that which they would have produced if delivered at Suez, inasmuch as it would appear that, in estimating their value to him at the time of the massacre, the expenses of their conveyance from Jeddah to Suez, and, probably, other expenses and charges, must be deducted from their value when delivered at Suez as per contract.

R

Any estimate of their value should be framed on the same principle as a claim against underwriters by an owner insured.

He should also be informed that Her Majesty's Government cannot positively undertake to procure him compensation, and that he must use every exertion (in which Her Majesty's Government will assist) to discover what has become of these coals.

I would suggest that every effort should be made (possibly viâ Suez) to ascertain whether these coals still exist, or what has become of them, and that in the event of any steamers of Her Majesty, or of the Emperor of the French, obtaining possession of them at Jeddah (where they would be very useful), an account or estimate of their quantity and value should be taken, with a view to this claim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. D. HARDING.

No. 99.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 25.)

(No. 1,101.)

My Lord, *Paris, August 21, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Moniteur" of this day, an article descriptive of Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Extract from the "Moniteur" of August 21, 1858.

DJEDDAH.—Nos lecteurs connaissent les déplorables événements dont la ville de Djeddah a été récemment le théâtre, et qui ont appelé sur elle l'attention publique. On a recherché et on recherche encore avec empressement tout ce qui peut bien faire connaître la scène où s'est passé le drame sanglant dont l'Europe s'est si vivement émue. Aussi croyons-nous intéresser nos lecteurs en leur donnant sur Djeddah en particulier des détails nouveaux venant compléter ceux que nous avons déjà donnés, et d'autant plus exacts qu'ils sont extraits de notes recueillies sur les lieux mêmes.

Port et entrepôt de la Mecque, dont elle n'est distant que de vingt-deux lieues, Djeddah s'élève sur une rive sablonneuse et stérile que la mer tend depuis une longue suite d'années à abandonner. On en a la preuve en se rendant à l'est de la ville: là se voient des bancs de coraux sur lesquels se sont déchirés les flancs de nombreux navires, et qui maintenant, découverts, entourés d'une plaine de sable, portent dans leurs cavités des arbustes épineux où les ramiers et les tourterelles font leur nid. La rade, située par 21° 30' de latitude nord et 36° 25' de longitude est, se trouve défendue par deux petits forts extrêmes que relie un mur percé de quatre portes ouvrant sur la mer. Des remparts en assez bon état et flanqués de tours de formes diverses défendent la ville contre les attaques de terre. Deux portes seulement s'ouvrent sur la campagne, l'une par laquelle on va à la Mecque, l'autre pour se rendre à Médine. Une particularité assez singulière sur ces portes: on les ferme hermétiquement pendant les heures de la prière, une prédiction fort accréditée dans l'Hedjaz, disant que la ville sera prise par les Européens pendant que la population se trouvera réunie dans les mosquées.

Vue de la rade, Djeddah est une ville charmante. Ses maisons blanches, ses minarets crayeux, se détachent avec une magnifique crudité sur l'indigo du ciel; le port s'offre encombré d'une foule affairée, généralement vêtue de couleurs tranchantes; et sur les eaux courent une multitude de canots qui établissent un va-et-vient continuel entre la ville et les bâtiments au mouillage. Si l'intérieur désenchante quelque peu, c'est, cependant, beaucoup mieux encore que dans la plupart des villes orientales. Les rues sont plus larges, plus propres et mieux

alignées. On y voit d'assez jolies maisons à un, deux, et même trois étages, presque toutes surmontées de terrasses avec balustrades à jour. Il est à observer que ces constructions n'ont pas la durée que semble leur promettre la solidité de leurs assises; elles se lézardent et tombent presque en ruine au bout d'un petit nombre d'années. Cela tient, sans nul doute, à ce qu'on ne les bâtit guère qu'avec des pierres qui se forment dans la mer par une agglomération de polypiers et de coquillages que l'action de l'air désagrège à la longue et réduit en poussière. Aussi, bien que remontant au neuvième siècle, Djeddah ne possède aucun vieil édifice. Les mosquées y sont nombreuses, comme cela doit être dans une ville qui est le port de la Mecque; et parmi ces mosquées, cinq méritent de fixer l'attention: ce sont celles de Djenna-Soultan-Haçan, de Chafei, de Mohammed, de Hanifa, et d'Akat. C'est près de l'une d'elles que s'étend le cimetière, au milieu duquel s'élève la tombe d'Eve, édifice mesquin et sans caractère, tout-à-fait indigne de la mémoire de la mère du genre humain (Kubr-Howa). Les restes des Chrétiens ne sont pas admis dans cet asile funèbre; lorsqu'un giaour meurt à Djeddah, on lui creuse sa fosse sur une lagune qui s'étend au sud de la ville. Ce champ du repos est certainement plus triste et plus nu que le cimetière Musulman, mais son isolement et le murmure éternel des flots qui le baignent lui donnent une poésie qui manque à ce dernier.

La multitude d'étrangers qui se rendent chaque année dans l'Hedjaz a doté Djeddah d'une grande importance commerciale. Sans parler des époques de l'Hadj, où la ville et ses environs prennent l'aspect d'une vaste foire, on peut juger en tout temps de l'étendue de son commerce en visitant les vastes bazars qui occupent presque entièrement plusieurs des plus belles rues. Outre ces immenses entrepôts de toutes les marchandises du monde, de riches magasins, de nombreux cafés et des boutiques de pâtissiers-confiseurs, animent les quartiers voisins de la mer. C'est là aussi qu'habite le Gouverneur, et que flottent, voisins l'un de l'autre, les pavillons des Consuls de France et d'Angleterre.

L'eau manque à Djeddah. Anciennement un canal, dont on retrouve quelques vestiges, y amenait les excellentes eaux du torrent de Wadi-Fathma, qui coule à neuf lieues de là dans les montagnes formant la grande chaîne de la Péninsule Arabique. Les Wahabytes le détruisirent en 1802, et les habitants en sont réduits aujourd'hui à faire usage d'eau de pluie conservée dans des citernes, ou à acheter fort cher celle que les Bédouins leur apportent de la montagne. C'est là un grave inconvénient, et il n'a pourtant pas nui à la prospérité de la ville. Le mouillage des navires à Djeddah est dangereux, éloigné de plus d'une lieue, exposé à tous les vents, par conséquent l'un des plus mauvais qui soient au monde, et cependant il est le continuel rendez-vous d'une foule de navires Anglais, Hollandais, et Américains, venus de l'Inde, du Golfe Persique, et des mers de Chine.

Djeddah trouve dans sa proximité de la Mecque une large compensation à tous les vices de sa situation, fussent-ils même plus nombreux; et celui qui lui donna son nom (Djeddah veut dire riche) jugea admirablement quel avenir était réservé à cette cité.

Le chiffre de la population peut être évalué en temps ordinaire à 15,000 ou 20,000 âmes. Elle se compose d'Arabes en majorité, de Turcs, de Grecs, d'Arméniens, de Juifs, de nègres Africains, et d'un très-petit nombre d'Européens. Aux époques de pèlerinage, cette population se double, se triple, se quadruple même; et l'on comprend qu'alors qu'elle se trouve absorbée par ce flot d'étrangers, elle diffère sensiblement de ce qu'elle est en temps ordinaire. Les habitants de Djeddah sont incontestablement ce que sont tous les Musulmans du littoral Arabique, ignorants et fanatiques. Mais il ne faut pas exagérer ce fanatisme outre mesure, et il est surtout indispensable de le regarder comme se manifestant très-diversement chez l'Arabe et chez le Turc; chez l'habitant à demeure, et chez celui qui a momentanément quitté la tente.

Nommé par le Sultan et non par le Vice-roi d'Egypte, dont il ne relève en aucune façon, le Gouverneur est un Pacha ayant rang de Lieutenant-Général. Il réside à Djeddah; et si, par quelques apparitions officielles à la Mecque, il semble y avoir une action, il faut reconnaître que cette action est extrêmement bornée. On a bien dépossédé l'ancien Shérif dont l'influence faisait ombrage à la Porte; on l'a remplacé par un homme, dont en grandissant la fortune, on comptait s'assurer le dévouement, et cependant l'autorité du Gouvernement Impérial est plus nominale qu'effective dans la ville sainte. Cela tient d'abord à l'antipathie très-prononcée des Arabes pour les Turcs, et, en second lieu, à

l'immense pouvoir que donne au Shérif de la Mecque le prestige religieux dont il est entouré. Le Divan de Constantinople placerait-il dans ce poste l'esclave le plus dévoué et le plus docile, que l'esclave devenu Shérif tendrait, par la force même des choses, à se rendre de plus en plus indépendant. Privé de toute autorité morale dans l'Hedjaz, le Gouverneur Turc n'a donc que la puissance matérielle qu'il puise dans les forces militaires placées sous son commandement.

Ces forces se réduisent à la garnison de Djeddah, et celle-ci se compose d'un millier d'hommes environ, parmi lesquels figurent deux bataillons ou plutôt deux compagnies d'Artillerie. Ce sont là les seuls soldats réguliers et à peu près disciplinés de cette petite armée. Le reste est un ramassis de mercenaires dont le féroce Arnaoute est le type le plus complet comme aussi le plus repoussant. Avec de telles troupes, non-seulement il est impossible d'assurer le bon ordre intérieur, mais on a, au contraire, à lutter contre un perpétuel élément de troubles et de séditions.

En admettant donc que le Gouverneur soit un homme éclairé et honnête, qu'il ne partage pas le fanatisme de ses administrés, qu'il ne spécule pas sur les avanies pour augmenter ses revenus, il en sera, le plus souvent, réduit à déplorer son impuissance. Que l'on se rappelle pour combien peu l'élément Turc entre dans la population de Djeddah, et l'on comprendra que ce fonctionnaire ne peut pas plus trouver dans ses compatriotes un contre-poids aux influences du dehors, qu'il ne peut s'en faire un appui pour réprimer les troubles du dedans. Eût-il les meilleures intentions du monde, sa position le condamne fatalement à souffrir le mal, ou l'empêche tout au moins de le prévenir. Inutile après cela de faire remarquer combien un pareil état de choses ira s'empirant si ce Gouverneur, au lieu d'être un homme libéral et éclairé, est quelque ancien Mamelouke, quelque esclave Géorgien arrivé au pouvoir par le favoritisme, ayant, par conséquent, tous les préjugés, et peut-être aussi tous les vices, du milieu social dont il est sorti.—E. Bounaure.

No. 100

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Potsdam, August* 25, 1858.

I HAVE your long telegram. A messenger goes to you to-night. Captain Pullen acted on his first orders; and had not received his second ones, to wait for Pasha. Express our regret; the French do not object. Do not show alarm.

No. 101.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 25, 3·5 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, August* 23, 1858, 5 P.M.

THE head Dragoman saw the Grand Vizier yesterday, subsequent to the conversation I narrated; when his Highness said that the affair of Jeddah had been communicated to the Sultan's Ministers, and produced a very sad and painful impression upon them, and that he intended, as soon as the details reached the Porte, to make a formal and solemn protest against an act which he considered neither called for nor justifiable; and which was the more important, since it might be used as a pretext for similar acts by other Powers, who would be glad to quote the example.

Had the Sultan, said the Grand Vizier, been wanting in offering the most ample reparation, the English Government would have been authorized in taking the law into its own hands, and avenging the bloodshed of its Consul: but such not being the case, the Ottoman Government had a right to complain, and expect redress.

No. 102.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 25, 3·35 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, August* 23, 1857, 7·38 P.M.

I HAVE myself seen the Grand Vizier this afternoon.

The Sultan has not yet been informed of the bombardment, which shows that the effect it may produce, is apprehended. But Aali Pasha himself, after some observations on my part, ended by saying that he was fully aware of the friendly intentions of Great Britain towards this country and its Sovereign; and told me, that he would by all means frame his remonstrances mainly with the idea of obtaining such a declaration from Her Majesty's Government as would prevent other Governments from citing the case of Jeddah as an authority.

Perhaps, under such circumstances, your Lordship would be willing to help, in furtherance of a friendly solution of this disagreeable question.

No. 103.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received August 25.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 24, 1858.

WITH reference to the telegram conveying intelligence of the proceedings at Jeddah, by Captain Pullen, of the "Cyclops," I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will call the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury to the fact that ships have been ordered from India to Aden, to wait further instructions; and to state that my Lords would be glad to know whether these ships should be detained at Aden, or ordered back to India, or under what instructions they should enter the Red Sea.

Should they not be required in the Red Sea, it is desirable that they should return to India, where they are much required.

As the mail leaves to-morrow, my Lords would be glad of an immediate answer.

I am, &c.
For the Secretary.
(Signed) THOS. WOLLEY.

No. 104.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Captain Pullen.

(No. 1.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 25, 1858.

HER Majesty's Government having decided to appoint you to act as British Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of Her Majesty's subjects for the losses sustained by them at Jeddah during the recent and dreadful outrage at that place, I have to instruct you to act in that capacity, and to place yourself in communication with the gentleman appointed by the French Government for the same purpose.

You will already have received from the Admiralty copies of the letters which I addressed to that Department on the 11th and 31st ultimo, and in which the views of Her Majesty's Government in this matter are explained.

The late occurrences at Jeddah, the assurances which have been received from the Turkish Government, and the prompt manner in which the Pasha, on his arrival, fulfilled the demands which, in the exertion of your duty, you had before endeavoured to enforce, induce Her Majesty's Government to believe that the view expressed in my letter to the Admiralty of the 31st ultimo, namely, that the Porte should be allowed to enforce its own jurisdiction by its own means, will be fully borne out by the result, and that the objects contemplated will be best secured by supporting the authority, and acting, as far as possible, in concert with the Turkish officer sent by the Porte to Jeddah for that purpose.

Her Majesty's Government had decided to require the dismissal of the

Kaimakam; the public punishment of the ringleaders; explanation of the conduct of Namick Pasha; an inquiry, in the presence of the Commissioners of the French and English Governments, who should have a right to assist at the trial, into the conduct of the local authorities, and the imposition of a contribution on the inhabitants of the town.

The public punishment of the ringleaders appears to have been inflicted, but it will be your duty to see that the other demands, which Her Majesty's Government agreed with the French Government to make, should be obtained.

Her Majesty's Government trust to your discretion and prudence in carrying out their views in a firm but conciliatory manner, and in obtaining complete satisfaction for the injury and losses sustained by British subjects.

M. Sabatier is the gentleman whom the French Government have named as their Commissioner, and you will be careful to act, to the utmost of your power, in harmony with him, in order to insure the success of the mission in which you are jointly employed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 105.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 25, 1858.*

I HAVE received your letter dated the 24th instant, in which you state that you are commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to call the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury to the fact that ships have been ordered from India to Aden to wait further instructions; and to state that my Lords would be glad to know whether these ships should be detained at Aden, or ordered back to India, or under what instructions they should enter the Red Sea.

You further state that, should the ships in question not be required in the Red Sea, it is desirable they should return to India, where they are much required.

With reference to this latter point, it is impossible for me to offer any opinion whether it is more important that the services of these vessels should be available in the Indian waters than in the Red Sea; but until Her Majesty's Government are satisfied, by authentic information, that complete satisfaction has been afforded, and the claims of British subjects to compensation have been settled, it is certainly most desirable that Captain Pullen, who has been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for that purpose, and is about to return to Jeddah in that character, should be supported by an adequate, though moderate, force, which should be sent to the spot; and it must rest with my Lords Commissioners to decide what that force, under the circumstances, should be.

In his capacity as Her Majesty's Commissioner, and to support him in that character, the naval force on its arrival at Jeddah should be subject to the direction of Captain Pullen, who will receive full instructions for his guidance in the duty entrusted to him, and who will be informed that he is to authorise the return of the ships to India as soon as their presence at Jeddah is no longer required.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 106.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received August 25.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August 25, 1858.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that my Lords propose to send a letter, by the mail of this evening, to the senior officer of Her Majesty's ships at Aden, directing him (with reference to recent instructions sent to Aden for the senior officer of a naval force arriving from India, for the purpose of demanding

reparation from the authorities at Jeddah) not to commit any act of hostility against Jeddah, without further directions from home.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 107.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 25, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of this date, stating the instructions you propose to send to the senior officer in command of the naval officer at Aden, I beg to refer you to the letter I have this day addressed to you on that subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 108.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Acting Consul-General Green.

(No. 47.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 25, 1858.*

I INCLOSE herewith a despatch to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops,"* who is appointed to act as British Commissioner for the settlement of the demands of Her Majesty's Government, on account of the recent events at Jeddah.

You will forward that despatch, without delay, to Captain Pullen.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 109.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Potsdam, August 26, 1858.*

WE know no details; but as Captain Pullen acted at last with the Pasha, and brought his despatches home, the events are not so offensive to the Porte as you say. The more noise it makes, the better Russia will be pleased.

Brunnow has written to advise his Court to profit by it, and protest in favour of the Porte. Do not let it fall into this trap.

We go the 28th.

No. 110.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 811.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, August 26, 1858.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the instructions addressed to Captain Pullen,* who has been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent outrages at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 111.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 157.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 26, 1858.*

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, a copy of an instruction which I have addressed to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops,"* on

* No. 104.

his appointment as British Commissioner for the settlement of the demands of Her Majesty's Government, on account of the recent outrage at Jeddah.

I also inclose a copy of a letter to the Admiralty on the same subject.'

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 112.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received August* 26, 5·30 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, August* 24, 1858, 10 P.M.

I HAVE calmed down Aali Pasha, I think I may say completely; and he is now perfectly disposed to make merely a sort of remonstrance, which may lead to his procuring an answer that will deprive other Powers from finding in what has occurred, an example for themselves.

The effect on the public cannot be known till mail arrives.

If you give me a hint as to the note this Government should write, so as to effect its own object without being inconvenient to you, it would be well.

No. 113.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(*Received August* 26.

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 25, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of this day's date respecting the instructions to be given to the ships ordered to Aden from India, to demand reparation for the recent massacre at Jeddah, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has this evening been addressed to the senior officer of Her Majesty's ships at Aden, ordering that officer to place himself under Captain Pullen, who will conduct the negotiations under the authority with which he has been vested; but should circumstances arise to render it necessary for Her Majesty's forces off Jeddah to act hostilely, for the purpose of enforcing any demands upon the authorities at that place, in that case the senior officer will take Captain Pullen under his orders, and himself conduct the necessary operations, leaving Captain Pullen to resume the negotiations afterwards if necessary.

I am also to request that, in laying this letter before the Earl of Malmesbury, you will call his attention to the fact that, in all probability, the officer arriving at Aden will be senior to Captain Pullen, in case he should think it desirable that the officer highest in rank should be empowered to act as Commissioner.

My Lords have, as yet, received no information of the instructions given to Captain Pullen in that capacity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

P.S.—The instructions referred to in my letter of this day have not been sent to the senior officer at Aden.

W. G. R.

Inclosure in No. 113.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships at Aden.

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 25, 1858.

WITH reference to the orders sent to Aden for the senior officer of a naval force arriving from India, for the purpose of demanding reparation from the authorities at Jeddah, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the

* No. 105.

Admiralty to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 25th August, stating that the squadron arriving from India should be under the orders of Captain Pullen, who has been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner to settle the claims of British subjects for the outrages at Jeddah, and who will receive instructions from Her Majesty's Government for his guidance.

My Lords desire that you will proceed to Jeddah, with the ships under your orders, where you will place yourself in communication with Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," and afford him such support, in his capacity as Commissioner, as circumstances may require. You are to observe, that this communication is unavoidably dispatched hastily by the mail of this date, and should no further arrangement be made, authorizing the senior officer present to act as Commissioner, you are to allow Captain Pullen, though junior to yourself, to conduct the negotiations under the authority with which he has been vested; but should circumstances arise, to render it necessary for Her Majesty's forces off Jeddah to act hostilely for the purpose of enforcing any demand upon the authorities at that place, you are, in that case, to take Captain Pullen under your orders, and be guided by circumstances in conducting the necessary service, leaving that officer to resume the negotiations afterwards, if necessary.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 114.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 26, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the instruction which has been addressed to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops,"* on his appointment as British Commissioner for the settlement of the demands of Her Majesty's Government, on account of the recent outrage at Jeddah.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 115.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received August*

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, August* 26, 1858, 1·40 P.M.

M. SABATIER'S instructions as Commissioner at Jeddah were sent last night to the Duke of Malakoff for communication to Her Majesty's Government.

No. 116.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 825.) *Potsdam, August* 27, 1858.

My Lord,

AS various reports and misstatements may appear on the subject of the recent bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," Her Majesty's Government think it right that you should lose no time in communicating to the Government of His Imperial Majesty the real causes which led to that event.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the massacre of the English and French Consuls, Her Majesty's Government at once dispatched a telegram, through Malta, to Captain Pullen, of the "Cyclops," who was then awaiting instructions at Suez, to proceed immediately to Jeddah, and to force the authorities of that place to satisfy the just demands of Her Majesty's Govern-

* No. 104.

T

ment for the execution of the persons concerned in the unprovoked and cold-blooded murder of the British Consul.

Some days after this instruction had been sent to Captain Pullen, Her Majesty's Government received from the Porte the strongest expression of regret for the massacre, and they were also informed of the determination of the Sultan to send Ismail Pasha to Jeddah, with the requisite authority to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and with a sufficient force to ensure the execution of them by the local authorities. Her Majesty's Government, thereupon, lost no time in again telegraphing, through Malta, to Captain Pullen to remain at Suez until the arrival of Ismail Pasha, but that officer had proceeded to execute the instructions which he received by the first despatch, and he had unfortunately quitted Suez, with Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," before the arrival of the second telegram directing him to wait Ismail Pasha's arrival.

On Ismail Pasha's arrival at Jeddah, Captain Pullen appears to have acted in combination with that General, and to have returned to Suez.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 117.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Télégraphie.) *Potsdam, August 27, 1858.*

OUR excuse will be, extraordinary outrage rendering it necessary to take law into our own hands. Consequent orders to Captain Pullen, which were modified by active conduct of the Porte, but which did not reach him. From this, and regret we feel, judge what Porte should write.

Condense your telegrams, or expense enormous.

I have received circular; will reply from London. Think it useless to ask pecuniary indemnity. Other proposals just if case true.

No. 118.

The Count de Jaucourt to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 28.)

M. le Comte, *Albert-Gate House, le 27 Août, 1858.*

J'AI l'honneur de annoncer à votre Excellence que le Gouvernement de l'Empereur a désigné pour son Commissaire à Djeddah, M. Sabatier, Consul-Général de France en Egypte.

Cet Agent a déjà quitté Paris pour se rendre sans retard sur les lieux; et y procéder, d'accord avec le Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, à l'accomplissement de sa mission.

Je m'empresse, suivant le désir que m'exprime le Comte Walewski, de transmettre ci-jointe copie à votre Excellence, des instructions dont M. Sabatier est muni.

J'ai, &c.

Pour l'Ambassadeur absent, le Secrétaire d'Ambassade,

(Signé) COMTE DE JAUCOURT.

Inclosure in No. 118.

Count Walewski to M. Sabatier.

Monsieur, *Paris, le Août, 1858.*

LE Gouvernement de l'Empereur vous a désigné pour vous rendre sans retard à Djeddah.

Les événements qui s'y sont passés dans la soirée du 15 Juin vous sont suffisamment connus. La mission qui vous est confiée a pour objet d'assurer la pleine et entière exécution des réparations que nous avons à exiger en raison de l'outrage fait à notre pavillon, du meurtre de notre Consul, et de plusieurs de nos protégés, et du pillage qui a accompagné ces attentats.

La note ci-jointe énumère les demandes que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale et celui de Sa Majesté Britannique ont approuvées d'un commun accord, et qui ont été présentées à la Porte par leurs Ambassadeurs respectifs. Elles embrassent les trois chefs suivants :—

1. Examen sévère de la conduite tenue par les autorités Ottomanes à Djeddah, et notamment du Commandant Militaire pendant la soirée du 15; punition de ceux de ces fonctionnaires qui auraient participé aux attentats commis ou qui n'auraient pas fait leur devoir pour les empêcher.

2. Jugement et exécution immédiate des instigateurs, auteurs, ou complices de ces attentats.

3. Réparations pécuniaires pour tous ceux qui ont eu à souffrir d'une manière quelconque, et en première ligne pour la famille de notre Consul. Une contribution de 3,000,000 de francs devra être d'abord frappée sur la ville de Djeddah, sauf à en élever le chiffre ultérieurement s'il est nécessaire.

Pour ce qui concerne le premier et le deuxième chef de nos demandes, il est possible qu'au moment de votre arrivée à Djeddah il y ait été fait droit, et nous savons que déjà plusieurs des auteurs des attentats du 15 Juin ont été exécutés. Vous aurez dans tous les cas à vous enquérir de la manière dont les choses se sont passées et à vous assurer, par tous les moyens d'informations dont il vous sera possible de disposer, d'une part que les exécutions ordonnées par les autorités Turques ont atteint les véritables coupables, et de l'autre que la justice a frappé tous ceux qui ont pris une part principale et directe aux attentats. S'il résultait de l'enquête à laquelle vous vous livrerez à cet égard que la réparation a été sur certains points illusoire ou incomplète, vous auriez à aviser de concert avec le Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Un de vos premiers soins en arrivant à Djeddah sera de réunir tous les éléments pouvant servir à constater l'étendue des dommages et des pertes de toute nature que des Français auraient eu à subir à la suite des événements du 15 Juin.

Une première liste des personnes qui ont péri dans cette déplorable journée a été dressée par les soins du Commandant du "Cyclops", et de M. Emerat. Je la joins ici pour votre information, et vous trouverez également ci-annexée une réclamation qui m'a été adressée par Madame Pastré, et de laquelle il résulte qu'ils auraient à supporter des pertes considérables, notamment par suite du pillage de la maison de leur correspondant à Djeddah. Vous comprendrez naturellement cette demande au nombre de celles sur laquelle vous aurez à m'adresser un rapport.

J'adjoins à votre mission, en qualité de Secrétaire Interprète, M. Emerat, qui a tenu une conduite si courageuse au milieu des scènes affreuses dans lesquelles M. et Madame Evéillard ont perdu la vie. J'ai pensé que nul ne pourrait être mieux en mesure que cet agent de vous prêter un utile concours, et je ne doute point que vous n'ayez à vous louer de sa collaboration.

Je suis assuré également que vous n'aurez pas de peine à établir la meilleure entente entre vous et le Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, et que vous le trouverez de son côté disposé à vous seconder par tous les moyens en son pouvoir.

P.S.—Je n'ai pas besoin de vous rappeler que la corvette à vapeur le "Duchayla" a reçu l'ordre de se rendre dans la Mer Rouge pour vous prêter son concours, et que le Commandant de ce bâtiment a reçu des instructions qui lui prescrivent de déférer aux invitations que vous aurez à lui adresser.

No. 119.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 821.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, August 28, 1858.*

I HAVE received from the Duc de Malakoff the instructions which have been addressed by his Government to M. Sabatier, the French Commissioner at Jeddah, and of which a copy is herewith inclosed. I observe that in those instructions the French Government have adhered to the opinion they before expressed, that the sum of 3,000,000 francs should be levied as an indemnity on the inhabitants of that town.

In my despatch No. 729 of the 31st ultimo I conveyed to you the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that this sum was too large, but I have received no communication in reply from the French Government. I have now to instruct you to bring this matter again under the notice of Count Walewski.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 120.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received August 28.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August 27, 1858.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, two letters from Captain Pullen, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" at Jeddah, one dated 19th June, reporting his proceedings in the case of the British ship "Eranee," which had illegally hoisted Turkish colours, and the other dated 25th June, reporting the massacre of the English and French Consuls, and other Christians, by the Mahometan population at Jeddah.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Cyclops," Jeddah," June 19, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the arrival here, on the 9th instant, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel under my command, it was brought to my notice by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at this place, that a British ship, called the "Eranee," of Calcutta, had illegally hoisted a Turkish ensign, to the prejudice of the master of the said ship, from whom he had received a petition, praying for redress, and he begged me to put into execution the powers the law allowed.

2. I appointed 10 A.M. of the 15th instant, to hear the case at the Consulate, and I desired the Consul to call together two or three influential merchants under British protection, with the two owners of the "Eranee," and I would give the case my utmost attention.

3. Assembling shortly after the time appointed, with the exception of the owner, against whom the complaint was made, who did not arrive until brought by the janissary of the Consulate, the petition of the master of the "Eranee" was read; it was in Arabic, and indeed all the proceedings were conducted in that language, the Consul interpreting. It set forth that the "Eranee" was a British-registered ship; that he, the petitioner, was half-owner and master, and that the other owner was Hajie Salili Syed Ben Johur; that he had been a slave to his (petitioner's) father; that on his father's death the Salili Syed Ben Johur had traded for the benefit of himself as well as the petitioner; that the petitioner being of full age had demanded the accounts, in order that he might receive whatever was due to him, and trade by himself; that the said Hajie Salili Syed Ben Johur had postponed from time to time the settlement of such accounts, and that being further pressed he had declared that he would become an Ottoman subject, and that the accounts should be decided in the Ottoman Courts; and that thereupon he had hauled down the British colours of the "Eranee," and hoisted Turkish colours: the petitioner therefore implored protection from the British Consul, and declared that both himself and Hajie Salili Syed Ben Johur were British subjects.

4. The petition, after being publicly read, was handed to the defendant; he was asked to read it through, and to offer any remarks he thought fit. After reading it, he said, "I will answer nothing, except at Calcutta." He was urged to give a reason for hoisting the Turkish flag, or whether he had any authority for doing so; he again stated he would answer nothing. The Consul warned him

of the consequences of his refusal; but still persisting, the Consul declared he must consider himself under arrest for contempt.

The defendant being still present, the register of the ship was produced; it certified that Hajie Salili Syed Ben Johur and Hossain Ben Ibrahim Johur were the owners, and that the latter was the master; that she was of 728½ tons, and her official number was 30,679.

The two merchants, whose names were Hajie Furudj Yusu and Mahmood Muhomet Khassin Hungi, the first-named being an owner of eight ships and the last of three, the whole under British colours, and themselves British subjects. They stated that they had always known the "Eranee" to be a British ship, and the owners British subjects; and the fact of her papers being at the Consulate was a sufficient proof that she was a British ship: they were of opinion that the defendant had changed his colours to enable him to evade just claims. They stated that it was well known that if a ship changed her colours she was liable to seizure by the Consul; they further stated that the ship had, at that moment, the Turkish colours flying.

The following decision was then unanimously arrived at:—

1st. That the "Eranee" is a British-registered ship;

2nd. That the sole owners are Hajie Salili Syed Ben Johur and Hossain Ben Ibrahim Johur;

3rd. That these two owners are British subjects;

4th. That the defendant has been guilty of a breach of the law by assuming a foreign character;

The said law declares that, "if the master or owner of any British ship does, or permits to be done, any matter or thing, or carries, or permits to be carried, any papers or documents, with intent to conceal the British character of such ship from any persons entitled by British law to inquire into the same, or assumes a foreign character, or with intent to deceive any such person as lastly hereinbefore-mentioned, such ship shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

5th. That the ship, so far as defendant was concerned, was forfeited to Her Majesty.

The Consul then suggested to me to haul down the Turkish flag, which she, at that moment, was flying illegally, and take possession of the ship for the purpose of sending her to a Vice-Admiralty Court to be adjudicated upon.

He called my attention to several Treaties existing with Turkey, giving to the Consular authorities full jurisdiction over all British subjects in the Ottoman ports "in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory." As there are upwards of twenty British ships lying here, I felt it my duty to enforce the law in this instance, and I directed a Lieutenant to proceed to the "Eranee" and take possession of her.

I then desired the Consul to write to the Kámakam of Jeddah on the subject, and I forwarded to the Governor General of Mecca a letter in Arabic, of which the inclosed is a translation.

The officer in charge of the "Eranee" informs me that there is no name on her stern, and that she is called by some word in Arabic or Turkish.

I have been thus explicit in detailing every circumstance affecting the seizure of this ship, but I speak only from memory; every document having been either burnt or destroyed, which will be described in my letter No. 2.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

Excellency, *"Cyclops," at Jeddah, June 15, 1858.*

I BEG to inform your Excellency that it was brought to my notice by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at this place, that the British ship "Eranee," now and since the beginning of April last lying at Jeddah, had assumed a Turkish character, and hoisted a Turkish ensign.

I beg to acquaint you that this morning I proceeded to an investigation of

U

the case, in the presence of the Consul; and I find that the said ship is a British-registered ship, that the owners are Hajie Salih Syed Ben Johur and Hossain Ben Ibrahim Johur, the latter of whom acts as master; both these persons are British subjects.

That the assumption of the Turkish character was done contrary to the wish of the said master.

That no communication had been held on the matter with Her Majesty's Consul.

This act being illegal, the owners have subjected themselves to the penalties of the law. These penalties are, that the ship, with her apparel, &c., is forfeited to Her Britannic Majesty; and in virtue of power given me by the said law, I have accordingly seized such ship in the name of Her Britannic Majesty, and shall send her to the nearest British port for adjudication.

I beg, therefore, to communicate this to your Excellency, and you will at the same time accept the expression of my high consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Cyclops," at Jeddah, June 25, 1858.*

IT becomes my painful duty to report to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, one of the most horrible and bloody massacres ever perpetrated in any country: the victims being unarmed, defenceless Christians, living at this place; the perpetrators, the Hadramouts, and other subjects of Turkey.

2. Our feelings recoil from deeds so revolting; but when difference of religion is considered a justification for these atrocities, we turn with greater detestation from the contemplation of them, and naturally ask, if its precepts inculcate such crimes as virtues, whether those principles should be permitted in the world.

3. It was on the evening of the 15th instant that a rising of the Mahometans took place, and the following are the particulars as far as I can learn.

4. Simultaneously they attacked the English and French Consulates and all the Christian population residing here, composed principally of Greeks; they murdered the English Vice-Consul, and threw him from his window; they shot the French Consul dead, and butchered his wife with a yatughan; Copts and Greeks were alike mercilessly slaughtered to the number of twenty-one, and perhaps more.

5. The first intimation I had of any rising was at 9:30 P.M. of the 15th instant, when two Greeks in a state of nudity came on board in a small canoe; they stated that the mob had possession of the town, and were pulling down the flag-staffs at the English and French Consulates; and during the night two other Greeks came on board.

6. Their joint statement was, that they had left the town at about 6 P.M., escaping for their lives, the mob declaring they would murder every Christian.

7. As I had only left the town at 5:30 P.M., and as several officers belonging to the ship had been at the bazars in the most densely populated parts of the town until 6 P.M., without observing anything unusual, I reasonably doubted their statement, which, added to the difficulty of imperfect translation, determined me to remain quiet, and not endeavour to take the boats through intricate reefs, or the men through narrow unknown streets, until I had heard some information upon which I could rely, considering also that the Government would afford sufficient protection to those peaceably disposed.

8. In the morning, perceiving no flag-staffs at the English and French Consulates, I proceeded with two boats, armed, to the town, the arms being concealed. When nearing the landing-place, we were beckoned to return by some one at the port; at the same time several shots were fired at us by the people, who had collected in crowds about the wharves. I determined, therefore, to return, especially as it seemed to me the people were in rebellion against the Government.

9. On seeing our intentions, several of them rushed to the reefs to endeavour to intercept the boats as they passed the narrow channel; heavy stones, missiles of all kinds, being at the same time thrown, and shots continuing to be fired at us.

10. To the men being armed, I owe the safety of all in the boats, and a few shots at the most troublesome enabled us to proceed; and I learn that amongst our assailants one was killed and three wounded.

11. I was very anxious to avoid any collision, but their tenerity rendered it necessary for me to order a partial fire to be opened upon them.

12. On my arrival on board, I addressed a letter to the Kaimakam of Jeddah (which I sent by means of a Mahometan), desiring to be informed of what had become of the English and French Consuls and their families, to which I received a reply the following day; copies of these letters are inclosed.

13. In the meantime, however, I had learnt from the harbour-master the said fate of the English and French Consuls, and the other Christians, and of the safety of Mademoiselle Evrillard (the daughter of the French Consul) who, wounded, had escaped with her maid, and were both in the harem of the Kaimakam. M. Enerat, the Interpreter of the French Consulate, had also escaped, but was badly wounded. The Harbour-master further informed me that on the previous evening a rising of 8,000 people had taken place; and as soon as the Kaimakam heard of it, he went himself, with some soldiers, to protect the French Consulate, and sent the second in command with another party to the English Consulate; the mob had, however, here obtained an entrance before the soldiers had arrived, and were cutting the Consul to pieces, having previously thrown him either from his window or the top of his house.

14. A party, it appears, at the same time attacked the French Consulate, the Kaimakam endeavouring in vain to protect them. The Consul was shot dead, and his wife butchered.

15. In answer to my questions (the Harbour-master) further stated that the object of the rising was, to exterminate every Christian in the Holy Land, and he believed it to be the result of long premeditation.

16. I also learnt that several Christians had escaped, and were hid in various parts of the town.

17. Being now assured of the safety of the remaining Christians, I determined to await the arrival of the Governor-General, who, as the Kaimakam informed me, would be here on the 19th. Copies of this correspondence are also inclosed.

18. On the morning of the 20th, I received a letter from his Excellency the Pasha, acquainting me of his arrival on the previous evening, and requesting an interview.

19. What took place at that interview is fully described in the Inclosure marked No. 14, which I felt necessary to address to his Excellency, demanding justice to be executed on those murderers, not in the name of England and France alone, but of the whole Christian world.

20. On the 22nd, his Excellency, accompanied by the Acting Sheriff of Mecca and several Sheiks, came on board. He then asked me to give up the ship, as she belonged to a Turkish subject. This I denied, and showed his Excellency the various treaties and laws on the subject. At my suggestion, he said he would address me in writing on the matter, which he accordingly did in Turkish, a translation of which is inclosed, and of my answer thereto; by which, in consequence of the urgent representations of his Excellency, I gave the ship up at sunset yesterday, on the conditions therein laid down.

21. Last evening I received a letter from his Excellency, of which a translation is inclosed, to which I returned a verbal answer, that I must hold his Excellency responsible for the ship until the decision of Her Majesty's Government is made known.

22. Having thus done, I intend proceeding forthwith to Suez, to report these lamentable events to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Government; and I shall forward copies of these letters to Her Majesty's Ambassadors at Constantinople and Paris.

23. His Excellency the Governor-General having requested a passage as far as Suez, for a courier bearing despatches to Constantinople, I have acceded to the request.

24. Having now detailed every circumstance attending these events, I beg to refer again to my letter of the 19th instant, describing the seizure of the British ship "Eranee," which his Excellency the Governor General states was the cause of the rebellion.

25. The papers of the ship (together with those of twenty others) were destroyed at the Consulate on the evening of the 15th, as well as the notes made during the inquiry; it being intended to complete the depositions the next day, and read them publicly to the parties concerned.

26. I must now draw attention to the letter of his Excellency, in which he states that the conduct of the British Consul might have been consistent with the laws, if it affected only British subjects; but I was, and still am, assured, notwithstanding any declarations to the contrary, that, on the 15th of this month, both the owners of that ship considered themselves British subjects.

27. Again, on the 22nd instant, several merchants, under British protection, were on board. I asked them the question: the reply of all was, that the ship was a British ship, and the owners British subjects.

28. His Excellency states that, although Salili Ben Johur is an Ottoman subject, he makes the admission that the ship traficked under a British flag.

29. His Excellency is very wrongly informed, when he states that the ship, by hoisting Turkish colours, had done nothing more than return back to her first origin. By her register, she was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire (America), and seems to have been since owned by persons entitled by law to be owners of British ships.

30. I have made inquiries also into that part of the Pasha's letter in which he speaks of a Commercial Court having been held before the Kaimakam, and the following is the statement of Furudj Yusu:—That he objected to the Kaimakam adjudicating on two British subjects; the Kaimakam then said that Salili Ben Johur would become an Ottoman subject, and that he then told him to hoist the Turkish flag; that Salili Ben Johur then went to the "Eranee," hauled down the English and hoisted Turkish colours; that, thereupon, Furudj Yusu went to the Kaimakam and protested against this proceeding, upon which the Kaimakam sent for Salili Ben Johur, and told him to take down the Turkish flag, and not hoist any other; that nothing further was hoisted until about twelve days since, when the ship hoisted a Turkish flag; and Her Majesty's Consul being then present, the matter was inquired into by him.

31. At the interview with his Excellency on board, he suggested that the parties should be sent to Constantinople; to this I very readily assented, my object being to obtain justice for all: but his Excellency afterwards raised an objection, on the extraordinary ground that one of the principal witnesses (Furudj Yusu) was his banker.

32. As it seems very certain that his Excellency will make the seizure of the ship a reason for the rebellion, I have endeavoured to bring clearly before you every object bearing on the case. If such was the only reason, they should have confined themselves to the English Consul, and not attacked, undiscriminately, all classes of Christians.

33. I must now trouble you with what is currently considered to be the causes of the outbreak:—

1. It has been for some time a source of great bitterness that any Christians should reside in the Mahometan Holy Land, and it was known that a rising to exterminate them would sooner or later take place.

2. It has been reported that a Sheikh, or important personage of reputed great holiness, had arrived at Mecca with sixty followers from Delhi; this has been whispered about in connection with the affair, but I can gain no certain knowledge on the subject.

3. It has been stated that Salili Said Ben Johur, Sheikh Abdalgafur, Abdallah Moustessib (head of justice), Sayd Cagalif, and Sheikh Ali Basabrahim, Cadi Mollah (priest), had incited the people to commit these outrages.

4. The Representative of the Grand Scheriff residing here, also inspired by the greatest fanaticism, urged the people to slaughter all who would not embrace Islamism.

34. I have now only to repeat what I still firmly believe, that the two owners of the ship "Eranee" are British subjects, that the Kaimakam improperly interfered with them, and did great wrong and injustice by ordering the British flag to be struck, and the Turkish placed in its stead.

35. I beg now to inclose a copy of a letter I received from the late Consul at Jeddah on the subject of the re-establishment of a monopoly in salt. There are at present twenty-two British ships at Jeddah; it is said thirty more will soon be in the sea, bound to Suez: nearly the whole of these ships endeavour to get a cargo of salt at Jeddah; since the re-establishment of the monopoly this is impossible.

37. Eight fugitive slaves have reached the ship, and are therefore free. Many of them swam a distance of two miles; it may be that many others perished in the attempt to gain her.

38. I beg to inclose a list of those murdered on the night of the 15th, as well as those who have survived the massacre, and are now on board this ship.

39. A buggalow (country ship) arrived here yesterday with a Russian on board; he was obliged to seek the protection of this ship, as the people would allow no Christians to remain at Jeddah.

40. Finally, it is apparent that, under Turkish rule in the Red Sea, our merchants suffer exactions; our laws and treaties are set at nought; Christians hunted like wild beasts; our Consul murdered; and the Government too weak to interfere, or too impotent to protect them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to the Kaimakam of Jeddah.

(Original written in French.)

M. le Kaimakam, "*Cyclops*," *Jeddah, June* 16, 1858.

THE boats of Her Majesty's ship under my command having been fired into to-day on attempting to land, and it appearing that the town is in possession of the populace, I have the honour to request you will be pleased to inform me, immediately, of what has become of the English and French Consuls and their families.

Should you require assistance in quelling this disturbance, I shall be glad to afford it.

I am ready to move the ship, and act in conjunction with your forces, whenever you request me do so, for the protection of British interests, and those favourably disposed.

I request you will deliver the inclosed letters to either the French or English Consuls.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

The above letter was sent in the morning. In the afternoon, a duplicate was sent with the undermentioned postscript, viz.:—

"I am waiting for an answer to my letter I sent on shore this morning, of which this is a copy."

Inclosure 5 in No. 120.

The Kaimakam of Jeddah to Captain Pullen.

(Verbatim et literatim.)

A son Excellence M. le Capitaine du bateau-à-vapeur Anglais de guerre.

Excellence,

J'AI l'honneur de vous envoyer cette lettre; son Excellence, hier vous m'avez envoyé le Capitaine du Port, dire que votre Excellence vous avoir les Européens qui restent à cette ville qui n'étaient pas tués. Son Excellence, il y a chez moi des demoiselles du Consul de France, elles se portent bien, et elles sont à un maison; et il y a encore quelqtes autres hommes qui sont cachés dans des endroits bien sûrs: maintenant je ne puis pas vous les envoyer à cause si les gens du pays vont les voir, ils leurs feront beaucoup du mal, et comme je n'ai pas assez des soldats je ne puis pas les empêcher. J'ai envoyé à la Mecque au Pacha, de m'envoyer des soldats, et je lui ai écrit aussi de tout ce qu'il est arrivé, et dans

deux jours j'aurai des soldats, et le Pacha aussi viendra le même temps: après cela je vous enverrai tout cela sans qu'ils auront du mal, ni le moindre chance; et si votre Excellence lui convient tout cela, je vous prie de m'envoyer une réponse. Voila, son Excellence, ce qui vous se traduit celle lettre c'est le Dragoman Mohammed, du Consul de France, et je suis encore bien blessé, et Mademoiselle Elise, et Rose, se trouvant chez le Caimacam du Djeddah.

(Signé) KAIMAKAM DU DJEDDAH.

Inclosure 6 in No. 120.

The Kaimakam of Jeddah to Captain Pullen.

(Verbatim et literatim.) *Djeddah, le 17 Juin*, 1858.

A votre Excellence M. le Capitaine du "Cyclope," navire de guerre Britannique.

J'AI reçu votre propre lettre et la lettre de Mademoiselle; j'ai remis la lettre de Mademoiselle à elle, et elle vous répond aussi. Pour moi, depuis qui est arrivé cette chose je ne pouvais pas parler, parceque j'étais frappé aussi, et j'avais envoyé pour chercher des papiers des effets, et d'autres choses qui appartiennent aux Consuls; je n'ai pas pu trouver aucune chose, mais je crois que je trouverais quelques papiers, et voila je vous convois ce que j'ai trouvé et je vous les enverrais le plus tôt possible, et je vous nomme dans une autre lettre se trouve l'addant les Europeans qui étaient sauvés.

Votre, &c.

(Signé) KAIMAKAM DU DJEDDAH.

Inclosure 7 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to the Kaimakam of Jeddah.

(Original written in French.)

Your Excellency, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, June 17*, 1858.

I HAVE received the letter which your Excellency addressed to me, assuring me of the safety of the Europeans who have escaped the massacre of the night of the 15th, and to thank you for your exertions.

I shall wait at this port until the whole of the Christians at Jeddah are on board.

I beg that any papers or effects belonging to the murdered Consuls may be sent to me as early as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

[*Note.*—I was verbally requested by Harbour-master, from Kaimakam, to go to sea for three days.—W. I. S. P.]

Inclosure 8 in No. 120.

The Kaimakam of Jeddah to Captain Pullen.

(Verbatim et literatim.)

Excellence, *Djeddah, le 18 Juin*, 1858.

J'AI reçu aujourd'hui matin une lettre de son Excellence le Gouverneur de Djeddah de la Mecque, qui dit qu'il est parti de la Mecque pour venir ici à Djeddah, et il est à moitié du chemin, et il sera ici demain (c'est-à-dire), il arrivera demain à Djeddah. Pour les Européens qui sont cachés, je suis à les ramasser tous et les faire venir tous chez moi à ma maison quant il seront tous ramassés. Je verrai bien un bon moyen à vous les envoyer.

Votre Excellence doit être sûr de cela.

Votre, &c.

(Signé) KAIMAKAM DU DJEDDAH.

Inclosure 9 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to the Kaimakam of Jeddah.

(Original written in French.)

Excellency, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, June 18*, 1858.

I THANK you for the information sent me this morning, and am glad to hear the Pasha is so near, with a sufficient force to put all things in order.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 10 in No. 120.

The Kaimakam of Jeddah to Captain Pullen.

(Verbatim et literatim.) *Djeddah, le 19 Juin*, 1858.

A son Excellence le Capitaine du frégate "Cyclope."

HIER je vous ai écrit que le Pacha va entrer aujourd'hui à Djeddah, mais j'ai reçu encore ce matin une autre lettre de son Excellence le Pacha: il me dit qu'il est arrivé dans un endroit près de la ville de quatre heures; il va se reposer là jusqu'au 6 heures du soir, et entrera ici à 10 heures. Voilà, M. le Capitaine, ce que la lettre du Pacha dit.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) KAIMAKAM DU DJEDDAH.

Inclosure 11 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to the Kaimakam of Jeddah.

(Original written in French.)

M. le Kaimakam, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, June 19*, 1858.

I AM glad to find his Excellency the Pasha will be here very shortly.

I am anxious that the persecuted Christians should be sent to the ship as early as possible.

When assured of his arrival, I shall send the boat to embark them, unless you can send them on board before that time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 12 in No. 120.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Verbatim et literatim.)

M. le Commandant, *Dimanche, le 20 Juin*, 1858.

J'AI l'honneur de vous annoncer mon arrivée à Djeddah, où j'ai fait mon entrée hier, Samedi, à 9 heures du soir. J'ai pris connaissance de votre lettre au Caimacam au sujet de la regrettable affaire qui a eu lieu Mardi soir. Vous demandez à ce que les personnes qui ont survécu à ce désastre soient envoyées à votre bord: avant d'opérer cet embarquement je suis très désireux de m'entretenir avec vous, et désire que vous veniez à terre.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) NAMICK,

Gouverneur-Général de l'Arabie.

Inclosure 13 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

(Original written in French.)

Excellence, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, June 20, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, announcing the arrival of your Excellency at the town of Jeddah.

I shall be glad to meet your Excellency at the wharf at 11 A.M. to-day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 14 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

(Original written in French.)

M. le Gouverneur-Général, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, June 21, 1858*

ON your announcing to me your arrival at this place yesterday morning, you requested, previous to delivering to me the Christians who had escaped the bloody massacre of the 15th instant, an interview.

Your Excellency is aware how readily I went on shore, the first object of my solicitude being the safety of all who sought the protection of the British flag.

At my demand, it was arranged with your Excellency that the French and English colours should be hoisted the following morning, at the main of this ship, side by side; that the boats being fully manned and armed, should then proceed to the landing-place; that the English and French colours being then advanced to the front, should receive a salute of twenty-one guns from the fort; that an armed procession should then form, and, with colours flying, proceed through the town, passing the residences of the late English and French Consuls, and finally, thence a funeral party would proceed to the burial-ground, where the murdered Consuls lie, the service for the dead read by the Chaplain of this ship, and military honours paid to their remains.

Your Excellency was good enough to accompany the procession as far as the French Consulate.

I have now another duty to discharge, and what I verbally demanded, I now require at your hands.

Excellency, the blood of the murdered calls for retribution, for a justice so stern, so terrible in its example, that throughout the land men will hear of the massacre which took place, and, at the same time, of the punishment which followed it.

Excellency, I ask for this justice, not in the name of England or France alone, but in the name of the whole Christian world. Protestants, Catholics, Greeks, and Copts, have alike been barbarously murdered, and for all I demand justice.

His Majesty the Sultan, in his proclamation dated Constantinople, 4 Rébiul-evvel, 1262, commands that if any conspire against the life or property of any, he shall be immediately punished; but when England and France are both insulted by the murder of their Consuls, your Excellency will feel the greater necessity for executing justice.

When these terrible events are made known in England and France, it will be asked, "Is it for these people we have fought and bled at Inkerman, Alma, and Sébastopol?"

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 15 in No. 120.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Translation from the Turkish.)

M. le Commandant, *(No date; received June 22, 1858.)*

BY the report that the British Consul has sent to you as to the seizing of the ship and taking away the Ottoman colours, which the owners had hoisted, you, in accordance, sent persons to take the ship, and putting down the colours she had flying, hoisted the English.

The inhabitants of Jeddah seeing all this done to the Ottoman flag and ship, of course took to defend the proprietor of the ship and the colours of the Government. In one instance the local authorities and the Medjlis had sent to request the British Consul to keep from doing so; but he, instead of trying to quiet the people of the town, began to insult them with indecent words, which provoked still more the inhabitants, the consequences of which were that they attacked him.

The Consul on seeing this went so far as to express openly to the mob that went to attack him, that had they attempted to do so, that he would either have wounded or killed them. The consequences were that the people, not thinking this affair would take so serious an end, audaciously attacked him. You know the rest, and the measures the local authorities took to prevent it; not the less of the promptitude which I have shown by my coming from Meccn to this town; my endeavours of finding and making myself familiar with the causes of this affair; lastly, of the pain and sorrow I really felt at such an occurrence.

The conduct of the British Consul might have been consistent with the laws, if this affair affected an English subject, but Salih Johur is an Ottoman subject, native of Jeddah, and had the ship which traficked to India only under the protection of the British flag; in fact, she has done nothing more than return back to her first origin by hoisting the Turkish flag.

The British Consul, on leaving this town, appointed Mr. Fura Yussor to represent him as his Wahie; a Commercial Court then formed, and in accordance with the mosbatu (trial of the case with witnesses on both sides), a verdict given *in arbitrio* in the presence of Mr. Fura Yussor (one of the Judges), and satisfactorily submitted to by both parties, *in causa*: it was no use, therefore, after all this had taken place, that the Turkish colours should have been mimusted, and seizure made of the ship.

I dread the fearful consequences this affair may yet bring to the country; it has already been the cause of what has happened and will yet happen, and so injure the Government more—a thing which I am almost sure you would not like to hear.

I, therefore, beg of you to make over the ship to the proprietor, through the Harbour-master, bearer of this my letter, and be pleased to order that your men will quit her.

(Seal of Namick Pasha.)

Inclosure 16 in No. 120.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

M. le Gouverneur-Général, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, June 23, 1858.*

I HAVE received the letter your Excellency addressed to me in Turkish, and understand its contents.

Your Excellency is very wrongly informed as to several circumstances.

At our interview yesterday you also referred to the matter, and, after informing me that the Government of the country could not be carried on should I keep the ship, and that your Excellency would be obliged to leave, I resolved that she should be no longer retained by us.

To-morrow evening, at sunset, the party will be removed from her, and she will be delivered to the charge of any official named by your Excellency, and it is understood that into your charge I deliver what I conceive to be British property, to be retained at this port by you, and to show no colours. The final

decision on the ship will be a matter of consideration for the Government of the two countries.

I intend proceeding to Suez shortly, and into your hands I commend all British persons and property in Jeddah, and shall return in a few days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 17 in No. 120.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Translated from the Turkish.)

M. le Commandant, (*Received June* 24.)

I HAVE received and understand the letter you have sent me, in which you state that the vessel which has been seized will be given into the hands of anybody whom I may delegate for the purpose; at the same time informing me that the vessel, it being British property, should be kept without any colours flying until the entire affair is arranged.

But the owner of the vessel, Salih Djohur, is an Ottoman subject, and therefore the vessel cannot be considered British property; also, he has not settled his accounts with his partner, Houssein Djohur.

I say that Houssein Djohur is also an Ottoman subject, who is placed under British protection. It is necessary, therefore, that the accounts between them should be settled.

I beg then, that the vessel, whose seizure has caused a rebellion, may be given up to its owner, Salih Djohur, Ottoman subject, and that he may be authorized to hoist the Ottoman flag, without which it will be impossible for me to receive her.

(Seal of Namiek Pasha.)

Inclosure 18 in No. 120.

Acting Vice-Consul Page to Captain Pullen.

Sir, *Jeddah, April* 2, 1858.

I AVAIL myself of your arrival at this port to lay before you a statement of the serious infraction of our Treaty of Commerce, by the re-establishment of the salt monopoly, the which affects British and British-Indian commerce almost entirely, and to request, if it is in your power to do so, to render me all the assistance you can to abolish it.

In the year 1854, Mr. Vice-Consul Cole brought this monopoly to the notice of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, and an order from the Grand Vizier was forwarded, through Her Majesty's Ambassador, that the same was to be discontinued. The year 1855 the monopoly was not insisted upon, but early in the year 1856, Ramil Pasha, the then Governor, intimated that he had received instructions from Constantinople to re-establish it. This I resisted, having received no orders from Her Majesty's Ambassador to that effect, and moreover pointed out to him that there were two serious errors in the communication he had made to me; the first being, that the salt was the produce of a mine, but this is not the case, as it is made by solar evaporation; and the second, that the salt was the produce of the Island of Souakin, whereas, instead of being the produce of that place, it is collected at a considerable distance from it, the small boats collecting it as Salaka, and the larger ones at Rowney. I succeeded, therefore, in resisting the re-establishment of the same for that year, viz., 1856,—the produce of these two years being deposited in the hands of two of the British merchants.

At the latter end of the year 1856, a new Governor-General, Mahomed Pasha, being appointed, determined on listening to no remonstrances whatever, and re-established the monopoly; a report of the same was forwarded to Constantinople and the Government of Bombay. I beg to state that the Indian Government fully approved of my proceedings in resisting the re-establishment of the monopoly in the year 1856.

At the latter end of 1857, the monopoly of all the salt mines in the Turkish Empire was sold to a company of merchants at Constantinople, and in this, although it was not publicly notified, the salt of Jeddah, as it is called, although in reality collected on the opposite coast, and that of Mocha, has been included. I must, however, observe that there is no place in the Turkish Empire where the monopoly is conducted as it is here; the parties that purchased the monopoly have re-sold it again to a resident in Jeddah for the sum of 6,000 dollars per annum, and for this sum, on the arrival of the boats employed in collecting it, he has the right to take the salt at fifteen cantars for one dollar, and then deliver it to the shipping at the rate of eight cantars for one dollar.

Nearly all the boats formerly employed in the trade are abandoning it, and the consequence is, our vessels cannot obtain the return cargo. In the year 1854, twenty-two vessels only arrived at this port, but the merchants believing the monopoly abolished, the trade took a rapid development, and last year no less than forty vessels arrived; but I regret to state that a number of them could only obtain half their cargo,—of these vessels thirty-five were under British colours. I beg to inclose copies of the correspondence I have held with the present Governor-General on the subject.

I have further to call your attention to the fact that the Turkish authorities in the Yemen are still levying double duties on all imports and exports. A petition was forwarded to me for presentation to his Excellency the Governor-General, signed by all the merchants, the which was duly forwarded to him, but has met with no attention. I herewith take the liberty to inclose you a translation of the petition, as well as of the letter addressed to me accompanying the same, the which will explain the case fully.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN PAGE.

Inclosure 19 in No. 120.

Translation of a Letter to Acting Vice-Consul Page, accompanying the Petition to his Excellency Namiek Pasha.

(After the usual compliments.)

WE beg to inform you that all the merchants of Hodeidah, British as well as Ottoman subjects, have united to forward a petition to his Excellency Namiek Pasha, Governor of Jeddah, and the petition is forwarded to you through Mr. T. Moschedi, merchant of Hodeidah, the which shows that all the abuses still exist in this province, as in the days when it was under the Government of Sanna, and also of the Scherills. Independent of the Customs duty, another one is levied, under the head of Mujba;" and thus we are obliged to pay double duties, amounting at least to 20 per cent, although the place where these duties are levied are under the Turkish rule, and only at short distances, from five to six hours from the town, and frequently we pay considerably more than 20 per cent., and this injury to us is caused through the ignorance of our Governors of the laws of the Ottoman Porte, and of the Treaties entered into with the friendly Powers; and if we make any complaint to the parties levying these duties no attention is paid, as they are certain to be justified in their conduct by the Governor, as they act by his orders. Further, former Governors entered into an arrangement with the merchants that the duty on coffee, the principal article of export, should be levied by valuing it at sixty-two dollars per boular, and this continued until the month of Gemas Owel, 1274 (February 3, 1858), when the present Governor refused to abide by this arrangement, and insists that coffee must be valued at eighty to eighty-five dollars per boular. This measure decided all the merchants, without exception, to protest and abandon the export of this article until justice is rendered to them, being determined not to pay double duties to one Governor. Lately we appealed to his Excellency the Governor of our province, but could obtain no satisfaction, as he refuses to carry into execution the regulations of the respectable Ottoman Government in fact, we are as sheep left in charge of the wolf.

It is for this reason that all the merchants of our place, cognisant of your benevolent desire to benefit their interests, pray of you, with your usual distinguished energy, to use all possible means to put an end to the

from which we, as well as British Indian subjects suffer; and may it please the All-Powerful that we may soon hear good tidings from you, for at present all trade is dead, not only for us, but for the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty also.

This is written by the chief of the merchants, and for and in the name of all the merchants of Hodeidah.

Hodeidah, Gemas Akir, 1274. (*March* 1858.)

Inclosure 20 in No. 120.

Petition.

Translation of a petition to his Excellency Namick Pasha, Governor-General of the Hedjaz, signed by all the merchants of Hodeidah, against the laying of double duties on that province, the same being contrary to the Treaties of Commerce, and forwarded to Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul of Jeddah for transmission.

BY the present, we humbly approach his Excellency the Governor-General of Jeddah, Superior Chief of the Holy Sepulchre of the Prophet and of Mecca, and Superintendent of the Government of the Yemen and other Turkish possessions in the Red Sea. May his days be prolonged!

The petitioners informed his Excellency that they are established as such, some of them being subjects of the Sublime Porte, and others subjects of the friendly Powers in unity with the same, and they called his Excellency's attention to the unjust exactions levied contrary to the laws of the Sublime Porte, and in contravention of the Treaties of Commerce entered into with the friendly Powers.

The laws and duties have been publicly notified throughout the Ottoman Empire, and we pray that the same may be carried into effect here.

We are established here devoting our energies and interests in the hope of obtaining profit, but, unfortunately, we suffer continually from serious acts of injustice, amongst which we are obliged to pay double duties, both on exports and imports, one of them being (the illegal one) termed "majba," and this takes place in a province entirely under the jurisdiction of the Sublime Porte, and not under separate government, both duties being levied by the Turkish authorities; in fact, every abuse still exists as in the time of the Government of Sanaa, although this is contrary to the intentions of the Sublime Porte.

After payment of the import duties at the Customs, we are obliged to pay another distinct duty, under the head of Majba, that is to say, as soon as the merchandize leaves the town the tax of "majba" commences, first at the gates, and then at sundry other places in the interior. The same takes place with respect to exports, with the exception that the duties of "majba" are levied whilst the produce is *en route* for Hodeidah; and on its arrival there the Customs duty is levied; on most merchandize the difference of duty levied amounts to 12 per cent.

The merchants of Hodeidah, feeling confident that such injustice is contrary to the desire of the Sublime Porte, take the liberty to pray that an end may be put to these abuses.

On coffee, in many instances, 20 per cent. more is levied than the just Customs.

We feel confident that the Government will strongly disapprove the practice of levying double duties in one province.

We have appealed to his Excellency the Governor of the Yemen, and he is possessed with the strongest prejudice against us, and refuses to listen to our griefs, although we prove to him that these unjust proceedings are prejudicial to the interests of the Government as well as to our own; but he appears desirous only of injuring the merchants, as well as all affairs in general.

Hodeidah, Gemas Akir, 1274. (*March* 1858.)

(Signed by 38 merchants, of whom 22 represent British Indian houses; and the others, although native subjects, more or less interested in trade with India.)

Inclosure 21 in No. 120.

A List of Christians who were Killed at Jeddah on the night of June 15, 1858.

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 88.]

Inclosure 22 in No. 120.

List of Christians who escaped the Massacre at Jeddah, on June 15, 1858, and were received on board Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," for protection.

Name.	To what Country belonging.	Under what Protection.	Remarks.
Mlle. Elise Eveillard ..	..	..	Daughter of French Consul.
Rose	..	..	Female servant of ditto.
Spiro Bassis	Greek	Russian	
Spiro Paniotti	Ditto	Turkish	
Philostrate Patrinli	Ditto	Ditto	
Vassilli Tremitz	Ditto	French	
Hadjie Ahmet			Attached to the French Consulate.
Joseph Avil Pidun	Hungarian ..	Turkish	
Louis Emerat	..	..	Interpreter to the French Consulate.
Ahmed Hassan	..	..	Janissary to ditto.
Sulfan			Cavass to ditto.
Mahomed Effendi Rutib ..	..	..	Interpreter to ditto.
Soteris Moldevane	Greek	English	
Georgi Antonio	Ditto	Ditto	
Arakie Artin Jualin ..	Ditto	French	
Shahine Murat	Ditto	Ditto	
Nicola Savire	Ditto	Ditto	
Georgi Hadni	Ditto	Ditto	
Strati Panera	Ditto	Turkish	
Herman	Ditto	British	Forwarded to Aden, per British ship "Coquetdale," June 23, 1858.
Ghadan	Abyssinian ..	Christian	
Lior Soloman	Russian ..	Turkish	
Rachael Herman	..	..	Wife of the above Herman. Forwarded to Aden, per British ship "Coquetdale," June 23, 1858.
Marieno	..	..	Wife of the above Vassilli Tremitz.
Bassilla	..	..	Wife of the above Jualin.
Rubaida	..	..	Servant to the above Bassilla.

"*Cyclops*," *at Jeddah, June* 25, 1858.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN, *Captain.*

No. 121.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 28.)

(No. 1,120. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Paris, August 25, 1858.*

DURING a conversation which I had, yesterday, with Count Walewski, his Excellency, in alluding to the bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," said that Fuad Pasha had just been with him, and had shown considerable soreness at the Porte's authority having been superseded by Captain Pullen. Count Walewski added that, although he did not wish to raise the question in any way with Her Majesty's Government, he must express his own regret that Captain Pullen had not waited for the arrival of the French Commissioner, in order to institute a solemn inquiry into the late occurrences at Jeddah. It would, in his opinion, have made a more wholesome impression had the participators in the late atrocities been condemned and punished in the presence of British and French Commissioners. As it was, his Excellency still hoped that an inquiry would be held, and that Captain Pullen would receive instructions to that effect. It was impossible to ascertain without such inquiry whether the individuals who had been executed were those who most deserved it, or whether, as is often the case in the East, those who were without protection had not been sacrificed to screen the more favoured culprits. M. Emerat, the Chancelier to the late French Consul, who was accompanying M. Sabatier to Jeddah, could give more information on this matter than any one else. Moreover, the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the town of Jeddah was yet unsettled.

I replied that, as far as I was acquainted with the matter, I did not think that it had been the intention of Her Majesty's Government that Captain Pullen should act before the arrival of the Commissioner sent by the Porte with full powers to punish in the Sultan's name; or that he should then do more than give the Commissioner all the assistance that should be required of him. Her Majesty's Government had felt, as I had already had the honour to inform his Excellency, that if the Porte was willing to act, it would be proper to let the Sultan vindicate his own authority. I could only account, therefore, for Captain Pullen's proceedings, by supposing that he had mistaken the nature of his instructions. There certainly had been no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to obtain satisfaction to the exclusion of French co-operation.

Your Lordship is, probably, aware that the French press has commented in no measured terms on Captain Pullen's conduct, maintaining that that officer ought not to have acted until the arrival of a French ship to join him. If the French Government entertain such a pretension, they do not put it forward openly; for some time must elapse before the steam-frigate, dispatched about ten days ago, can reach the roadstead of Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 122.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 820.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, August 28, 1858.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 1,120, Confidential, of the 25th instant, reporting a conversation which you had had with Count Walewski on the subject of Captain Pullen's proceedings at Jeddah, in which his Excellency expressed his regret that that officer had not waited the arrival of the French Commissioner before taking the measures alluded to, and that he still hoped that an inquiry would be held, I have to refer your Excellency to my despatches Nos. 810 and 811 of the 26th, in the former of which was inclosed a copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople respecting Captain Pullen's proceedings, and in the latter, a copy of the instructions to that officer as Commissioner to Jeddah.

I have to instruct your Excellency to inform Count Walewski that Captain Pullen is already instructed that a further inquiry should be held into the conduct of the local authorities, in the presence of the Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 123.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 28.)

My Lord, *49, Ebury Street, London, August 28, 1858*

HAVING learnt, by a private letter from Jeddah, that the whole of my private property at that place was destroyed during the late outbreak, I respectfully beg to be informed as to what step I am to take to recover compensation for the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 124.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August 28, 1858.*

THE language you recommend as to Jeddah is just that which I have used, and, as you have seen by my prompt telegram on the subject, this Government is now calmed down by me, and sees matters properly.

The effects of the intelligence on the public will depend on the full particulars when known; but, at all events, I quite agree as to the necessity of not showing any alarm, and my instructions to the Consuls are in this spirit. I will guard, moreover, against what you point out, and when I know all that has happened, I shall be better able to advise the Porte what to say upon it.

The new decrees as to economy now occupy the public mind, and will probably diminish, as far as the capital is concerned, the effect of other impressions.

No. 125.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received August 30.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August 28, 1858.*

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 26th instant, inclosing a copy of the instruction which has been addressed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," on his appointment as British Commissioner for the settlement of the demands of Her Majesty's Government on account of the recent outrage at Jeddah; I am commanded to state, that from the tenour of your previous letter of the 25th instant respecting Jeddah, their Lordships are in doubt whether the instruction addressed to Captain Pullen was forwarded to him by the mail of that date direct from the Foreign Office; and my Lords would observe that much inconvenience might arise if the practice of sending orders to the officers of Her Majesty's ships otherwise than with the concurrence of their Lordships were to be frequent.

In the present instance, my Lords have already had occasion to mention, that in all probability Captain Pullen may become the junior officer in command of the ships off Jeddah, and that officer may be under embarrassment in acting upon instructions communicated direct from the Foreign Office, and not under

the authority of their Lordships, by whom he has been appointed; and, in some cases, conflicting instructions might be the result.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 126.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Acting Consul-General Green.

(No. 48.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 30, 1858.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, copies of a letter and of the reply which has been addressed to Mr. Mattos,* respecting a claim put forward by that gentleman on account of a certain quantity of coal, stated to have been held on his account by the late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and to have been entirely lost to him through the recent outrage at that place; and I have to instruct you to inform me whether Mr. Mattos is a British subject, and to ascertain whether these coals still exist, or what has become of them; and that, in the event of any steamers of Her Majesty, or of the Emperor of the French, having obtained possession of any portion of them, an account or estimate of their quantity and value should be taken with a view to this claim.

The result of your inquiries should be communicated to Captain Pullen.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 127.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Captain Pullen.

(No. 2.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 30, 1858.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, a copy of a letter from Mr. Mattos,† respecting his claim on the Turkish Government, on account of a certain quantity of coal, stated to have been held on his account by the late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and to have been entirely lost to him through the late events at that place; and I have to acquaint you that I have instructed the British Acting Consul-General at Alexandria to make inquiries with regard to this claim, and to communicate with you upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 128.

Mr. Fitzgerald to Mr. de Mattos.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 30, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 31st of July last, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will inform me whether you are a British subject; also, that you will furnish the necessary vouchers showing the value of the coals stated by you to have been held, at the time of the late outrage at Jeddah, by the British Vice-Consul at that port, and the data upon which you fix their value at Jeddah, as being the same as that which they would have produced if delivered at Suez; inasmuch as it would appear that, in estimating their value at the time of the massacre, the expenses of their conveyance from Jeddah to Suez, and probably other expenses and charges, must be deducted from their value when delivered at Suez, as per contract. You will also furnish me with a certificate of the existence of the coals in question, uninsured and

* Nos. 75 and 128. † No. 73.

undeteriorated at the date of the outrage at Jeddah, corroborated by the statement of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

I am further to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government cannot positively undertake to procure you compensation for the losses which you state that you have sustained, even supposing you to be a British subject; but that you must use every exertion (in which Her Majesty's Government will assist you) to discover what has become of the coals in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 129.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received August 31.)

(No. 1,139.)

My Lord, *Paris, August* 29, 1858.

COUNT WALEWSKI'S almost continued absence from Paris since the middle of May, and the few and hurried opportunities which I have had of conversing with him since that period, has thrown business into such confusion that it is possible I may have omitted speaking to him respecting the amount of indemnity to be levied on the town of Jeddah, to which your Lordship's despatch No. 821 of the 28th instant relates; but my impression is, that I mentioned the matter to him, and that his Excellency has no wish to insist on a larger contribution than will cover a fair indemnity to the sufferers by the outbreak in June last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 130.

Mr. Fitzgerald to Vice-Consul Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 31, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 28th instant, that compensation will be obtained on account of the losses incurred by British subjects during the recent outbreak at Jeddah, and to request you to send me a full statement, accompanied by vouchers, of the property belonging to you, that has been destroyed, in order that it may be transmitted to the proper officer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 131.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 181.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 1, 1858.

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, copies of correspondence, as noted in the margin,* respecting the late events at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 132.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 1, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners

* Nos. 116, 118, 121, and 135.

of the Admiralty, that his Lordship is of opinion that it would not be desirable to interrupt Captain Pullen in his negotiations for the settlement of British claims on account of the late disturbances at Jeddah, and that he would prefer that that officer should be employed as Commissioner throughout the affair, subject to the orders proposed by the Lords of the Admiralty, in the event of any circumstances arising to render it necessary for Her Majesty's forces off Jeddah to have recourse to hostilities for the purpose of enforcing any demands upon the authorities at that place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 133.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 1, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge your letter of 28th ultimo, received yesterday, in which you state that, with reference to the instructions which have been addressed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Captain Pullen, on his appointment as Commissioner for the settlement of the demands of Her Majesty's Government, on account of the recent outrages at Jeddah, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are in doubt, looking to the tenour of my letter of the 25th instant, whether those instructions were forwarded by the mail of that date from the Foreign Office.

On referring to that letter, it appears to Lord Malmesbury that it purported to convey to you a copy of the instructions that had been addressed to Captain Pullen, and that it was, therefore, sufficiently apparent that it had been sent by the mail of that date direct from this Department.

You further inform me that you are directed to suggest that, for the future, instructions to naval officers employed in diplomatic commissions should be sent to them by the Board of Admiralty, and not by the Department by which they are appointed, and under which, as such Diplomatic Agents, they act; and, in a subsequent letter you forwarded to me, as a precedent which, in their Lordships' opinion, should, in future, be followed by this Department, a letter, addressed by Lord Clarendon to the Board of Admiralty, in which their Lordships transmitted a copy of a despatch which his Lordship proposed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to address to Captain Prevost, with reference to a survey in which he was to be engaged, and as to which Lord Clarendon desired to be informed whether my Lords concurred in the proposed instruction.

But it does not appear to Lord Malmesbury that the duties which Captain Prevost was to perform, and which were of a professional character, are at all analogous to those which an officer entrusted with a diplomatic commission is called upon to fulfil, or that the case referred to can be at all considered a precedent as to the course of proceeding which should be adopted in cases similar to that under consideration.

I am directed by Lord Malmesbury to state that it would, in his opinion, be highly inconvenient that instructions to an officer employed on an important diplomatic service, and which, in this particular instance, had received the approbation of the Prime Minister and of the French Government, with whom Her Majesty's Government are now acting, should be forwarded by any but this Department, under which he is called upon to act; and still less that the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be required to instructions which are framed upon considerations, and with reference to circumstances, of which it is possible their Lordships may have no cognizance, and as to which they would, probably, hesitate to express an opinion.

Lord Malmesbury believes the only result of the adoption of the course suggested by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would be to exclude naval officers from appointment to diplomatic commissions of a highly honourable and important character.

Lord Malmesbury is therefore of opinion that the more convenient course is that instructions to naval officers employed on a diplomatic service, and

which are to guide them in the execution of the duties that service imposes on them, should be sent directly from this Department, but should, in all cases, be immediately communicated to the Board of Admiralty for their information.

With reference to the possible inconvenience that may occur from the fact of Captain Pullen being a junior officer in command on the station at Jeddah, while Lord Malmesbury admits that possible embarrassment may ensue from this fact, he must remark that this arises only from the particular circumstances of the case, and that this difficulty might have been more advantageously pointed out on the appointment of Captain Pullen on the 31st of July last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 134.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received September* 1.)

Sir, 17, *Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool, August* 31, 1858.

I VENTURE again to address you on the subject of Mrs. McLean and her daughters' claim to the compensation granted by the Turkish Government to the heirs of the late Mr. Page, in order to acquaint you that a letter from Alexandria, dated the 4th instant, has been received from a Mr. James Walton, an engineer on the Cairo Railway, a friend of the late Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Page, and intimately acquainted with his concerns, who states positively that the child reputed to be his daughter is illegitimate.

I wrote to Mr. Horsfall on the subject, and was by him favoured with an interview, at which he suggested I should, as soon as practicable, apprize you of the circumstance, which if true (of which there can be no reasonable doubt) places Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Morgan, her only daughter by her first husband, Jeremiah Page, deceased, in the position of nearest of kin to the deceased Consul, and Mrs. Morgan his heiress-at-law.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 135.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Captain Pullen.

(No. 3.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 2, 1858.

WITH reference to the instructions that I addressed to you on the 25th ultimo, as to the course you should pursue in execution of the commission that has been entrusted to you, I have to add that although eleven persons, who are stated to have been the ringleaders in the recent outrages at Jeddah, have been executed, it will still be your duty to satisfy yourself that the parties who were really implicated in these transactions have met the punishment due to their crimes. There may be others who had at that time escaped detention, to whom a participation in these proceedings may now be brought home, or who, owing to influential position or other circumstances, may have been permitted to escape; and it will be your duty to see that neither from the connivance of the local authorities, nor otherwise, complete justice is not obtained.

I inclose for your information a copy of the instructions that have been given by his Government to M. Sabatier; but you will perceive by the letter addressed by me to the Admiralty, on the 31st of July, in reference to the amount of 3,000,000 francs, which is named by the French Government as the indemnity which is to be paid by the inhabitants of Jeddah, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the sum which should be paid should be such only as shall be sufficient to cover the losses that have been incurred by British and French subjects. It will be your duty, therefore, to ascertain as correctly as possible what these losses amount to, and make your report accordingly to Her Majesty's Government, without loss of time.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 136.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 2, 1858.

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a further instruction which has been addressed to Captain Pullen on the subject of the late outrage at Jeddah.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 137.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September 2.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 2, 1858.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter from Captain Pullen of Her Majesty's steamship "Cyclops," dated the 22nd August, reporting the effect produced on the Mahometans by the bombardment of Jeddah, and requesting further instructions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

P.S.—Captain Pullen has acknowledged the receipt of the orders given to him to act in concert with the authorities and troops of the Porte at Jeddah.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Cyclops," Suez, August* 22, 1858.

MY letter of the 12th instant placed you in possession of my proceedings to that date, and of my intention to complete provisions, &c., from Malta, as speedily as possible, to be in readiness for the French Commissioners and proceed to Jeddah.

Experience every day assures me of the fact, that the bombardment of the town of Jeddah, and, above all, the destruction of a number of buggalows there, has been attended with the desired effect. Pilgrims and others are constantly arriving at this place, and whilst they spread exaggerated accounts of the bombardment of Jeddah, and of the execution of the murderers, they are not forgetful that for their sakes the bombardment was discontinued, they treated with every facility, and were allowed to proceed to their homes: thus a spirit of submission has gained ground, coupled with a wholesome dread that, as soon as any crime is attempted, its punishment, sooner or later, will fall on the guilty, the town, and the buggalows.

The Turkish troops are now concentrated at Jeddah, and I consider this is a moment to mete out justice—a justice aimed not alone at the unfortunate ignorant fanatics, but to those who, holding situations of trust, were found wanting in their duty at the time of the massacre. I believe a delay will be attended with bad results; it will keep alive ill-feeling towards Christians until it is disposed of, whilst, on the other hand, the speedy and solemn decrees of justice, unmixed with anything approaching vengeance, will give them a fear and respect for our character, our firmness, and our power, and the bombardment will teach them also a lesson which will never be forgotten.

With the Mahometans of this part of the world two things are necessary to show authority: first, the bombardment of the town and destruction of their vessels; and secondly, indemnification to the greatest extent, that is, as far as the inhabitants can bear it.

* No. 135.

I trust therefore, my Lords coinciding with these opinions, will either direct me to proceed forthwith to Jeddah, or that the French Commissioner may be sent to Suez as early as possible to accompany me.

I am very anxious also to proceed to Yenbo, and such other ports as may be necessary, where the presence of a vessel of war for a few hours may be attended with good effects; but my stay here is now dependent on their Lordships' orders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 138.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 2.)

(No. 137.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 16, 1858.

I HAD the honour, on the 13th instant, to transmit to your Lordship, through Malta, by the screw-steamer "Laconia," a telegraphic message (of which I inclose a copy), forwarding one from Captain Pullen, describing the events at Jeddah, on the return of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" to that port.

I now inclose a copy of Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert's report of his proceedings during his absence from this place.

I also transmit a copy of a despatch I have received from Captain Pullen.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 138.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury, August 13, 1858.

[See No. 89.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 138.

Vice-Consul Calvert to Acting Consul-General Green.

Sir, *"Cyclops," at Sea, off Jeddah, August* 8, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your instructions, I left Alexandria on the afternoon of the 16th of July, and arrived at Suez at about 5 o'clock P.M. on the following day. I immediately made over to Mr. Vice-Consul West the despatch for the Commodore of Her Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, and without loss of time proceeded on board of Her Majesty's steam-frigate "Cyclops," and delivered the despatch addressed to Captain Pullen. That officer having expressed a wish that I should accompany him to interpret for him, I availed of the permission you verbally granted me, just before leaving Alexandria, and I at once placed myself at his disposal.

Captain Pullen would have left that same evening for Jeddah, to carry out his instructions, but your telegram, announcing that further orders had reached you for him, caused him to delay his departure until the following afternoon (July 18), previous to which time, Captain Pullen gave directions to the commanders of the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ships "Bentinck" and "Candia," that if they should chance, during their voyage down the Red Sea, to meet with armed buggalows (or large native boats) in any suspicious numbers, they were treat to them as pirates and to run them down. This measure had reference to the reported project of Suez being attacked by the Jeddah boatmen.

On the morning of July 19, we looked in at Tor, to make inquiries respecting the rumoured attack on Suez, and we were there told by two European seamen, that about a week or ten days previously, a report had reached Tor from

Jeddah, that a force of thirty-five armed buggalows was about to proceed to Suez; but that a boat, lately, arrived, had not confirmed the news.

We reached Jeddah early on the morning of the 23rd of July, and there found the Honourable East India Company's steamer "Lady Canning" (Lieutenant-Commanding Peevor) and also about twenty-five or thirty large merchant-vessels, mostly British Indians. At 11·30 A.M., Captain Pullen sent off a letter to the Kaimakam of Jeddah, inclosing a despatch for the Governor of that place, Mehmet Namick Pasha (then absent at Mecca). The Captain therein informed the Pasha, that he had come to demand, on the part of England and France, the immediate execution of the murderers of the British and French Consuls; and he pointed out a spot in sight of the ship where it was to take place: he granted the Pasha thirty-six hours, from the time of landing his despatch, for a reply; and stated, that if his demands were not then complied with, he would be compelled to carry out, to their fullest extent, the orders he had received; he furthermore assured the Pasha, that he had not come to make war against the Ottoman authorities, but to insist on the punishment of a race of cowardly murderers, and that so long as the fortifications did not molest him in the execution of his orders, he would respect them, but would immediately open fire upon them if a shot were fired.

Captain Pullen stated that the compensation for loss of property to British and French subjects was a matter which he did not intend to enter upon, as it would, of course, be settled later by the respective Governments concerned; and he also informed the Pasha that he would not allow any native boat to leave the place, and, if any attempted it, he would sink her; and in order to carry out this measure, the "Cyclops" and "Lady Canning" took up positions commanding the two channels among the coral reefs.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Secretary of the Kaimakam's came on board, being the bearer of a letter from the Kaimakam, acknowledging the receipt of the Captain's letters, and stating that, being in French, they were not understood. Their contents were, therefore, translated to the Secretary, and the Captain granted additional time for the Pasha's reply, to make up for the delay thus occasioned. At the same time he informed the Secretary that, to his surprise, he perceived the Turkish flag flying on board the "Erance," notwithstanding Captain Pullen's former protest to the Pasha, and proposal that that vessel should not show either British or Turkish colours; and he desired that the Turkish flag should be at once hauled down: this was immediately carried into effect by the local authorities. From what the Kaimakam told Captain Pullen, the Turkish colours had been hoisted on board of the "Erance," by order of the Pasha, on the very day when the "Cyclops" left Jeddah for Suez.

The time granted by the Captain having more than elapsed without a reply from the Pasha, the "Cyclops" opened fire on the town at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning of the 25th of July, by three rounds of shot and shell from two 68-pounders, and two 84-pounders (hollow shot). At about 5 o'clock A.M. four more rounds were fired; the fortress being silent on both these and on all subsequent occasions (it is doubtful whether the Turkish guns would have had sufficient range to reach the ship). At a quarter to 7 o'clock A.M., a Bimbashee and the Kaimakam's Secretary came on board, and begged that the bombardment should be suspended for at least fourteen hours, on the chance of a reply reaching from the Pasha within that time. Captain Pullen did not consider himself justified in granting this delay, but allowed sufficient time for the return of the officials to the shore. At 10 o'clock A.M., the boats of the "Cyclops" and "Lady Canning" were sent to destroy some buggalows anchored in a bight not far from us. This order was soon effectually performed, and, aided by the guns of the two steamers, it resulted in the sinking or burning of about fifteen buggalows, some laden with manufactures.

At a quarter past 11 A.M. a Secretary of the Medjlis of Jeddah came on board, and brought a letter from Namick Pasha, acknowledging Captain Pullen's letter to him of the 23rd instant, and stating that the property plundered from British and other subjects had been recovered in part; that diligent search was being made for the rest; that fourteen persons were now imprisoned at Jeddah for having been concerned in the massacre; that he had not the power of life and death, and could not act without reference to Constantinople; that, by blockading the port and firing on the town, Captain Pullen would cause the

Arab tribes to rise up in open rebellion against the Sultan, as it would be impossible to convince them that England and Turkey were not acting in concert against them; and that our bombardment would destroy British, French, and Turkish property. He, therefore, begged the Captain to desist, until orders came from Constantinople.

To this letter the Captain replied that his instructions were imperative to demand the execution of the murderers: that those instructions must be obeyed; and that a squadron from the East Indies might shortly be expected here to support and conclude whatever he might leave unfinished. At about half-past noon, we made another attack on the town with rockets and great guns; this desultory firing at irregular intervals being intended to inspire a wholesome dread among the natives, and to prevent them from remaining in the town. In this we perfectly succeeded, for Jeddah was in a few hours quite deserted, and the inhabitants were seen flying in all directions to the neighbouring villages.

On the morning of the 26th of July, the "Cyclops" again fired fifteen or twenty shot and shell into the town, most of which appeared to do much damage; and we learnt in the afternoon that a moorsom shell had killed a family of five persons in one house, including a person called Sheikh Sady, an Arab. Another shot had killed two female black slaves. After this bombardment, Captain Pullen went on board of the "Lady Canning," and sent for the masters or mates of the East Indiamen anchored in the roadstead, to inquire of them whether they considered they would be safe after our departure. They replied they were not sure, now that the town had been bombarded. Captain Pullen had, on the day of our arrival at Jeddah, recommended them to put to sea, to be out of the way of danger; this, however, they were unable to do, as most of the masters and seamen were at Mecca, and the ships were in want of water and provisions, and had not even ballast.

In the afternoon, a Turkish officer came on board, with a letter from Namick Pasha, stating that the bearer understood French, and was authorized, on his part, to confer with Captain Pullen (the officer had left Mecca before the news of the bombardment had reached that place). The object of his interview with the Captain was, to renew the request already given by the Pasha for a suspension of hostilities; and the same arguments previously advanced were again brought forward, but with no better success, for, shortly after sunset, the "Cyclops'" boats, mounting three howitzers and two rocket-tubes, were sent in among the coral reefs; and, having got tolerably close to the town, opened fire on it with shot, shell, and rockets.

On the 27th of July, eight buggalows having arrived, bringing from Suez about 500 Albanian Bashi-Bozouks, Captain Pullen impressed both on their commanding officers, and on the Kaimakam, the necessity of restraining them from plundering or committing any disorder.

Namick Pasha arrived on the 28th of July from Mecca, and immediately sent a message to Captain Pullen, to say that, although ill and fatigued, he would come on board to see him, whenever it might be convenient. His Excellency therefore came off on the 29th, and had a long interview with Captain Pullen. He dwelt with much earnestness on the extreme difficulty of his position; he said that it was impossible for him, without the sanction of the Porte, to put any one to death; such an unauthorized act would be his infallible ruin, and might cost him even his life. He said that, after the departure of the "Cyclops" for Suez, the Kaimakam had discovered and imprisoned a number of persons concerned in the massacre, and had recovered some of the plundered property; but that the detailed report of these proceedings had not yet gone forward to Constantinople, for want of an opportunity.

The Pasha said that many pilgrims were now daily arriving at Jeddah from Mecca, but that the fear of another bombardment had the effect of preventing them from laying in a stock of provisions and embarking, and that the bakers had closed their shops, and had fled, causing great distress among the pilgrims.

Captain Pullen said, in reply, that, taking these circumstances into consideration, he would allow them till the 2nd of August, at noon, to make their preparations, and embark. The interview ended without the Pasha having acceded in any way to Captain Pullen's demands, with respect to the execution of the murderers.

In the afternoon of the 31st of July, the "Lady Canning" left for Yambo, having the Moorish Princes and their suite on board. One of the Princes had

died of apoplexy at Mecca. The Princes were now proceeding on their pilgrimage to Medina, on their return from which (about a fortnight afterwards), they were to leave Yenbo for Suez, in the "Lady Canning."

At Captain Pullen's request, Namick Pasha furnished him, on the 31st of July, with a copy of the "mazbata" which is about to be sent to Constantinople, containing the list of persons imprisoned on a charge of having been implicated in the murder of the Consuls and other Christians, and the depositions of the witnesses.

From this document, it would appear that sixteen persons have been arrested on suspicion, one of whom has lately died, and another is dangerously ill. The prisoners are mostly tradesmen, with a "saraf" (or banker), two harbour pilots, and two slaves. Among them are those who are accused of having murdered the British Consul, the French Consul and his lady, and Mr. Sava, the merchant. The testimony of the witnesses, except that of a slave of Sava's, consists chiefly in the prisoners having been heard by them to have declared that they had each killed one or more Christians or had murdered the English or the French Consul. Indeed, one of the accused confirmed openly to several officials the truth of his having killed Sava. I believe that, in Mahometan law, such a confession is alone sufficient to constitute guilt.

Captain Pullen having previously obtained from the Kaimakam a nominal list of the prisoners, and not perceiving among it the name of several persons of rank who were pointed out to the captain as the instigators of the massacre, requested the Pasha to make inquiries respecting them.

The Pasha, in reply, stated that some were not known to him (probably because the names had been mis-spelt, and were not identified); that others, so far from inciting the mob, had afforded shelter to British subjects (not Christians); and that another was so infirm and old, and his house so far from the scene of slaughter, that the suspicion cast on him was quite unmerited.

On the morning of the 2nd of August, Captain Pullen wrote a letter to Namick Pasha, stating that, in consideration of the constant influx of Hadjis into Jeddah, he would prolong the suspension of hostilities until the evening of the 4th, but that if, by the following morning, no favourable reply were received, he would, by more stringent and severe measures, strive to obtain justice. He, moreover, threw on the Pasha all the consequences of a refusal. Before a reply was received, or the time had elapsed, the Ottoman steamer "Gabarri" arrived from Suez, having on board 480 Egyptian troops, and Ismail Pasha, an officer sent expressly from Constantinople with full powers to act in a manner best calculated to satisfy the just demands of England and France. Ismail Pasha forthwith came on board of the "Cyclops." His Excellency assured the captain that, on the present occasion, it was the wish and intention of the Porte to act in concert with England and France for the punishment of the guilty. The arrival of this officer relieved the authorities of Jeddah from an embarrassing position, as they dared not act without orders. Captain Pullen's conduct throughout this affair has been most judicious, and he has adhered to the tenour of his instructions as closely as his peculiar position would permit. The arrival at Jeddah of thousands of Hadjis, among whom there were many natives of British India and Algeria, was the main cause of Captain Pullen being shackled in his movements; and I believe he selected the only course left open to him, equally consistent with his orders and with humanity. The bombardment of Jeddah has occurred at a most opportune moment; for no pilgrims were then in the place; and they can now tell in every remote corner of the Mahometan world how England and France avenge the murder of their Consuls and their other subjects.

On the 3rd of August, Captain Pullen was officially informed by Namick Pasha that he had received an Imperial firman, ordering him to satisfy the demands of England and France by the immediate decapitation of the persons convicted of participation in the massacre of the 15th of June last. Namick Pasha stated that he was ready to fulfil the orders of his Government, as soon as Captain Pullen would indicate the spot selected by him for the execution; and he invited him to interrogate the prisoners. The Captain replied that any examination by him was unnecessary, as he felt certain the Local Tribunal had done all that justice required.

On the following day, Captain Pullen sent an officer to point out to the authorities the place of execution. It was on a dry spit of coral reef, running

out into the inner harbour, and so situated as to be visible both from the town and from the merchant-vessels. The next morning (the 5th) the execution took place at about sunrise, eleven criminals being beheaded, in the presence of a large portion of the "Cyclop's" crew, fully armed and drawn up on the beach, and in that of the boats of the Anglo-Indian ships in the port, called together by order of Captain Pullen, whose motive in so doing was that this instance of retributive justice should be known in India. The officers of the "Cyclops" described the execution as a sickening and appalling scene of butchery. Most of the culprits openly acknowledged their guilt before dying, and not a shadow of suspicion exists in the minds of any one that innocent blood has been shed. The whole affair only occupied ten minutes. The total number of prisoners was sixteen. Of these, eleven were executed, as above stated; one died in prison; and the remaining four, not having been convicted of actual murder, though accessories, are to be sent to the galleys at Constantinople. I inclose a list I have drawn up, respecting the prisoners, by which you will perceive that the murderers of the Consuls have not escaped their well-merited punishment. There are, no doubt, many murderers and instigators still unpunished; but Captain Pullen considered that a further effusion of blood would be unnecessary, and he, therefore, wrote to Namick Pasha to declare that the demands of Great Britain and France having now been satisfied, he left the authorities to deal with any other criminals in the way they judged best. At 8 o'clock, the "Cyclops" saluted the Turkish flag at her fore with twenty-one guns. This salute was immediately returned by the fort with an equal number of guns, when the British and French colours, flying side by side, were displayed at the "Cyclops'" main. The same afternoon, Namick Pasha sent his Secretary, Nazmy Bey, on board, with two letters for Captain Pullen: the one, explaining satisfactorily the reason of the four criminals, already referred to, not having been executed; the other, stating that Ismail Pasha had received orders from the Porte to examine into, and settle, the dispute about the "Erance," and inviting Captain Pullen to send a person to represent him at a Council about to be convened for that purpose. To this the Captain, of course, objected, replying that he had no authority to do so, and he did not consider the local authorities competent to decide a question in which British subjects and a British vessel were exclusively concerned. Not to lengthen this report, and to keep different subjects separate, I shall, on my arrival at Alexandria, draw up a despatch on the subject of the "Erance."

On the 6th August, Captain Pullen, at Namick Pasha's request, left with him a letter addressed to Commodore Watson, of Her Majesty's ship "Chesapeake" (and to be opened by any officer of the Royal or Honourable Company's Navy visiting Jeddah), explaining that satisfaction had been fully obtained by England and France for the murder of their Consuls.

At 8 A.M. on the 7th August, we left Jeddah, having on board a Turkish officer bearing despatches from the Pasha to his Government. It was fortunate there was nothing further to detain Captain Pullen at Jeddah; for disease, said to be cholera, was committing ravages among the pilgrims, and the dead bodies were carelessly thrown overboard from the vessels anchored near us, and floated about the ship, thus endangering the health of the crew, whom it was expedient to remove at once from this pernicious atmosphere.

The Kaimakam, on calling to make his farewell visit, told Captain Pullen and myself, in confidence, that the authorities had the names of other persons implicated in the murder of the Christians; but that these culprits now keeping away, the only chance of their being arrested was by secretly and patiently awaiting a proper opportunity.

In concluding this despatch, I may, perhaps, be allowed to offer a few remarks respecting the massacre of the 15th of June last. I am told that rumours had, for some time previously, been prevalent at Jeddah of an intention to exterminate the Christians from the Mahometan Holy Land; the existence of several taverns kept by Christians had given great umbrage to the fanatical portion of the population, and there were other grievances, real or imaginary, which kept up a feeling of irritation, when the lowering of the Turkish flag on board of the "Erance" was seized upon as a plausible pretext, and the massacre was effected before the small garrison (about 100 Artillerymen) were in time to save more than half the Christians. It will be no easy matter to discover and convict the chief instigators, if they were persons of rank and

consideration; for money and intimidation can always frustrate the ends of justice in Turkey.

The Hedjaz seems to be but feebly garrisoned, the troops scarcely sufficing to defend themselves against the Arabs, much less to afford adequate protection to the pilgrims, who are yearly plundered and murdered by those lawless tribes. I believe that the Turkish authorities and troops sincerely rejoice at the execution of the murderers having taken place under the guns of the "Cyclops," as the population of Jeddah have now learnt how completely they ever must be in the power of any vessel of war appearing off their port, and how necessary, therefore, it is for them to curb their fanatical passions; for the town mainly depending on supplies by sea, the blockade by even a single gun-boat would, at any time, suffice to greatly distress the population, and reduce it to obedience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY H. CALVERT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 138.

List of Persons Imprisoned by the Turkish Authorities of Jeddah, on a charge of having been implicated in the Massacre of Christians on June 15, 1858.

Names.	Trades.	Remarks.
Abdullah Semkery . ..	Tinsmith	Executed. Convicted of having killed Acting Vice-Consul Page, and three Christians, in the British Vice-Consulate.
Selim Bakardess	Tobacconist ..	
Suleiman Kahvejee . ..	Coffee-house keeper	
Mehmet Beyoumy	Sarraf (banker) ..	Executed. Convicted of having murdered M. Eveillard (the French Consul), and his wife.
Moubarek Garowra . ..	Seaman	
Ma'atook Aman Khiraz ..	Shoemaker . ..	
Fadloollah	Seaman	
Salih Mourad	Pilot	Executed: These five persons were concerned in the murder of several Christians.
Abdul Aziz	Diver	
Abdul Khair	Butcher	
Feredj	Blacksmith . ..	
		(Total executed, 11.)
Abdullah ibn Ali Afesh ..	Pilot	These four persons not having been actually convicted of murder (having used sticks and clubs, and not sharp-edged weapons), will be sent to the bagnio at Constantinople.
Mustafa ibn Derwish Khamal	Bead-maker ..	
Mehmet Noowar	Corn-seller ..	
Bilal	Slave	
		(Total galleys, 4.)
Aly Toorky	.. ..	Died in prison.
		(Total died, 1.)

Inclosure 4 in No. 138.

Captain Pullen to Acting Consul-General Green.

Sir, *"Cyclops," Suez Roads, August* 12, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you of my return from Jeddah, and forward, by Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert, despatches for Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, which I beg you will forward by the earliest opportunity.

2. I have sent you the leading events on the mission to Jeddah, by telegram, in cypher; but for the particulars I must refer you to Mr. Calvert, whose services have been invaluable to me, both as an interpreter and adviser and I consider him well worthy of advancement in Her Majesty's service. The janissary, too Ismail, has been most useful.

3. A messenger from Namick Pasha, with despatches, came up in my ship; and I left the Turkish steamer "Gabarri" at Jeddah, about to embark pilgrims for Suez.

4. And considering how necessary it is that a ship of war should be here when they and others arrive, I shall remain until all are up, unless I get orders from the Admiralty to the contrary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 139.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 2.)

(No. 139.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 19, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch I have received from Consul Walne, dated Cairo, 17th instant, forwarding the memorials of Messrs. Mirialachi, A. d'Antonio, and Co., and Messrs. D. Paleologo, Cochiuni, and Co., of Cairo, on the subject of their claims arising from the Jeddah massacre.

I also inclose a copy of another despatch from Consul Walne, dated 17th instant, forwarding a letter addressed to him by Mr. F. Ayrton on the same subject.

The Memorials have been transmitted, as requested, to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, and Mr. Ayrton states that duplicates will be forwarded for transmission to your Lordship by next mail.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 139.

Consul Walne to Acting Consul-General Green.

Sir, *Cairo, August* 17, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for transmission to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, the initiatory claims of two mercantile establishments at Cairo, enjoying British protection, whose branch-houses at Jeddah, having extensive and important trading interests, have been, it may be said, annihilated by one and the same blow; namely, the rising of the Hadareen, and the massacre of the Christians, which took place at that port on the 15th of June last.

The first is a copy of the Memorial of Messrs. Mirialachi, A. d'Antonio, and Co., with seven inclosures, as numbered in the margin of that document.

The second is a copy of the Memorial of Messrs. D. Paleologo, Cochiuni, and Co., with six inclosures, as marked in the margin of that document.

Several of the documents inclosed bear equally on the cases of both houses. The affidavits made by Spiro Basi, Basili Premits, Sottiro Moldovano, and Nicolaos Sabbidi, having been first taken by Mr. F. Ayrton, were most carefully translated to the deponents respectively, by the interpreter of this Consulate, before being sworn to in my presence. It will be found that they contain information that will greatly assist any Commission that may be appointed to inquire into the civil claims for compensation; and their perusal, together with an examination of the recent reports from Jeddah, is sufficient to show how little proportioned has been the punishment hitherto inflicted, to the atrocious crimes committed. A few miserable creatures of the lowest class, stated to be guilty of murder, have been publicly executed; but men of substance, notoriously the promoters of the massacre of the Consuls and resident Christians, have, up

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

to the present time, not only escaped from condign punishment, but have been publicly received, with honour, by Ottoman authorities, who cannot be ignorant of the active part which those villains took in executing, as well as devising, that fearful butchery. It was, from the first, recognized that the agitation against the Christian residents at Jeddah, originated with the Hadarem; the Hadarem were most prominent in the mob of armed murderers; and yet in the list of criminals executed there does not figure, as I am credibly informed, the name of even one Hadrami.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 139.

Consul Walne to Acting Consul-General Green.

Sir, *Cairo, August* 17, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to inclose duplicate of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Frederick Ayrton, representing Messrs. Mirialachi, A. d'Antonio, and Co., and D. Paleologo, Cochilani, and Co., of this city, whose initiatory claims for losses resulting from the Jeddah outbreak I this day forward to you, for transmission to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 139.

Mr. Ayrton to Consul Walne.

Sir, *Cairo, August* 17, 1858.

MESSRS. MIRIALACHI, A. d'Antonio, and Co., and Messrs. Duca Paleologo, Cochilani, and Co., on whose behalf I write, having learnt, within the last twenty-four hours only, that Captain Pullen, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," has been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for obtaining from the town of Jeddah a sum of money to cover the indemnity due to the sufferers by the late outbreak, and the interests of the above-named firms, and of the persons dependent on them, being of large extent in connection with Jeddah, as more fully explained in the letter addressed by each of the firms to you, for transmission to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, on the 12th instant; I have the honour, by their special desire, to request that in the event of its being contemplated to effect anything like a final settlement of cases by the Commission, of which Captain Pullen is to be a member, you will move Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General to bring, if possible by the present mail, to the notice of Her Majesty's Government at home, the large interests belonging to these firms at stake, and the impossibility of arriving at anything like a just estimate of their losses, before they have had time to collect their accounts and advices from their correspondents at various ports of the Red Sea, besides Jeddah, and that they hope they may be favoured with such notice of the meeting of the assumed Commission as will admit of their making due arrangement for being represented before it.

I am further requested to state, on behalf of the firms mentioned, that they will each undertake to address you on this subject a further communication, with copies of their respective letters of the 12th instant, and inclosures, in time for the next mail to England, with the view of bringing their position to the direct notice of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDK. AYRTON.
On behalf of Messrs. Duca Paleologo, Cochilani & Co.,
and of Messrs. Mirialachi, A. d'Antonio & Co.

No. 140.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received September 3.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 2, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of 31st July, respecting the reparation to be demanded for the massacre at Jeddah, and the appointment of Captain Pullen, of the "Cyclops," as British Commissioner in matters connected with the same, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, a copy of a letter from that officer, dated 13th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of those instructions and stating his proposed proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure in No. 140.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "*Cyclops*," *Suez, August* 13, 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, with its various inclosures, for my instruction, to act as British Commissioner, in matters connected with the late events at Jeddah.

As the health of the officers and men of the ship has become extremely enervated by the intense heat experienced at Jeddah, I am very desirous of giving them, for as long a period as possible, the benefit of this, comparatively speaking, cool place.

I have also demanded provisions from Malta, of which I am greatly in want, and part of which it will be necessary for me to receive before leaving Suez.

In the meantime I shall take on board coals, and be prepared to proceed to carry out their Lordships' orders with as little delay as possible after the arrival of the French Commissioner, to whom it is my intention to offer the hospitality of this ship, in the name of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 141.

Mr. Fitzgerald to Vice-Consul Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1858.

WITH reference to the statement contained in your letter to Mr. Hammond of the 28th of July, that "you have in your possession a letter to the effect that the late Mr. Page, of Jeddah, had made his will, bequeathing all his property to his daughter, and that he had appointed you guardian and executor;" I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will furnish me with a copy of the letter to which you refer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 142.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 4.)

(No. 1,162.)

My Lord, *Paris, September 3, 1858.*

I HAVE read to M. Benedetti, for communication to Count Walewski, your Lordship's despatch No. 823 of the 27th ultimo, explanatory of the causes which led to the bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops."

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 143.

Mahmoud Pasha to M. Musurus.—(Communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury by M. Musurus, September 4.)

Le 18 Août, 1858.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

VOTRE Excellence sait déjà que le Gouvernement Impérial, dans son désire de réparer autant qu'il est en lui les fâcheux effets de l'événement à jamais regrettable de Djeddah, avait pris antérieurement l'initiative empressée et spontanée de venir en aide aux malheureuses victimes de cette échauffourée désastreuse, et particulièrement aux familles des Consuls d'Angleterre et de France, en leur allouant des pensions viagères ou des indemnités convenables.

D'après les communications qui viennent de nous être faites, il paraît qu'il existe une jeune fille de M. Page, et qu'elle se trouve mineure placée sous le patronage d'un tuteur, qui a déjà exprimé le désir que le capital équivalent de la pension viagère à accorder à Miss Page lui fût déboursé une fois pour toutes.

Vous aurez donc, M. l'Ambassadeur, à vous entretenir avec ce tuteur, dont l'adresse est à la connaissance du Foreign Office, qui pourra vous le communiquer, et à vérifier exactement si la jeune personne dont il s'agit est ou non le véritable fille de M. Page, et si celui qui prétend être son tuteur l'est effectivement, et si, enfin, dans le cas contraire, il existe d'autres héritiers du malheureux Consul Britannique à Djeddah.

Après avoir puisé aux meilleurs sources les renseignements précis qui nous sont indispensables, votre Excellence m'en adressera un rapport détaillé au plus tôt possible.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) MAHMOUD.

No. 144.

The Earl of Malmesbury to the Duke de Malakoff.

M. le Duc, *Foreign Office, September 4, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Count de Jancourt's note of the 17th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the instructions addressed by the Government of the Emperor of the French to M. Sabatier, for his guidance, on the subject of the outrage at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 145.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 837.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, September 4, 1858.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 1,139 of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the amount of the indemnity to be levied on the town

of Jeddah as compensation to the sufferers by the outbreak in June last, I inclose a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Captain Pullen on this subject; and I have to instruct your Excellency, in bringing these instructions to the knowledge of the French Government, to suggest that similar instructions should be addressed to M. Sabatier as regards the question of indemnity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 146.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September 4.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September 3, 1858.*

I HAVE received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter dated the 1st September, respecting the instructions given to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," as Commissioner for the settlement of the demands of Her Majesty's Government on account of the outrages at Jeddah.

While my Lords regret to be under the necessity of troubling the Earl of Malmesbury with further observations upon this subject, they are constrained to remark that the words "will be sent," used in your letter of the 25th ultimo, conveyed to them only the expression of an intention to furnish Captain Pullen with full instructions for his guidance as Her Majesty's Commissioner. On the 28th ultimo, and after the departure of the mail of the 25th ultimo, my Lords received, with your letter of the 26th ultimo, a copy of those instructions, which were then stated to have been addressed to Captain Pullen; but their Lordships were still in doubt as to the fact of the instructions having been actually forwarded on the 25th ultimo, more especially as they considered, and are still of opinion, that the practice of forwarding such instructions without the concurrence, or, at least, without the timely knowledge, of their Lordships, to naval officers on actual service afloat, is calculated to produce inconvenience to the public service.

My Lords are very far from wishing it to be understood that they are to be in all cases consulted as to the nature of the instructions to be addressed to a naval officer acting as Her Majesty's Commissioner, under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and they fully concur in the reasons stated by Lord Malmesbury in objection to such a course; but when the same officer is also acting in command of a naval force, and is an officer for whose conduct my Lords are of necessity responsible, they deem it essential that every care should be taken to avoid the inconvenience of his receiving conflicting instructions, and that, unless from unavoidable necessity, no instructions should be forwarded by the Secretary of State without the knowledge and, to that extent, without the concurrence of their Lordships.

With this understanding, my Lords see no reason to object to the employment of Captain Pullen as Her Majesty's Commissioner; but they must observe that, in the first intimation which they received of his appointment as such by the Secretary of State, they were also informed that the arrangement had been already announced to Lord Cowley, and to the Government of the Emperor of the French.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 147.

Vice-Consul Cole to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September 6.)

Sir, *London, September 4, 1858.*

AS directed by your letter of the 31st ultimo, I herewith annex a statement of my property destroyed at Jeddah during the outbreak in June last; but from the circumstances of the case, I have no voucher to furnish.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

Inclosure in No. 147.

STATEMENT of the Losses sustained by the Undersigned during the Outbreak at Jeddah in June last.

	£	s.	d.
Furniture and pictures	160	0	0
Wearing apparel and uniforms	90	0	0
Hookas and pipes	80	0	0
Books and manuscripts	100	0	0
Plate	90	0	0
Total	£520	0	0

(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

London, September 4, 1858.

No. 148.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald:—(Received September 6.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September 4*, 1858.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter dated the 12th of August from Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," and copies of its inclosures, reporting proceedings at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "*Cyclops*," *Suez Roads, August* 12, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you of my return to this port from Jeddah, and beg to lay before you, for their Lordships' information, a detailed account of my proceedings there.

2. At 5 o'clock P.M., on Sunday the 18th of July, in compliance with an order from Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, and telegraphic messages from their Lordships, I left Suez for Jeddah to carry out the instructions therein set forth.

3. The first of these messages had been brought from Alexandria by Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert, and Mr. Green (by letter), placing his services to interpret at my disposal. I took this officer with me, and also the janissary accompanying him.

4. Mr. Green also states in his letter the reports he had heard from Suez. I also heard them but did not heed them much; yet to guard against any sudden rising, I sent for the commanders of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers, then in the roads ("Candia" and "Bentinck"), and informed them of the duties I was about to proceed on, giving them at the same time a letter of instructions, that should they, while at Suez, or on their passage down the Red Sea, fall in with any buggalows or large native boats armed, or other than peaceful traders, to treat them as pirates.

5. On my way down I called at Tor, to make inquiries respecting these reports, and learnt from two seamen there, a Maltese and a Tuscan, in charge of wrecked vessels, that about ten days ago a report had reached this place from Jeddah, of thirty-five armed buggalows about to proceed to Suez, but another arriving subsequently had not confirmed it. I therefore sent off a despatch (per "Dromedary"), to Mr. Vice-Consul West, acquainting him with this circumstance, and directing him to telegraph the same to Mr. Green, at Alexandria.

6. I arrived at Jeddah on the morning of the 23rd, and found the Honourable Company's steamer "Lady Canning" in the roads, Lieutenant-Commander

Peevor, and thirty large vessels, chiefly British Indian. The former I immediately took under my command (authorized by Brigadier Coghlan, the Company's Political Agent at Aden), to assist in the service I was ordered on, if necessary to coerce.

7. Learning from the people in the port officer's boat that the Pasha was at Mecca, I sent a letter to the Kaimakam (Lieutenant-Governor) inclosing one for his Excellency (Namick Pasha), under flying seal, informing him that I had returned to Jeddah, to demand on the part of England and France the immediate punishment of the murderers of their Consuls, and would point out a spot in sight of Her Majesty's ship under my command, as well as all in the port, besides the inhabitants of the town, where the execution must take place. And if, in thirty-six hours from the landing of these despatches, these demands were not complied with, I should be compelled to carry out to the fullest extent the orders I had received from my Government.

8. I limited the time of getting a reply from Mecca to thirty-six hours, as I knew from former experience that one had been obtained in that time.

9. At 2 P.M., the Kaimakam's (Ibrahim Aga) Secretary came on board, with a letter from that officer acknowledging the receipt of my despatches, but that he could not understand them, as they were in French; they were therefore explained, and I added two additional hours for the Pasha's reply, to make up for this lost time: at the same time informing the Secretary that, to my surprise, the Turkish flag was flying on board the "France," notwithstanding my former protest to the Pasha that the vessel would not show any colours; and I desired they should be hauled down. This was carried into effect by the local authorities.

10. The "Lady Canning" I now directed to take up a station in the northern part of the harbour, to guard the outlet for boats there; and at the same time desiring her Commander to acquaint all the Indian ships what I had come for, and that they had better take steps to get out of danger, either by moving to the southern part of the harbour, or to the outer roads. The buggalows to hoist their colours, and not attempt to leave the anchorage. The Indian ships, being in communication with the shore, were directed to inform all the merchants under British protection to provide for their safety in the event of bombarding. But I found that the ships could not move, their masters and many of their crews away on pilgrimage to Mecca, as also the merchants on shore. Many of the vessels had neither ballast, water, nor provision on board. I had learnt, too, from the Kaimakam's Secretary, that nearly all the authorities were in the interior on the pilgrimage; but that fourteen persons were in confinement, who were concerned in the massacre of the night of the 15th June last.

11. Finding that the guns of the "Lady Canning" four 24-pounder howitzers, were not efficient, having no trucks, I supplied her (for the time being) with our boats' guns' trucks, and other munitions she was deficient of.

12. On the afternoon of the 24th I steamed to the northern part of the harbour, and took up a position, distant from 2,700 to 2,500 yards from the town: nearer we could not get, in consequence of the shallow water, having only 18 inches to spare at half-tide. With a spring from the quarter, I laid the ship broadside to the town.

13. At 3:30 on the morning of the 25th, upwards of forty hours having elapsed from the landing of my despatch without any reply from the Pasha, I opened fire on the town, and threw into it eight rounds of shot and four of shell, but from the imperfect light could not see the effect; and when day fully broke commenced again, and, with a range of between 2,000 and 2,200 yards, dropped the shot about the bazaars. After firing twenty-shot and four shell, I desisted, and called away the boats to act against the buggalows.

14. In determining to punish these buggalows and native boats, my intention was to strike terror amongst them, and prevent their ever attempting what they had threatened at Suez. It was the Jeddah boatmen who were fully able to carry out such threats, for they, mostly, were well armed with guns of from 3 to 6 lbs. calibre, besides small arms; and to them chiefly I wished to confine the punishment, for they were as much concerned in the affair of the 15th June as the people on shore. And I do think, had it not been for the timely arrival at Suez of the troops the Pasha of Egypt sent, in compliance with my telegram recommending Mr. Green to suggest such, the least movement of the Christians

would have set those of the Jeddah boatmen there at the same bloody work they had threatened them with shortly after my arrival on the 3rd of July.

Prompt and decisive measures, under all circumstances here, I considered the best: hence the orders given to Lieutenant Peevor; but, from its being too dark for boats among the shoals, I altered the arrangement, and did not carry out that part of my plans till we had ceased firing the second time.

15. As the boats were on the point of shoving off, I observed the Turkish colours hoisted, and dipped occasionally, at the port. Imagining it might be a communication from the Pasha, it was answered; and at 7·45 a Turkish official (Colonel) and the Kaimakam's Secretary came on board, and requested that the bombarding would cease for fourteen hours to wait the Pasha's reply. This I did not consider myself justified in doing, and refused; allowing them to get on shore again, when I sent the boats away to destroy the buggalows. Two cutters from the "Lady Canning" assisted, and with an occasional gun from the two ships, Lieutenant Armstrong, to whom I had entrusted this service, carried my intentions out successfully, by burning and sinking fourteen or fifteen of these craft in the course of a couple of hours.

16. At a quarter past 11 a Secretary of the Town Council came on board, and brought a letter from Namick Pasha, acknowledging the receipt of my despatch of the 23rd; but not considering it satisfactory or decisive, I could not consent to its request, and replied accordingly. This Secretary requested I would give a written promise not to fire on any mosques, fortifications, hospitals, or public building; I declined, but in arrangement for communication which I sent to in to the Kaimakam, promised as far as possible to respect Government property and hospitals, where they were to hoist the colours. At 3·45 P.M., this officer having landed, I opened fire on the town again with shot, shell, and rockets, ceasing at 4.

17. At 9 A.M. the next morning, the 26th, I again opened fire with shot and shell, continuing only for ten minutes; and learnt in the afternoon, from a Turkish officer who had arrived from Mecca, that we had done much damage in the town, and driven all the inhabitants out of it to the surrounding villages. This officer brought a letter from the Kaimakam, stating that the bearer spoke French, and was authorised to treat with me on the part of his Excellency. He had left Mecca before the news of bombardment had arrived, but met it on the road, and now requested that I would suspend further proceedings. In reply, I referred him to my letters to the Pasha, and until those demands were complied with I should go on.

He had no authority to accede to them; and he stated the Turks, from the smallness of their force, could hardly hold the country; that if the bombarding continued, the Arabs would rise and murder them all, as they could not convince them they were not in league with us; for which reason the Kaimakam would not come off, nor hoist any flag on his quarters. Considering this might be one cause for their not complying with my demands for the execution of the murderers, I addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Jeddah, with which the officer left the ship; and on arrival on shore, after allowing full time to get out of the town again, I sent the boats inside the reefs to open fire when within range.

18. Lieutenant Armstrong, senior of this ship, conducted this duty most satisfactorily, leading the boats in amongst the shoals (at the best of times a most difficult business), and taking up a position of from between 1,100 and 1,200 yards from the fort, and throwing shot, shell, and rockets into the town with good effect, returning to the ship about an hour after dark.

The next morning, the heat being so intense, I determined on mooring the ship to the southern part of the harbour, where we might get more the benefit of the wind, and lay in deeper water, and to act as circumstances would direct in further bombarding; for the town would still be within range of the guns. Accordingly she was moved, and shortly after anchoring eight large buggalows came in from Suez with troops.

20. These troops left Suez a few days before the "Cyclops," and had been daily expected since our arrival. They were Albanians (Bashi-Bozouks), and, not to delay their landing, I signalled to the shore a wish to communicate, and stated verbally that I would allow thirty-six hours for the purpose. The Kaimakam requested, by the officer that came off, that I would impress on the commanding officer of these troops the necessity of keeping them in order, and

restrain them from plundering. Communicating with the officer in charge, Abdullah (Bimbashi), he promised that he would do all that was necessary, and had no doubt of his men.

21. The "Lady Canning" requiring both provision and water, I directed the Paymaster to supply her as far as we could, and Lieutenant Peevor to send his boats for water.

The Indian ships also required water, and I directed them also to be supplied, and the Paymaster to take from each a fair remuneration for the coals expended in the condensing.

22. On the morning of the 28th the Pasha arrived, announcing it by letter, and that he will not fail to come off and confer with me whenever I will appoint a time. I did so by return messenger, saying, any day his Excellency thought proper; but if he could arrange it for to-morrow, about noon, I should be happy to see him.

23. Accordingly, on the 29th, his Excellency Mehemet Namick Pasha came on board, and had a long interview with me. He dwelt with much earnestness on the difficulty of the position he was in, saying how impossible it was for him to execute those he had in confinement without orders from Constantinople: such an act would be his utter ruin, and might even cost him his life. He stated that many pilgrims were daily arriving from Mecca, subjects not only of Turkey, but France (Algerines), in fact, people from all parts of the world; and also one of the widows of the ex-Sultan Mahomed, on her way from Mecca. None of these had been concerned in the events of the 15th of June, but the fears of another bombardment detained them on their way, causing much suffering and privation; also uncertainty of being able to get the necessary provisions for their voyage at Jeddah. He also adverted to the unworthiness of a British man-of-war firing on an unresisting town, and destroying a few harmless buggalows. To this I replied that I had come here in compliance with orders to demand the punishment of of a set of ruthless murderers; failing this, I was to bombard, which I hoped would not only strike terror into the hearts of the assassins, but prevent the recurrence of such horrible atrocities. And the same with the buggalows: he could not know how fully armed they were in every particular; and, as it was my intention to take these arms away from them, I would hand them over to him, requesting therefore that he would send an officer in the boats on this service, and to receive them.

And now, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and for the sake of humanity, I told his Excellency that I would discontinue my further acts of hostility until Monday noon, the 2nd; and the interview ended without his having acceded to my demands, as far as the murderers were concerned; but all else he was ready to comply with: promised to send coals off to the "Lady Canning; would receive all arms taken out of the buggalows, sending an officer to accompany our boats on the service. The shipping were acquainted with this extension of time, and, through them, the merchants on shore under British protection.

24. On the morning of the 30th the merchant-ships commenced hauling out to the fairway, and, in accordance with my intention, the pinnace was sent away to disarm the buggalows. By the evening, a large collection was arranged on the quarter-deck; iron guns, of various calibre, muskets, matchlocks, and sabres of all sorts and sizes, and delivered over to the Captain of the Port. Large stores of powder were started overboard. Some, however, I found out belonged to boats of the Persian Gulf, though under Arab colours, bearing a pass from British authorities; to these their arms were returned.

25. The Pasha sent off the coals to the "Lady Canning;" and Lieutenant Peevor, reporting himself ready for sea, embarked the Moroeco Princes, and sailed for Yenbo about noon of the 31st. One of the Princes died at Mecca, and it was reported that cholera had broken out there amongst the pilgrims, but it was subsequently denied. I waited on the Princes before they left.

26. On the 31st, the Pasha sent off a paper, said to be the depositions of those people he had in confinement, and the witnesses against them. From this document, it appears that sixteen persons have been arrested, chiefly tradesmen, two among them being accused of murdering Mr. Page, M. Eveillard, and his wife. The testimony of the witnesses, except that of a slave, consists chiefly in the persons having been heard to declare their having assassinated the Consuls, which, I believe, in Mahometan law, alone is sufficient to constitute guilt. But as I

found the names of none who had been denounced as instigators of the massacre, I sent a list of them to the Pasha, requesting that he would take the necessary steps to ascertain the truth of the statements against these persons. In reply, he states that some of them are not known, and gives reasons why the accusations against others are untrue; but having had the information from reliable sources, I let it rest for a while, until I could get something to go upon, or, at all events, demand a full and strict inquiry.

27. On the morning of the 2nd, the Kaimakam was sent off by the Pasha with a list of the prisoners, setting forth against each name their station in life; and to inform me of large arrivals of pilgrims from Mecca in the town. In reply, I stated that, after having well considered what he had sent me, both to-day and on the 31st, viz., the depositions respecting the prisoners proved guilty by their own local Courts, I must, therefore, insist on their execution; and, to give full time for the pilgrims to get away, would once more extend the time till Wednesday evening, the 4th. This must be considered a final decision; for if my demands were not complied with then, I should, on Thursday morning, re-commence the bombardment. This would also give time to the merchants on shore, under British protection, to make their arrangements, they informing me previously that the time was rather short.

28. Before a reply could be received to this letter, but some time after it had been landed, a steamer was seen to the northward, making for the port. She was soon made out to be one of the Medjidie steamers we had left at Suez; and having a large Turkish ensign at the main, indicated a person of rank on board, and it could be seen that she had troops.

29. Directly she had anchored, a boat was sent to board her: soon returning with an order from Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, inclosing the two telegrams received by him from their Lordships on the same day, the 15th of July, but at different hours.

30. The boarding-officer reported that the steamer was the "Gabarri;" had on board Ismail Pasha, with 480 troops, and that he would be happy to come on board to confer with me, if I wished. In reply, I sent the boat back immediately, and stated that, if he would do me the honour, she was at his disposal. Accordingly, at 4·40 P.M., this officer returned in the pinnace.

31. Ismail Pasha informed me that he had come express from Constantinople, with full powers to act in the best manner to satisfy the just demands of Great Britain and France, assuring me that it was the wish of the Sultan to act fully in concert with the two Powers for the punishment of the guilty, and he hoped that all would now be settled satisfactorily.

32. On Ismail Pasha reaching the shore he was saluted by the fort with seventeen guns; and the next morning, the 3rd, I received a letter from Namick Pasha, saying that he was now empowered to act summarily, and satisfy my demands; requesting I would point out a spot where the execution should take place, and it should be carried out directly he could make the necessary arrangements.

33. To this I replied by letter; and considering how requisite it was that all who were now here, and present when the murders took place, should be witnesses to this stern act of justice (the ships, too, all Indian), I pointed out a place in the harbour on one of the dry reefs, where it could be seen by them as well as the inhabitants of Jeddah. Therefore, at sunrise on the morning of the 5th, the armed boats' crews of this ship, a boat's crew from each of the merchant-ships, besides the guard of Albanians, assembled on the spot, and the murderers were executed by beheading.

34. Lieutenant Armstrong commanded the boats, and on return to the ship reported to me that only eleven were executed, making, with the one who died in the prison, twelve, out of the sixteen confined; when I saluted the Turkish flag with twenty-one guns, as an acknowledgment of the justice done on the murderers of the Representatives of England and France, which was returned with a like number from the fort; the "Cyclops" flying the British and French ensigns from the main. Addressing a letter to his Excellency stating this, and requesting to know the reason why the four persons were spared, he sent me a satisfactory reply, intimating that by the law they were not proved guilty of murder, though having taken part in the rising, but would be sent to Constantinople, there to be dealt with; and the Kaimakam assuring me, on his last visit to the ship, that neither the Pasha nor himself would spare their exertions in having others arrested who might be suspected of any participation in the affair. The authorities had the names of many persons who were now keeping out of the way, but wishing to lull them into security by delay, would suddenly arrest them on their return to the town. The inclosed list is a return of the sixteen criminals, with the particulars concerning them.

35. This business having now been so far brought to a close, I decided on leaving for Suez, more particularly as numbers of pilgrims have left for this port, it would be well for a ship of war to be here as a check on any disturbance likely to arise on their arrival. Moreover, our sick list was daily increasing from the effects of such a climate, which doubtless would be getting worse from the decay of many human bodies floating about the harbour who had died, and been thrown overboard from the pilgrim ships.

36. I intimated my intention to the Pasha, stating that I would carry any despatches for his Government; and left with him a letter for Commodore Watson, or any naval officer that might arrive at Jeddah, acquainting them with the position of affairs; and steamed out of the port on the morning of the 7th of August.

37. In carrying out this business, my endeavour was to impress on the people of Jeddah that I had been sent to punish, and that they could not commit such deeds without paying for them. For I cannot banish the idea that they have fancied from their position, and almost considered in the character of a holy city, from its nearness to Mecca, that they might do many things with impunity. I trust this will be a lesson they will not soon forget; and although it would be a work of time to raze the town, yet they cannot but know how greatly they can be distressed by stopping all the supplies from the seaward ports on which they are so dependent. Gun-boats will be the best vessels for service in this sea; and I strongly recommend, for their Lordships' consideration, that two, at least, should always be in it.

38. The bombarding happened at a time when no pilgrims were in the town; and they will be able to carry to all parts of the Mahometan world how England and France avenge the murder of their subjects and Representatives, and also how the hostilities ceased as much for their sakes as for other considerations. And taking into account the state of affairs in India it was one great reason why I insisted on the execution taking place in sight of the ships.

39. Ismail Pasha's endeavours to get all satisfactorily arranged appeared to be increasing; he wrote to ask whether I considered the Kaimakam (Ibrahim Aga) and other officers had performed their duty. How to bear testimony on this subject I hardly knew, more than the first-named officer, I thought, had done all he could to quell the rising; and his endeavour to protect the French Consul, the care he took of his (the Consul's) daughter, and the surviving Christians, until given up to me, were commendable. The troops he had were miserably few, not more 100 at the most; and what could they do against thousands? Others I know nothing of, except Yusuf Aga, the Captain of the Port, whose conduct throughout from the first of our visits to Jeddah has been everything that could be wished, ready at all times to be of service, and in any way required.

40. In conclusion, I cannot too strongly speak of Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert's services, both as an interpreter and adviser; they were invaluable, and I could not have done without him, for all the correspondence from the authorities was in Turkish, and he fully put me in possession of the sense of the letters; and the conduct of my officers and crew throughout has been most praiseworthy, for working under a burning sun, with only a knowledge that they were inflicting punishment for the cowardly and brutal murder of fellow-Christians, some too having been their shipmates, sustained them at such a time. But Lieutenant Armstrong, the senior of the ship, I beg most particularly to recommend to their Lordships' consideration, not only in this affair, but throughout the time of commission. His exertions have been unceasing to get the crew in good training, and at this particular time not only had charge of the boats' operations, but was in the cutter, and accompanied me in my gig on the morning of the 16th, when we had to force our way out from the town; and although so attacked, his encouragement of the men and show of forbearance could not fail of meeting my warmest commendation.

41. I had prepared a letter for the Commodore to meet him at Aden, to be sent off by the first mail leaving after my arrival; but she passed us in the Gulf,

about fifty miles from Suez, and it blowing too hard, with too heavy a sea on to permit of communication. I would, however, beg to suggest to their Lordships that the squadron visit both Jeddah and Suez: the benefit from such a display I cannot but think will be most beneficial. I anchored here on the afternoon of the 12th.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

P.S.—Should nothing arise which will imperatively call for my presence at any other place, I shall remain here until the pilgrims have arrived, to be a check on any rising that might take place, or I receive orders to the contrary from their Lordships.

The inclosed tracing shows the several positions of the ship, the merchant-ships in berth, and where the execution took place.

W. I. S. P.

Inclosure 2 in No. 148.

Acting Consul-General Green to Captain Pullen.

Sir, *Alexandria, July* 16, 1858.

AS it is of the utmost importance that I should be aware of the nature of your orders, which could only not have been sent under flying seal to me by inadvertence, I have opened the inclosed despatch addressed to you by Admiral Fanshawe, and which has just this moment been handed to me by Captain Pechell, of Her Majesty's ship "Wanderer."

The important nature of its contents induces me to require of the Egyptian Transit Administration the means of forwarding it to you without a moment's delay.

The most singular intelligence from Suez has reached this, during the last twenty-four hours, as to the approach of armed boats, &c., from Jeddah.

Not having heard from you, or Vice-Consul West, on the subject, no doubt there is no truth in it; but should any such boats be navigating, with hostile purposes, there can be no question as to the way in which they should be treated by you: that is to say, as pirates.

I have kept a copy of your instructions in case of any accident happening to the messenger by which I send this.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

P.S.—I have decided on confiding this despatch to the charge of Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert, who has also charge of the despatch for the Commodore of Her Majesty's ships in the East Indies.

J. G.

Inclosure 3 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to the Commanders of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers "Candia" and "Suez."

Sir, "*Cyclops,*" *Suez, July* 17, 1858.

YOU will, doubtless, have heard intelligence of the late events at Jeddah, and of the barbarous murder of the English and French Consuls there. More or less there are several reports in circulation affecting the safety of the Christian residents in Mahometan towns.

It is my duty to acquaint you also that a report has gained circulation that thirty-five buggalows, armed, and manned with a large number of Arabs, are proceeding to Suez with hostile intentions; and I even apprehend they may attach my ship at anchor.

For the safety, therefore, of the ship under your command, you will be prepared to defend her, or to render assistance to others; and in the event of your falling in with these vessels, and being assured, by their numbers, of their illegal purposes, you will use all aggressive acts against them, destroying both men and ships to the best of your ability, and you will report to me, fully, anything you may do in reference to this direction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 148.

The Political Agent at Aden to Captain Pullen.

Sir, *July* 5, 1858.

YOUR letters to my address, dated the 23rd ultimo, with inclosures, reached me yesterday by the barque "Coquette Dale."

2. It happened that a ship was in our outer harbour on the point of departure for Bombay. I instantly sent orders to detain her to convey my despatches. She sailed in the evening, carrying your letters, and a request from me to the Government of Bombay that an efficient war-steamer may be sent to Jeddah as soon as possible.

3. This is all that is in my power, for I have no ship of war available; the steamer "Lady Canning" is not efficient as a vessel of war, but she may be useful to you; she ought, as I am informed, to have arrived at Jeddah about the 29th ultimo.

4. The Honourable Company's sloop "Elphinstone" will probably arrive at Massowah about this date. Captain Frushard, hearing the state of affairs at Jeddah, will, no doubt, instantly proceed thither.

5. The Honourable Company's schooner "Mahi" is here; I would dispatch her to your orders, but she, unfortunately, is unfit for sea.

6. M. Henri Lambert, the Consular Agent of France at Aden, proceeds immediately by buggalow to Jeddah; I have requested him to communicate with Captain Frushard, if he should be able to do so.

7. I do not perceive that any further measures can be adopted from this quarter. It is clear from the narrative of your proceedings, that British honour and interests are safe in your hands, and that your judgment will guide you rightly in the difficult position in which you are placed by the tragedy of the 15th ultimo; but, in stating this impression to the Government of Bombay, I have added that you may require support, and, therefore, it is desirable that an efficient war-steamer be dispatched immediately.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W M. COGHLAN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to the Kaimakam of Jeddah.

M. le Kaimakam, "*Cyclops,*" *Rade de Djeddah, le* 23 *Juillet,* 1858.

J'AI l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-inclus une lettre pour son Excellence le Gouverneur de Djeddah, touchant la massacre des Consuls Anglais et Français, et d'autres Chrétiens, dans cette ville, la nuit du 15 passé, du contenu de laquelle vous pourrez prendre connaissance.

Le navire Anglais "France" arbore maintenant le pavillon Turc, ce qui est contraire à l'entente que j'ai faite avec son Excellence le Gouverneur; si ce pavillon n'est pas amené immediatement; j'enverrai une force armée à bord pour s'en emparer, et je l'emmenerai avec moi pour la couler en pleine mer. Vous prendrez note particulièrement qu'à dater d'une heure après le débarquement de cette dépêche, aucune embarcation ne pourra quitter ce port.

Vous prendrez note aussi que le délai le plus long que je puis accorder pour recevoir de son Excellence le Gouverneur une réponse à ma dépêche

expirera à minuit demain, et que si la réponse n'est pas décisive, je la considérerai comme un refus à ma demande.

Je vous prie, M. le Caimacam, d'accuser la réception de ma présente dépêche, et d'agréer, &c.

(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

Excellence, "*Cyclops*," *Rade de Djeddah, le 23 Juillet*, 1858.

EN vous annonçant mon retour dans cette rade, il est de mon devoir de vous prévenir que je viens maintenant, non seulement en ma qualité de Capitaine d'un bâtiment de guerre de Sa Majesté Britannique, mais comme le Représentant de l'Angleterre, muni de pouvoirs d'agir énergiquement, et de demander en son nom, et en celui de la France, la punition des lâches et brutaux assassins qui massacrèrent les Consuls Anglais et Français et autres personnes dans la nuit du 15 Juin passé.

En un mot, je demande qu'une justice ample et sévère soit exercée, tant sur ceux dont les mains ont été actuellement trempées du sang de nos compatriotes, que sur les instigateurs de ces horribles atrocités.

2. Je viens donc réitérer les demandes déjà faites aux autorités de Djeddah pour la punition des coupables, et afin de m'assurer de leur accomplissement, j'indiquerai plus tard un endroit sec sur un des récifs dans le port, que j'insiste devra être le lieu du supplice.

3. Je ne doute pas que votre Excellence connaisse les auteurs et instigateurs du massacre; mais avant de passer la peine de mort sur qui que ce soit, il faut que des mesures soient prises pour identifier les individus, afin que les innocents ne souffrent pas au lieu des coupables.

4. Si mes demandes ne sont pas satisfaites, dans un espace de temps raisonnable, espace dont je me considère seul le juge, et qui ne doit pas dépasser trente-six heures à dater du débarquement de cette dépêche, je serai contraint d'avoir recours aux dernières extrémités, et de mettre en exécution dans toute leur étendu les ordres de mon Gouvernement; et comme le bruit a couru que des embarcations armées s'équippent, ou se sont équippées dans ce port pour se rendre à Suez ou à d'autres endroits où il pourrait y avoir des habitants Chrétiens, je ne permettrai le départ d'aucune embarcation jusqu'à ce que ma demande ait été satisfaite.

5. Votre Excellence est donc priée d'en prévenir immédiatement tous ceux que cela pourra intéresser, et si un bâtiment ou bâteau quelconque tentera de désobéir cet ordre, à dater d'une heure après le débarquement de cette lettre, je le forcerai de se retirer ou je le couleai. De même, si des bâtiments ou des embarcations en certains nombres oseront s'approcher des bâtiments de guerre Britannique, je les envisagerai comme une force hostile, et je les traiterai comme telle. Je dois, cependant, observer que cette mesure ne s'appliquera pas à une communication entre la ville et les bâtiments de guerre par des embarcations isolées, et afin qu'il n'y ait pas de méprise, je vous prierais d'arborer de jour le pavillon de guerre Turc sur la chaloupe qui pourrait me porter des communications de votre part, et de montrer, de nuit, une lumière.

6. Je prie votre Excellence de croire que je ne suis pas venu ici avec des intentions hostiles envers le Gouvernement de la Sublime Porte, mais pour demander la justice de vous: et tant que les fortifications ne me molesteront pas dans l'exécution de mes ordres, je les respecterai, mais à la première hostilité de leur part, je dirigerai mes canons contre elles.

7. La compensation des pertes occasionnées aux sujets Anglais et Français, est une question qu'il ne m'appartient pas d'entamer; c'est un sujet qui sera décidé plus tard par les Gouvernements de la Grande Bretagne et de la France; mais j'insiste, très formellement, sur l'exécution de ma présente demande.

8. Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien me répondre en Français ou en Italien, et d'une manière décisive.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 7 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to the Commander of the "Lady Canning."

Sir, "*Cyclops*," *Jeddah, July* 23, 1858.

IN pursuance of instructions from the Honourable Company's Political Agent at Aden, you are hereby requested and directed to place yourself and the ship under your command, under my orders, to assist me in my determination to carry out the orders of Her Majesty's Government in obtaining ample justice from the murderers of the English and French Consuls, and other Christians at this place on the night of the 15th ultimo.

I have related to you the whole of the circumstances, and also read to you the instructions under which I am acting.

It is stated that thirty-five armed buggalows are fitting, or have fitted out at this port, intending to attack Suez.

There is also a report that an attack on the "Cyclops" is, or was, in contemplation; you will therefore fire into, and sink, any boats approaching you.

You will proceed to the Northern Canal, and prevent any boats leaving the port, firing into and sinking any who attempt it.

Should my demands not be complied with, I shall hoist the signal of Marryatt's code 207, upon which you will endeavour to burn, sink, or destroy, every buggalow in this harbour; the boats of this ship will be sent with guns and rockets to assist in this operation.

Having accomplished this service, the destruction of the town will be the next object; in this, however, I must depend upon my own guns, those in the "Lady Canning" not being of sufficient size to reach the place.

It may be possible that the ships here may open fire upon the "Cyclops" or the "Lady Canning;" in such case it will be your duty to destroy them. Any signal made to the "Lady Canning" will have over it the Union Jack, and Marryatt's code will be invariably used. A prompt attention to signals is desirable.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 8 in No. 148.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Free translation from the Turkish.)

13 *Zilhijjeh*, 1274 (*July* 24, 1858).

I HAVE received and understand a letter addressed to me, in which you state you arrived at Jeddah.

As soon as I returned to Jeddah, I made inquiries, and seized and imprisoned the persons implicated.

The Municipal authorities at Jeddah have already sent one report regarding the massacre, and I intend to send two others, one for the Porte and the other for you to send to the British Ambassador there.

The property that was plundered has been recovered by me, and is now in my possession, and I am still continuing the search for other.

There is no need for you to write me to put the affairs into execution, as I am already doing it myself. I told you before that I had not authority to put to death, but whatever the Porte may order me to do, I will obey without delay.

By your blockading the port and bombarding, you will raise all the tribes in open rebellion against the Sultan, and you will cause a perfect revolution in the country; and if you fire upon the town, you will cause the plunder of British, Turkish, and French merchandize at that place, and the consequences will fall on your shoulders; and I beg, therefore, that, until the answer comes from Constantinople, you will not do so, and that the pilgrims on their return may not suffer. And as I have no person near me who understands French, I have addressed it in Turkish and sent it to the Kaimakam, Ibrahim Aga, whom I have desired to send it by a person who understands French; and

as we have been so friendly together, I hope you will not give rise to anything which will cause any ill-feeling between us.

(Seal of Namick Pasha.)

Inclosure 9 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

"*Cyclops*," *Djeddah, le 25 Juillet*, 1858,
une heure et quart de l'après-midi.

Excellence,

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 13 Zilhijjé, que je regrette de voir n'est pas décisive.

Les ordres de mon Gouvernement sont impératifs de demander la punition des assassins des Consuls Anglais et Français, et je bombarder la ville si ces demandes ne sont pas satisfaites; et dans le but de m'appuyer, une forte escadre Anglais est ordonnée de venir ici. J'ai donc commencé à bombarder la ville ce matin, plus de quarante heures s'étant écoulées depuis le temps du débarquement de ma lettre à l'adresse de votre Excellence, et c'est mon intention de continuer jusqu'à ce que les assassins et instigateurs du massacre soient exécutés selon les termes de ma lettre à votre Excellence en date du 23 courant. J'ai aussi commencé à détruire les navires et embarcations indigènes dans le port, et je prie votre Excellence de comprendre que je ne bornerai pas ces opérations à Djeddah.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

P.S.—Je prie votre Excellence vouloir bien prévenir les Princes du Maroc, que quand leurs Altesses seront prêtes un bâtiment sera mis à leur disposition.

W. I. S. P.

Inclosure 10 in No. 148.

Rules to be observed for communicating with the Ship or the Shore.

By Day.

WHENEVER the Kaimakam or authorities wish to hold communication with the ship, they will hoist the Turkish flag at the staff on the port, dipping it occasionally. When this is observed on board the ship, the Turkish flag will be hoisted at the fore, and firing will cease for the time.

Whenever the ship wishes to hold communication with the shore, she will hoist the Turkish ensign at the same place, which will be kept flying until answered by the forts.

By Night.

The fort will burn a blue light, which will be similarly answered by the ship.

The ship will burn a blue light, which will be answered by the fort.

In all cases, the fort will send a boat, which by day will hoist the Turkish flag, and by night a bright light.

Only one boat will be permitted to come alongside.

The Turkish flag should be placed on all hospitals, Government stores, &c., so that as little damage as possible may be done to them.

"*Cyclops*," *Jeddah, July* 23, 1858.

Inclosure 11 in No. 148.

Proclamation.

DE la part du Gouvernement Suprême du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de celle de Sa Majesté Impériale l'Empereur des Français.

Je, Soussigné, capitaine du "Cyclops" frégate-à-vapeur de Sa Majesté Britannique, ayant reçu des ordres de demander une justice ample sur les assassins des Consuls Anglais et Français, qui furent assassinés ici le 15 du mois écoulé, et cette justice ne m'ayant pas encore été accordée par le Gouvernement Ottoman, j'ai commencé à bombarder la ville, et je continuerai de la faire et de brûler tous les navires dans le port, jusqu'à ce que les dits assassins aient subi la peine de mort en vue de ce bâtiment.

Une grande escadre Anglaise ralliera bientôt ici pour m'assister dans cette détermination.

Qu'il soit donc connu à tous, qu'aussitôt que les assassins et instigateurs de l'insurrection seront exécutés, toutes mesures hostiles cesseront de ma part, mais jusqu'alors je ferai tout mon possible pour détruire la ville, et la marine marchande du port; et de plus, si un navire ou embarcation quelconque cherchera de partir de ce port, ou de quitter son mouillage actuel, je donnerai ordre qu'on le coule à fond avec mes canons.

J'engage, donc, les habitants de Djeddah délivrer les assassins pour être exécutés, afin d'éviter plus de versement de sang, et le plus tôt que cela se fera le moins de mal s'en suivra.

Rade de Djeddah, le 26 Juillet, 1858.

(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN, *Capitaine*.

Inclosure 12 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

"*Cyclops*," *Djeddah, le 31 Juillet*, 1858.

Excellence,

J'AI l'honneur de vous prévenir que j'appris de diverses sources que les nommés Salih Said Ben Djohar, Sheikh Abdalgafar, Abdallah Mouttessib, Said Cagalif, et Sheikh Ali Bas Ibrahim, Cadri Mollah, avaient excité la populace de Djeddah à commettre le massacre des Chrétiens, le 15 du mois passé; le représentant du Grand Schérif les ayant aussi poussé à tuer tous les Chrétiens qui n'embrasseraient pas la foi Mussulmane.

Je prie donc votre Excellence de vouloir bien prendre des mesures afin de vérifier ces bruits, et de m'informer aussitôt que possible de vos démarches, sur lesquelles je baserai mes intentions ultérieures.

Je prie votre Excellence en outre de vouloir bien m'indiquer les noms et les positions qu'occupaient les personnes actuellement détenues en prison pour avoir été complices dans l'assassinat des Chrétiens.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 13 in No. 148.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Free Translation from the Turkish.)

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the day before yesterday, stating that you had heard a report that the persons therein named had been implicated in the murders which took place on the 15th of last month, and asking, also, for the names and professions of the persons now in custody on the charges.

The origin of this massacre appears to be the seizure of a ship, and imprisoning the owner of her. About five hours after these events took place, outbreak occurred. Amongst the persons you have mentioned, Said Cagalif and Sheikh Ali are not known; as for the others, they are amongst the well-

known and respectable persons of the country, and are members of the Council, and when the people rose to commit these deeds, Abdallah Massif was in his house, and the others were with the Kaimakam; Sheikh Abdulgafir with Said Abdallah Baharoum were sent down to the wharf, to prevent the people going to the ship. Abdallah Moutessib was sent by the Kaimakam to Mr. Vice-Consul Page's, to prevent the crowd from hauling down the British flag: before he could reach the Consulate the crowd fell upon him, and commenced beating him; he was taken home in a dangerous state, and remained so for some days.

The Cadri Mollah is the Chief Magistrate here, and did not leave his house during the disturbances. Abdallah Massif is a very old man, and quite incapable of meddling in such affairs; he is a very charitable, hospitable man; he is one of the members of the Council, and his infirmities often prevent him from attending to his duties. On the night of the massacre he saw the crowd pouring into Hadji Furudj Yusu's house, which is opposite his own; he immediately collected his family and friends, and told the crowd that Hadji Furudj Yusu was his friend, and he would protect him.

No one knew anything of the affair, and no one anticipated such a proceeding; and the Government knew nothing of it: if they had, they would have given notice of it.

Had I had any suspicion that the persons you mentioned were implicated, I would have immediately imprisoned them, without taking into consideration their rank.

The daughter of the French Consul said, that since Abdallah Massif had the power to rescue Hadji Furudj Yusu, he might also have been able to rescue her family; and M. Emerat told me that some of the persons above mentioned had the Christians. Had Abdallah Massif not wished to rescue the Christians, why did he rescue Furudj Yusu? The fact is, Abdallah Massif's house was so far from the scenes, that he could not do anything, the rising being so sudden. M. Emerat's remark was only the result of the feeling for the moment, made under an excited state.

I have made inquiries, both privately and openly, and feel satisfied that these persons are not implicated in the murders. If you do not believe my assertions, it is easy for a Commissioner to be sent from Constantinople to make inquiries.

According to your request I send you a list of persons who are imprisoned, with their professions. Having been absent when the disturbance took place, the Kaimakam can better give you any details you may require.

(Seal of Namick Pasha.)

Inclosure 14 in No. 148.

Names of Prisoners, and their Professions.

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 138.]

Inclosure 15 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

Excellence, *"Cyclops," le 2 Août*, 1858.

J'AI l'honneur d'accuser la réception de la lettre de votre Excellence en date de ce jour, qui m'a été présentée ce matin par le Caimacam de Djeddah.

Etant résolu de mettre en exécution les ordres de mon Gouvernement dans toute leur étendue, et ne désirant pas que les pélerins en souffrent quelque mal, il est mon intention, dans le but de les laisser partir, de cesser de nouveau tout acte hostile jusqu'à Mercredi soir. Si le lendemain matin (Jeudi) votre Excellence persiste encore à ne pas mettre à mort les assassins, je recommencerai le bombardement de la ville, et je ferai des démarches qui, je le crois, satisferont le mieux les vues de mon Gouvernement.

Excellence, voilà ma décision finale, et la responsabilité de toutes les conséquences tombera sur vous. Les Représentants de deux Grandes Puissances

ont été lâchement assassinés, et je ne peux que croire que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Sultan approuvera la conduite d'un officier placé comme l'est votre Excellence qui ordonnera l'exécution des assassins, prouvés coupables même par votre propre Conseil.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

P.S.—Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien me remettre tous les sceaux, papiers, régistres, et autres documents des Consulats d'Angleterre et de France, qui pourraient se trouver entre les mains des autorités.

W. I. S. P.

Inclosure 16 in No. 148.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Free translation from the Turkish.)

THE Ottoman Porte is always anxious to protect not only its own subjects, and the subjects of friendly Powers, but to punish any who attempt to act otherwise.

In consequence of the massacre of the French and English Consuls and other Christians, the punishment of the guilty was necessary; but without a firman from the Porte the extreme penalty of the law could not be carried out, which I have repeatedly explained to you.

The expected firman has now reached me, and Ismail Pasha has arrived here with a number of troops, and I am now ready to execute the persons who are now imprisoned on the charge of the murders, and should others be found hereafter, to execute them also; and you have informed me that you, as a Representative of England and France, desire the punishment to be carried out in a particular spot, to be pointed by you, in sight of the ships, and in accordance with the firman the executions will take place as you wish. I beg you will, therefore, point out a convenient spot for that purpose.

If you wish to make any inquiries, you will name some one to examine the prisoners previous to their being put to death, and a Court will be formed for the purpose.

(Seal of Namick Pasha.)

Inclosure 17 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

Excellence, *"Cyclops," Djeddah, le 3 Août*, 1858.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence en date de ce jour.

Je suis tellement convaincu que le Tribunal de Djeddah n'a pas condamné les accusés sans motif suffisant, que je ne vois pas la nécessité de les interroger moi-même.

J'indiquerai au Capitaine du Port, Yussuf Aga, le lieu où je désire que l'exécution se passe, et je prie votre Excellence de fixer le temps, m'en prévenant toutefois avant, afin que j'approche mon bâtiment près de l'endroit.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 18 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

Excellence, *"Cyclops," Djeddah, le 5 Août*, 1858.

JE viens d'avoir l'honneur de salver le pavillon Ottoman, en témoignage de la justice accordée aux demandes de la Grande Bretagne et de la France, par

l'exécution des meurtriers de leurs Représentants, ce dont je prie votre Excellence d'agréer les sentiments de mon entier satisfaction; mais je m'aperçois en parcourant la liste que vous m'aviez remis, que seulement onze des coupables ont souffert le supplice, et qu'un est mort en prison. Je ne doute pas que vos raisons sont bonnes en épargnant ces hommes, et à Dieu ne veuille que j'insiste sur un versement inutile de sang; cependant je désire que votre Excellence me donne quelques motifs valides pour cette clémence de votre part. Je dois remarquer en outre que votre Excellence connaît le contenu de ma lettre du 31 Juillet, dans laquelle j'ai donné les noms de plusieurs des instigateurs de l'évènement du 15 Juin écoulé, et vous m'avez répondu que vous n'en connaissiez pas quelques uns, probablement parcequ'ils étaient mal écrits. Ayant de nouveau obtenu de l'information à cet égard je vous donne une nouvelle liste,* me confiant dans l'honneur de votre Excellence pour faire tout ce que la justice demande.

La compensation et la restitution des pertes essuyées par les sujets Britanniques seront arrangés plus tard par nos Gouvernements respectifs, comme aussi l'affaire de "l'Eranee" et je laisse ce navire ici sous les mêmes conditions contenues dans mon protêt à votre Excellence en date du 23 Juin passé.

En conclusion, je dois prévenir votre Excellence que je compte partir pour Suez après demain à l'aube du jour, et si vous avez des dépêches à envoyer à votre Gouvernement, je m'empresserai avec plaisir de m'en charger et de les acheminer avec la même rapidité comme si elles fussent les miennes.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 19 in No. 148.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Free translation from the Turkish.)

IN reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to forward the reasons why four of the prisoners charged with the murder of Hnevaja Sava have not been executed.

Salim Bunaja's slave, Bilal, and Mehmet Noovar, were not the actual murderers of Sava, they having only used sticks, or bludgeons.

Abdullah bin Ali Afesh, and Mustafa bin Dervish Kharad, had no proof of their having been the murderers of a Christian, as they made use of clubs; the murder was committed by a Bedouin with a pistol, and he escaped.

According to Mahometan law the above four prisoners are criminals of the second degree of guilt, which is not punishable by death. They are to be sent to the galleys at Constantinople.

(Seal of Namick Pasha.)

Inclosure 20 in No. 148.

List of Persons imprisoned by the Turkish Authorities of Jeddah, on a charge of having been implicated in the Massacre of the Christians on the 15th June, 1858.

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 138.]

Inclosure 21 in No. 148.

Captain Pullen to Commodore Watson.

"*Cyclops*," *Jeddah, August* 6, 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that his Excellency Mehemet Namick Pasha, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, has satisfied the demands of the

* Salih Said Dichur, Abdul Ghafar, Abdul Muhtesib, Said Bagalef, Sheikh Ali Ba Sabrein (Molla).

Governments of Great Britain and France, made through me, in the execution of the murderers of their Consuls and other Christians on the night of the 15th of June last.

With respect to the compensation for loss of property, &c., I have left for settlement by our respective Governments; also in the matter of the British ship "Eranee," as, having referred it home, I leave her here under protest, a copy of which I herewith inclose.

I leave for Suez to-morrow morning, and, at the request of his Excellency Namick Pasha, this will be forwarded by him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

P.S.—Should any other officer than the Commodore, either of Her Majesty's or the Honourable Company's Service, appear off Jeddah, and have this letter handed to him, I request he will please return it to his Excellency Namick Pasha, for the guidance of others.

W. I. S. P.

No. 149.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September 6.)

Admiralty, September 4, 1858.

Sir,

IN transmitting copies of the accompanying letters from Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," dated the 12th and 13th of August, with inclosures, relative to the British ship "Eranee," to be laid before the Earl of Malmesbury, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to suggest, for his Lordship's consideration, whether he would think it expedient, before sending orders to Captain Pullen, to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown as to the legality of taking possession of a vessel assumed to be British, but at anchor within Turkish jurisdiction, for the purpose of removing her to the jurisdiction of a British Vice-Admiralty Court, without the consent of the Turkish authorities.

My Lords can entertain but little doubt but that the vessel in question is *bond fide* a British vessel.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

P.S.—The register of the "Eranee" inclosed, being an original document, is requested to be returned.

Inclosure 1 in No. 149.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

"*Cyclops*," *Suez, August* 13, 1858, 6 A.M.

Sir,

I BEG to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday evening I received a letter from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, inclosing copies of documents in his possession, which fully prove that Salih Syed Ben Johur, the person named as one of the owners of the ship "France," has ever been considered a British subject.

His Excellency's inclosures being very voluminous, there is not time to make copies of them to enable me to send it by this conveyance.

Under these circumstances I shall demand, on my return to Jeddah, that he be delivered up to me, and I shall send him with the "France" for adjudication to the nearest Vice-Admiralty Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 149.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "*Cyclops*," *Suez, August* 12, 1858.

IN forwarding to you the inclosed document, for their Lordships' information, I beg to state that by letter Namick Pasha purposes assembling a Council to decide on the merits of the case of the "Eranee," and, verbally, learning from Nazmy Boy, the Pasha's Secretary, and bearer of this letter, that the decision of this Council was to be final and binding, I objected, also by letter, stating that I did not consider a Turkish tribunal competent to decide on a case purely British, and which had already been settled in a British Consular Court. Moreover, having, the very morning of the receipt of the Pasha's proposition, had the inclosed document, the ship's register, handed to me, which had been recovered from the plunder of the Consulate, more fully decided me in this step. I, therefore, left things as they before stood; but could ballast have been got for the ship, I certainly would have sent her on to Bombay.

I retain a copy of the register; and having referred the case to their Lordships, hope to hear on this subject before my departure from this port; but if not, will endeavour, on my way down the sea, to send her off to the first Admiralty Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 149.

Namick Pasha to Captain Pullen.

(Translation from the Turkish.)

I BEG to inform you that I am now authorized to settle the affair of the "Eranee," and have named Ismail Pasha as Commissioner to open a Court, and decide upon it. If you would wish any one to represent you, I shall be pleased to make arrangements accordingly.

(Seal of Namick Pasha.)

Inclosure 4 in No. 149.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

Excellence, "*Cyclops*," *Djeddah, le* 5 *Août*, 1858.

J'ETAIS sur le point d'expédier l'inclose à votre Excellence quand je reçois par l'entremise de Nazmy Bey, vos lettres en date de ce jour; l'une expliquant à ma parfaite satisfaction la raison de ce que quatre d'entre les prisonniers n'ont pas subi le supplice, et l'autre m'informant que vous êtes autorisé d'arranger l'affaire de "l'Eranée," et m'invitant à envoyer une personne pour me représenter dans le Conseil qui sera tenu pour cette fin.

N'ayant pas d'ordres de mon Gouvernement, je ne puis assister dans aucun Tribunal d'adjudication, d'autant plus que je considère Salih Seid Bey Djohur comme un sujet Britannique, et comme tel les tribunaux du pays ne sont pas compétents de le faire comparaître.

D'après un document qui m'a été remis ce matin même, je n'ai pas d'hésitation à dire que "l'Eranée" a été, et est encore, bâtiment Anglais, et que son assomption d'un caractère Turc sans les formalités requises est une infraction des lois, dont la punition est chirement prescrite; et je dois aussi déclarer positivement que le 15 Juin passé, quand je présidais le Conseil Consulaire, Salih Seid Beu D'johur n'a pas demandé que le procès fut jugé par un Tribunal Ottoman, mais il a exprimé le désir qu'il fût référé à la Cour de Calcutta, ainsi reconnaissant sa qualité de sujet Britannique.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 150.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(*Received September* 6.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 4, 1858.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, a copy of a letter from the Treasury, dated the 3rd instant, with copy of its inclosures, from the Red Sea and India Telegraph Office, relative to a steamer of the Royal Navy being sent with a staff of scientific officers to make surveys and take soundings, with the view of establishing telegraphic intercourse from Singapore to Borneo, Manilla, Hong Kong, and the northern ports of China; also from Singapore to Batavia, the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and the Australian Colonies.

The "Cyclops" was specially fitted out for the service of sounding and surveying in the Red Sea; and as there is no other vessel in the Eastern Seas fitted with the necessary apparatus for taking these deep-sea soundings, my Lords are anxious to give timely notice of their desire that she may be set at liberty, to continue her special duties, as soon as she can be released from her employment at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 150.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Treasury Chambers, September 3, 1858.

Sir,

I AM desired by my Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed copy of a letter from the Directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, detailing the proposed scheme of the Company for establishing telegraphic communication between this country and China and Australia, and requesting that certain soundings may be taken.

Their Lordships desire me to state that, without expressing any opinion as to the expediency of committing the completion of a telegraphic communication with the countries mentioned to the Red Sea Telegraph Company, my Lords are strongly impressed with the opinion that it would be desirable that soundings and surveys should be made as suggested; and my Lords hope that the present state of things, as regards our naval operations in the Chinese Seas, may afford a facility for making these surveys. My Lords, therefore, desire me to request that they may be favoured with the views of the Lords Commissioners upon the subject, and as to the best means of carrying out this object.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. A. HAMILTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 150.

Mr. Marshman to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Red Sea and India Telegraph Office,
8, *Moorgate Street, August* 28, 1858.

Sir,

AT the request of the Directors of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, I beg permission to state, that the Company was formed eighteen months ago, with the view of establishing telegraphic communication from England to India by way of the Red Sea, and, eventually, to China and Australia. This comprehensive scheme was announced to the public in the prospectus

issued at the time, and, in pursuance of it, arrangements have been made with the Dutch Government by which a concession has been granted for four years for the erection of stations in their Possessions in Netherlands' India.

The Directors of this Company are prepared, according to their original design, to complete the line to the Consular ports in China and to the Australian Colonies as soon as the arrangements for the line to India are matured.

Whether it will be advantageous to the public interests for the telegraphic communications between England and the Eastern hemisphere to be entrusted to the agency, and placed under the responsibility, of one body, will depend upon the decision of Her Majesty's Ministers; but the Directors would embrace the earliest opportunity of drawing the attention of Government to the importance of facilitating and expediting the establishment of these communications by the immediate dispatch of a steamer of the Royal Navy, with a staff of scientific officers, to make the necessary surveys and take the soundings, as in the case of the Red Sea.

It is generally understood that the Honourable the East India Company have sent out instructions to the Government of India to lose no time in making surveys from the Tenasserim coast to Singapore, with a view to the immediate establishment of telegraphic intercourse between Calcutta and Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, at their own cost.

The surveys and soundings which we now venture to recommend to Her Majesty's Government would, therefore, begin at Singapore, and extend, on the one hand, to Borneo, Manilla, Hong Kong, and the northern ports, and, on the other, to Batavia and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago and the Australian Colonies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN C. MARSHMAN, *Chairman.*

No. 151.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 7.)

(No. 1,174.)

My Lord, *Paris, September 6, 1858.*

I HAVE communicated to M. Benedetti the instructions with which your Lordship has furnished Captain Pullen on his return to Jeddah, and I expressed the hope that the same latitude would be given to M. Sabatier with respect to the pecuniary indemnity to be levied on that town, as had been given to Captain Pullen.

M. Benedetti said, that the French Government, in fixing the amount of the indemnity to be levied at 3,000,000 francs, had simply acted on an agreement come to at Constantinople, between the Porte, Sir Henry Bulwer, and M. de Thouvenel. The intention was not only to cover the losses of British and French subjects, who had suffered in May last, but further to punish the town of Jeddah by inflicting on it a pecuniary fine. M. Benedetti put into my hands a paper purporting to be the agreement to which I have referred, and your Lordship will see, by the inclosed extract from it, that the idea of levying 3,000,000 francs did not originate in Paris.

M. Benedetti expressed some fear that if your Lordship's despatch reached Captain Pullen, it might cause some divergence of action between that officer and M. Sabatier, and your Lordship may perhaps, from the altered circumstances of the case, see fit to inform Captain Pullen, by telegraph, that the matter is left to the decision of himself and his French colleague.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 151.

Extract from an Agreement respecting the Indemnity to be paid by the Town of Jeddah.

5. LA ville de Djeddah sera rendue civilement responsable des pertes éprouvées par les négociants Chrétiens qui ont succombés, comme par ceux qui ont pu se réfugier à bord de la frégate de Sa Majesté Britannique le "Cyclops." Le montant de cette indemnité sera arbitré par une Commission Mixte, à la composition de laquelle participeront, sur le même pied que la Sublime Porte, les Gouvernements de France et d'Angleterre.

6. Il sera, en outre, prélévé sur les habitants de Djeddah, à titre d'amende, des sommes dont les Gouvernements de France et d'Angleterre détermineront eux-mêmes le chiffre, et destinées spécialement à indemniser les familles de MM. Page et Eveillard, celles des négociants qui ont été victimes de l'attentat, ainsi que les personnes qui ont survécu à leurs blessures.

7. En attendant que le chiffre de ces diverses sommes ait été exactement évalué et fixé, une contribution extraordinaire de 3,000,000 francs, que l'on complétera ultérieurement, s'il y a lieu, sera immédiatement frappée sur la ville de Djeddah, et levée dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la réception des ordres de la Porte.

No. 152.

Vice-Consul Cole to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September :)

London, September 8, 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd instant, and beg to inclose an extract from the letter referred to by me in my letter of the 28th July last, and also the copy of another letter recently received, which places beyond a doubt the fact of the late Mr. Page having duly executed a will in favour of his child.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 152.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Cole.

Indian Family Hotel, Cairo, August 9, 1858.

Sir,

UNTIL yesterday I could not get your address, although Mary had it; but I was not aware of it, otherwise I would have written to you previously. I had been in expectation that you would have been out in Egypt ere this, but I hear that you are suffering from ill-health. If I can be of any service to you in Egypt only command me. It is of no use recapitulating circumstances which have lately taken place.

The purpose of this is to impress on you the necessity of applying in the most influential quarters, for the bounty granted by his Highness the Sultan, to be conferred on Mary Victoria Page,—as you must very well know that if this grant is allowed to pass to the heir, Mary gets nothing. I have already made representation, which will be forwarded to the Home Office; but it is more likely that representation from several quarters would be more effectual than from one.

Mr. Page told me, when in Cairo in May last, that he had made his will and deposited it with Ferraj Youssef, of Jeddah, constituting you as his

executor, &c.; but which will, up to the present time, has not been found. Everything in the will was left to Mary; and, as a matter of course, the non-production of this will creates Mary penniless, the knowledge of which has caused me to interfere in her behalf. You will, of course, see, yourself, under the circumstances, the necessity for the utmost endeavours, from all friends, in forwarding my design.

Mr. Page's clerk, Abraheem, Feresina's brother, went down to Jeddah along with Mr. Page, and from all accounts met with the same fate. He, Abraheem, had given me a power of attorney to act for him in his absence, which I have done as yet, and shall still continue to do so for a few weeks more; but it is actually necessary that the executor of the estates should be here on the spot, or some one duly authorized by the executor, which I believe is yourself. Please let me know by return of post if you have a duplicate of Mr. S. Page's will or not. Please also let me know whom you constitute your vakeel or agent in this affair.

Do not suppose that I am writing to you for any pecuniary matters,—I am now a debtor to the late gentleman's estate, but there is no one here who has power to receive the same; my only idea in writing to you is to try and enlist another valuable friend, for the purpose of trying to secure for poor unfortunate Mary the bounty of his Highness the Sultan, through the influence of friends and Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 152.

Mr. Page to Mr. Cole.

(Extract.) *September 5, 1856.*

Of course I have made you guardian and executor for Mary; who else has she to look to but you? No one. However, I wish you would get me a rough draft of a will, in which everything is left to her, with the exception of what trifling allowance I may be giving to my mother at my decease, should I die first. I believe it must be expressly stated therein that she is my natural daughter. I have one drawn out, but I am afraid it may not be quite the thing.

No. 153.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 9, 1858.*

WITH reference to the statement contained in your letter of the 4th instant, that the services of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" are required, to take soundings and make surveys, in connection with the Red Sea telegraph, as soon as she can be released from her employment at Jeddah, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Lordship is of opinion that it will be impossible to dispense with the services of that vessel until complete satisfaction has been obtained for the late atrocities at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 154.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 10.)

(No. 185.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September 1, 1858.*

THE Government is still refraining from expressing any opinion in writing as to the affairs of Jeddah, until all particulars reach it, and, from what I lately learn, I do not believe that it has yet communicated the events that lately took place, to the Sultan; when it does so, it will probably present, at the same time, the note which will be drawn up thereupon. The Grand Vizier had promised that before the text of this note is decided upon, I shall be informed of its nature, and, in fact, that he will consult with me upon it; his object being to write nothing that can be offensive to Her Majesty's Government, while he takes what he deems necessary precautions for preventing an occurrence which was excused by very particular circumstances, from being drawn into a general example.

The main topic of interest in the capital for the last few days, has been the economical reforms which have been announced with such determination by the Sultan, and the disgrace of different members of his family, which accompanied this announcement. On the 26th the Sultan went to the Porte, and walked straight to the room next to the Council, without addressing a word to any one. After a quarter of an hour he sent for the Grand Vizier, and had a very animated conversation with him, relative to the ignorance in which he had been so long kept as to the state of his affairs. He then sent for the Seraskier, the Malich Mushir, or Minister of Finance, and Muktar Pasha, Master of the Mint and Treasurer of His Majesty; subsequently he summoned his brother-in-law, Mehemet Ali Pasha, and his four sons-in-law. The first he addressed in very violent language, accusing him, in somewhat mysterious terms, of being a traitor to his Throne. He then warned and admonished his sons-in-law, who, he said, could neither manage their wives nor govern themselves, and, singling out the son of the late Reshid Pasha, he said, that his father had plundered the State, and that he himself, without having the same qualities, had the same defects. Then the Decree was read, in the presence of the whole Council, and the dignitaries of the Empire. On the following day His Majesty sent one of his Secretaries to Ali Ghalib (Reshid's son), and to Mehemet Ali Pasha, to inform them that both were deprived of their employment, and that the latter was to keep his house. On the succeeding day Kibrisly Mehemed Pasha was named Capudan Pasha, and Mehemed Rushdi Pasha, President of the Reform Council. The place of Ali Ghalib (Minister of Commerce) has been given to Mahmoud Pasha, an able man, who had lately been acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and who holds the two places until Fuad Pasha's return. The other sons-in-law have been forbidden to attend the Supreme Council.

The object of the Sultan in all these measures has been evidently to cast off the responsibility of what has occurred, and, by punishing his nearest relations, to show that he himself spares and favours nobody; and that it is the fault of his Ministers if things do not go on properly. The disgrace of the sons-in-law will probably be short; but the quarrel with Mehemed Ali, who is a person of considerable importance—especially with what is called the "Turkish Party,"—is of a more serious and personal character. I have reasons for knowing that the Sultan suspects this officer of being in the interests of His Majesty's brother; and that he has also been informed of his having had relations of a very intimate character with certain ladies of the Palace—an offence which His Majesty is not likely to pardon, and which even the Pasha's wife, who has hitherto been his support, may, if she is convinced of the truth of what is asserted, be equally disposed to resent. In the meantime, there can be no doubt that though the Grand Vizier has gained in all this a temporary triumph, a large and formidable party has thus been excited against him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 155.

The Queen's Advocate to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 11.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, September 8, 1858.*

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Fitzgerald's letter of the 21st August ultimo, stating that he was directed to transmit to me a letter from Messrs. Neroutsos and Co., containing replies to the several questions in my report of the 31st of July, respecting their claim to compensation on account of the late outrages at Jeddah; and to request that I would take this letter, together with the former papers, into consideration, and report to your Lordship my opinion thereupon.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have taken these papers into consideration, and have the honour to report—

That Mr. Neroutsos, the principal in this firm, should be requested to forward a copy of his certificate of naturalization, and a correct description of the names and nationalities of his partners.

It is by no means certain, although very probable, that Messrs. Neroutsos have lost the 1,500*l.*, the proceeds of goods sold at Jeddah, which they state was in the hands of their agent (Aristide Democides) supposed to have been murdered at Jeddah. They should, at all events, satisfy your Lordship, by reasonable proof, and not by mere conjectural assertions, that this is the fact, and should show that their agent had this money in his possession at the time of the massacre.

Upon their doing this, by stating all particulars, and furnishing copies of the communications from Jeddah, upon which they rely for information as to the facts which they state (viz., the sale of their goods and the receipt by their agent of the money in question), their claim may be considered in common with that of others.

The invoices and bills of lading of the goods which they offer are of no use; these goods had been converted into cash, and it is this cash which they claim.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. HARDING.

No. 156.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 13, 1858, 6·20 P.M.*

WHAT agreement have you made about the Jeddah indemnity? With whom and when? The French say that you and Thouvenel have agreed to articles with the Porte. We know nothing from you.

No. 157.

Consul Brant to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 15.)

(No. 11.)

My Lord, *Bludan of Damascus, August 21, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the public mind has been in a dangerous state of excitement, which gave me serious uneasiness. Many circumstances contributed to this:—the affair of Montenegro, and of Candia, and then the massacre of the Consuls at Jeddah. Then occurred an event which touched the Mussulmans more nearly, and in a more sensitive point, namely, the detection of the Prussian dragoman in an intrigue with a Mahomedan woman, a member of a Koordish family of distinction. What complicated

this affair was, that the woman's husband was murdered, some months ago, in a mysterious manner; his body was found, early one morning, in a secluded lane among the gardens, with the head cut off and carried away; but neither arms, clothes, nor purse were taken, and his horse was grazing near the spot.

All inquiry as to the author of the murder was fruitless; but, after the dragoman was discovered in the house of the woman, the Koords declared that they could prove that he was the instigator of the crime. The dragoman was arrested about midnight, and imprisoned in the Serai, and next morning the Pasha gave notice to the Prussian Consul of the fact, and offered to send him to the Consulate, but the Consul said that he might remain in prison. Twelve hours after the Consul claimed the dragoman, but was informed by the Pasha that it was no longer possible to send him to the Consulate; for his Excellency feared that he would either be murdered by the infuriated populace on the road, or, if he got there safe, the Consulate might be attacked.

The whole Koordish population, armed, had surrounded the Serai, and clamoured violently to have the man given up to them.

The authorities were perplexed what course to pursue; and the European Consuls were invited to meet them and the Council to consider the matter. No Consul attended on the invitation. The French sent word that he had no right to sit in judgment on a collegue, but that, if his opinion were desired in a private unofficial manner, he would wait on the Pasha, which offer was accepted.

The Pasha admitted the Consul's right to have the dragoman delivered up, but he feared the result. After several messages between the authorities and the Consul, it was arranged that the dragoman should, in the night, be conveyed, under an escort, from the Pasha, accompanied by a cavass of the Prussian Consul, to Beyrout.

When the Koords next morning discovered that the dragoman had been sent away, they dispatched eighty horsemen in pursuit, to murder him on the way; fortunately he was taken by the road to Sidon, while his pursuers followed the direct road, and thus he escaped. The Vali spread a report that he had sent the man into exile, which appeased the natives, and the Koords, finding that they were satisfied, gradually calmed down.

It was the assassination laid to the dragoman's charge which caused the violence of the excitement; although he is a notorious debauchee, he is not believed to have been accessory to the murder, and if the Koords had possessed any clear evidence, it would have been brought forward at the time; but it was easy to suborn false witnesses to swear to the guilt of the dragoman. He is a Jew, and was, a few years since, a domestic servant: he is now reputed rich, notwithstanding he has squandered much money in his licentious indulgences: he was not a person to have been placed in a post of trust, such as dragoman to a European Consul, which he has grossly abused.

Had either the Vali or the Military Pasha possessed energy, they could have easily arrested the excitement at its commencement; but they cannot, in this instance, be reproached with more than weakness. This quality, however, affects their power of governing well, such a population as that of Syria; and when to this is added inordinate and undisguised venality, they are regarded with contempt and dislike, so that even a trifling cause of discontent might be followed by serious results.

Some of the fanatics tried to get up a memorial of their grievances against the Christians; but the principal Beys, Aghas, and religious Sheiks, whom they consulted, seriously advised them to remain quiet, as, if anything happened to the European Consuls, or their subjects, their Governments would not hold the Sultan responsible, as his weakness was so well known; but the punishment would be inflicted on themselves: this prudent discouragement caused the memorial to be suppressed. For some days the Christians were much alarmed, and did not venture out of their houses.

It was intended to have rung a large bell, lately hung in the Catholic Convent, on the occasion of the French Emperor's fete; but it was thought prudent to defer the intended ceremonial installation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 158.

Consul Brant to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 15.)

(No. 12.)

My Lord, *Bludan of Damascus, August 28, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the news of the bombardment of Jeddah produced a feeling of depression, rather than of excitement, among the Mussulmans. The authorities, however, seem to have thought it prudent to disclaim their belief in it, as they pretended not to have received the news; but the intelligence spread immediately throughout the city; and it is probable that not a person was ignorant of the event an hour after the post arrived.

I think that the public tranquillity will not be disturbed, unless, indeed, some new and strong motive should occasion it, in which case, the authorities could hardly be relied on for its suppression; the Vali being wanting in decision, and the Mushir apparently not trusting his troops, in the event of their being called upon to act against the Mussulman population.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. BRANT.

No. 159.

Mr. Fitzgerald to Mr. Neroutsos.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 15, 1858.*

THE Earl of Malmesbury has had under his consideration the letter from your firm of the 12th ultimo, on the subject of your losses at Jeddah; and I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will furnish him with a copy of your certificate of naturalization, and a correct description of the names and nationalities of your partners.

It will also be necessary for you to furnish reasonable proof to show that, at the time of the massacre at Jeddah, your agent, Aristide Democides, had in his possession the sum of 1,500*l.*, the proceeds of goods sold by him on your account; and upon your doing this, by stating all particulars, and furnishing copies of the communications from Jeddah, upon which you rely for information as to the facts of the sale of your goods, and the receipt by your agent of the money in question, your claim will be considered, in common with that of others.

It will be unnecessary for you to furnish invoices, or duplicate bills of lading, of the goods, as you state that those goods were converted into cash.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 160.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord, *"Cyclops," Suez, September 3, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 25th ultimo, informing me that Her Majesty's Government have appointed me to act as British Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of Her Majesty's subjects for the losses sustained by them at Jeddah during the recent and dreadful outrage at that place; and I beg to acquaint your Lordship that I shall be ready to proceed in the execution of those instructions as soon as I have received provisions from Malta, which I expect daily, and M. Sabatier arrives.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

No. 161.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September .)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, September 14, 1858, 9 P.M.*

ALL that was done by this Embassy in the matter of indemnity was by the note of the 21st of July, inclosed in my No. 56, which I and M. Thouvenel addressed to the Porte, and which, in stating certain demands which we deemed that our Governments had a right to make, spoke of an indemnity as one.

The Porte assented to the principle involved in this demand; but we did not feel ourselves warranted in entering into any agreement on that subject, not knowing what the two Governments might have already done thereupon, nor to fix on details on a question which would have yet to be examined.

M. Thouvenel agrees in all I here say.

No. 162.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, September 14, 1858, 9:30 P.M.*

THERE is some confusion at Paris between a paper Thouvenel drew up, and which was not sent, and identical with the reasons which were sent.

The only real difference, however, consists in the fact that we now consider the Porte pledged as to the principle; whereas Count Walewski thinks it pledged as to

If we persist in asking an indemnity, we should, at present, abandon that which was to be imposed as punishment, and simply found a claim on loss incurred, which will first have to be ascertained.

No. 163.

Mr. Fitzgerald to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 17, 1858.*

IN reply to your of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you that it appears, from a letter addressed by the late Mr. Page to Mr. Vice-Consul Cole, that it was his intention to make a will, leaving all his property, with the exception of a small sum for the support of his mother, to his natural daughter; and that he had appointed Mr. Cole to act as his executor and her guardian. Under these circumstances, it would appear that Mr. Cole is the only legal representative of the late Mr. Page.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 164.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Captain Pullen.

(No. 1.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 17, 1858.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government consider it desirable that you should not have recourse to any act of hostility against Jeddah, except in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government for instructions. I have also requested the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to convey similar instructions to the senior naval officer in command of Her Majesty's ships.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 165.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 17, 1858.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the late events at Jeddah, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Her Majesty's Government consider it desirable that Captain Pullen and the senior naval officer in command of Her Majesty's ships off Jeddah, should be instructed not to have recourse to any act of hostility, except in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government for instructions; and I have conveyed this opinion to Captain Pullen by the mail of this day.

I have to request that my Lords will address a similar instruction to the senior officer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 166.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 17, 5·30 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, September* 17, 1858, 5·5 P.M.

FRENCH Government adopt your views with regard to indemnity to be paid by Jeddah, and orders have been sent in unison with them to M. Sabatier.

No. 167.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 1,216.)

My Lord, *Paris, September* 17, 1858.

SINCE I last wrote to your Lordship on the subject of the indemnity to be paid by the town of Jeddah, I have pressed M. Benedetti to move Count Walewski to leave the amount to be fixed by the Commissioners sent to the spot; and I have now the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that instructions have been sent by telegraph to M. Sabatier, enjoining him to pay no attention to the cypher of 3,000,000 francs, fixed by his instructions, but to determine the amount in conjunction with his British colleague, after careful examination of the real losses sustained by British and French subjects.

The telegram containing these instructions reached Malta on the 14th, and there is no doubt will be received by M. Sabatier at Alexandria before he sets out for Suez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 168.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 866.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1858.

HER Majesty's Government take leave to press upon the French Government the necessity, on the highest political grounds, of winding up as soon as possible the inquiry into the circumstances attending the outbreak at Jeddah, and of instructing M. Sabatier to that effect.

Captain Pullen will be instructed not to have recourse to any further act of hostility, except in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 169.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 867.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1858.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 1,174 of the 6th instant, inclosing an extract of Articles of Agreement stated to have been drawn up at Constantinople, respecting the indemnity to be demanded for the late outbreak at Jeddah, I transmit, for your Excellency's information, copies of two telegraphic despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople upon that subject.*

You will point out to M. Benedetti that no arrangement, such as was supposed by the French Government to exist, has been in fact entered into between the English and French Representatives at Constantinople and the Turkish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 170.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 136.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, August* 18, 1858.

HAVING been confidentially informed by the Grand Vizier that Ismail Pasha complained of the cool reception he had met with from Mr. Green, and thinking as a general rule that the principle of Turkish supremacy ought to be upheld in Egypt by Her Majesty's Agents, I have addressed the accompanying despatch to Mr. Consul Green, with a view to remind him of the expediency of paying proper respect to officers of high rank in the Sultan's service who occasionally visit Egypt, although I cannot, in this instance, think that Mr. Green neglected his duty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 170.

Sir H. Bulwer to Acting Consul-General Green.

Sir, *Therapia, August* 16, 1858.

YOUR communications and inclosures up to No. 3 have been received.

I think it better to inform you that the Grand Vizier informed me that Ismail Pasha complains, in some degree, that in his recent passage through Egypt he met with but a cool reception at your hands.

Groundless as this complaint probably is, I think it as well to take the opportunity of reminding you that the vindication of the Sultan's supremacy in Egypt is an object to which Her Majesty's Government has, on various occasions, attached the highest importance, and it is, therefore, peculiarly the duty of British Agents resident in that province to show marked attention to functionaries holding high rank in the Sultan's service, when such, from time to time, visit Egypt.

The exceptional circumstances under which Ismail Pasha was proceeding to Jeddah, rendered the duty to which I refer more especially imperative.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

---

* Nos. 161 and 162.

No. 171.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 201.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September 8, 1858.*

I INCLOSE to your Lordship the copy of a note addressed to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting what I had already said to the Grand Vizier and himself, and which I thought it better to put officially in writing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 171.

Sir H. Bulwer to Mahmoud Pasha.

Sir, *Therapia, September 7, 1858.*

YOUR Excellency is aware that I lost no time in informing the Sublime Porte of the regret which Her Majesty's Government experienced at the affair of Jeddah, as soon as the first news of that event reached me, and I also then stated that that was, no doubt, owing to the first instruction given to Captain Pullen having been carried out previous to the receipt of the second, which by some accident must have been delayed.

Further advices I have received from Her Majesty's Government enable me to repeat my former assurances, and to state in this note what I stated before, that Her Majesty's Government learnt with deep concern the bombardment which took place on the occurrence in question, while I take this opportunity of observing that it had solely been caused by the officer commanding Her Majesty's "Cyclops" having left Suez immediately upon the receipt of the first telegram, which ordered him to proceed to Jeddah, and to enforce the punishment of the criminals, and that a second telegram which told him he was to await the force which the Porte had undertaken to dispatch did not, unfortunately, reach him in time to countermand his previous instructions.

I have no doubt, from the communications which I have already had with your Excellency, that the Turkish Government sees this regrettable incident in its proper light, and will receive the expressions which I am happy to reiterate, in the friendly spirit in which they are made.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 172.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 21.)

(No. 1,232.)

My Lord, *Paris, September 20, 1858.*

ALTHOUGH the main question at issue has been set at rest, I have informed M. Benedetti, as directed by your Lordship's despatch No. 867 of the 18th instant, that Sir Henry Bulwer denies the existence of any agreement with the Porte respecting the amount of indemnity to be levied on the town of Jeddah. M. Benedetti said that he could not account for the discrepancy between the statements of Sir Henry Bulwer and M. de Thouvenel on this point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 173.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September 22.)

17, *Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool,*
Liverpool, September 21, 1858.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, on the subject of the claims arising out of the assassination of Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Page, and beg respectfully to inform you that my clients, the mother and sister of the deceased, are very much dissatisfied at the course proposed to be adopted in dealing with the gratuitous annuity granted by the Turkish Government, by treating Mr. Cole, alleged to be Mr. Page's executor, as the only person entitled to receive it. No proof has been afforded that Mr. Page actually did make a will, but if he did, I submit that its provisions affect only legal rights, and have nothing to do with the gratuity alluded to, inasmuch as the grant was intended, as I am informed, simply as a gratuity for the nearest relatives of the deceased.

In conclusion I beg respectfully to intimate, that if the gratuity be dealt with in the manner you propose, it is my clients' intention to lay the whole matter before Parliament at the commencement of the ensuing session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY FENWICK.

No. 174.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September 23.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September 22, 1858.*

THE person named on the other side hereof, having been entertained on board Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" on the occasions, and between the dates stated against his name, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Earl of Malmesbury to cause me to be informed whether the expense of his entertainment is to be borne by the public.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure in No. 174.

LIST of Passengers entertained on board Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops."

Philostrate Patriadi, refugee from Jeddah; entertained at Jeddah, from June 16 to July 3.

Admiralty, September 22, 1858.

No. 175.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 219.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 23, 1858.*

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, copies of correspondence, as noted in the margin, respecting the affairs of Jeddah.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

---

* Nos. 164 and 167.

No. 176.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received September 23.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September 18, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant, stating, by desire of the Earl of Malmesbury, that Her Majesty's Government consider that Captain Pullen, and the senior naval officer in command of Her Majesty's ships off Jeddah, should be instructed not to have recourse to any act of hostility, except in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government for instructions, and that you had conveyed such opinion to Captain Pullen by the mail of the 17th instant; and further requesting that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would address a similar instruction to the senior officer; I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that, in compliance with the request of Lord Malmesbury, orders have been sent to the senior officer at Jeddah, not to engage in any act of hostility, except in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government for instructions. My Lords have also sent a copy of these orders to the senior officer at Aden, in case the vessels ordered to Aden and Jeddah should not have left the former place.

My Lords are reluctantly compelled to again draw Lord Malmesbury's attention to the novel and inconvenient practice of forwarding orders, direct, from the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to a naval officer in active command of one of Her Majesty's ships of war under the orders of the Board of Admiralty.

The order "not to engage in any act of hostility, except in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government," was one which, in their Lordships opinion, should only have been sent to Captain Pullen, by their Lordships, after timely information had been given to them of the wishes of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Captain Pullen, though acting as Diplomatic Commissioner under the direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is an officer for whose conduct my Lords are justly held responsible; and they consider that public inconvenience would be occasioned, and the direct and immediate responsibility of naval officers to them would be weakened, by their receiving orders from other Departments of the Government, without such orders being transmitted through the Board of Admiralty.

My Lords would further remark that, in consequence of the late hour last night, at which the letter conveying the request of Lord Malmesbury arrived at this office, the orders of Captain Pullen might very probably have reached him through the Foreign Office, by the mail leaving last night, whilst either no instructions or contradictory ones might have been sent by their Lordships.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 177.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 24.)

(No. 162.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, September 13, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fitzgerald's despatch No. 49 of the 2nd instant, inclosing one for Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," which despatch I forwarded to Suez yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 178

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir: *Foreign Office, September 23, 1858.*

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Lordship is of opinion that the entertainment afforded to Philostrate Patriadi, a refugee from Jeddah, on board Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," between the 16th of June and 3rd of July last, should be borne by the public.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 179.

Consul Skene to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received September 27.)

(No. 40.)

My Lord, *Aleppo, September 2, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copies of two despatches addressed by me to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, regarding disturbances in this Pashalic, and the impression produced by the bombardment of Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. SKENE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 179.

Consul Skene to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir, *Aleppo, September 2, 1858.*

THE intelligence of the bombardment of Jeddah, and execution of the instigators of the massacre, has created a strong sensation at Aleppo, and I am glad to be able to state to your Excellency that the effect produced seems to be favourable to the repression of religious fanaticism on the part of the Mussulman population here. Some few of the influential inhabitants attempted to talk of the disgrace inflicted on Islam, but a salutary fear amongst the people of sharing the fate of Jeddah seems to prevent such insinuations from finding any echo; and I trust it may now be considered certain that the alarm recently felt in this city, and reported to your Excellency in my despatch of the 31st July, will not be followed by any outbreak.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. SKENE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 179.

Consul Skene to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir, *Aleppo, September 2, 1858.*

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of disturbances which have commenced in this Pashalic, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that no steps have been taken by the local authorities for the restoration of order.

The Koordish, Turcoman, and Arab tribes, which are still in arms, finding that opposition is not even attempted, intercept the principal roads of the Pashalic, and plunder caravans with impunity. They have now begun fighting amongst themselves, however, rival chiefs having appeared, each claiming supremacy, which has broken up the strength of the turbulent tribes into small parties. It may, therefore, I think, be regarded as a movement suggested by disaffection towards the rule of the Turks in Syria, but resulting in pillage rather than insurrection.

The particulars which reach Aleppo consist merely in accounts of the robbery of travellers, and of skirmishes between different bands of brigands, without much bloodshed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. SKENE.

No. 180.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 166.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, September 17, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fitzgerald's despatch No. 48 of the 30th ultimo, respecting the claim of a Mr. Mattos, on account of a quantity of coals held by the late Mr. Page, at the time of the recent outrage at Jeddáh.

I have ascertained that Mr. Mattos is a well-known London contractor for the delivery of coals at foreign ports, but I have not been able to learn whether he is a British subject.

As Mr. Vice-Consul Calvert informs me that Captain Pullen is well acquainted with the particulars connected with these coals, I have transmitted to Captain Pullen copies of Mr. Fitzgerald's despatch and inclosures, suggesting that he should furnish your Lordship with full particulars as to the manner in which the coals have been disposed of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 181.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 167.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, September 17, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a despatch addressed to me by Commander Cruttenden, of the Honourable Company's steam-frigate "Feroze," with intelligence, gathered at the ports of the Red Sea, as to the instigators of the outrage at Jeddáh. I have communicated this extract to Captain Pullen, and also to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I also inclose a copy of a despatch Commander Cruttenden addressed to Captain Pullen, and which has been communicated to me by the latter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 181.

Commander Cruttenden, I.N., to Acting Consul-General Green.

(Extract.) *"Feroze," Suez, September , 1858.*

[THE first part of this despatch relates to the movements and embarkation of the troops.]

I beg to report, for your information, that I found Jeddah quiet. His Excellency Ismail Pasha had left, a few hours before my arrival, in one of the Medjidie steamers, for Yembo, taking with him thirty-six prisoners, of low rank, charged with having been implicated in the late massacre at Jeddah. He may be expected at Suez in the course of two or three days.

At Hodeida, where the "Feroze" and "Zenobia" touched on their way up to Jeddah, it was publicly stated that the man chiefly implicated—in fact, the instigator of the late outrages—was perfectly well known, but that, having wealth at his disposal, he had been able to obtain the protection of the Turkish authorities.

The Greek merchant Theofani, of the Jeddah-house of Sava, told me this, assuring me that the pilgrims that were daily arriving from the North spoke of it as an undoubted fact, and even named the sum for which he purchased his immunity. This man is Abdullah Furrau, who commenced life, as his name implies, as a baker, has risen to be the Mohtessib of Jeddah, and, I firmly believe, took advantage of the excitement occasioned by the hauling down the Turkish

colours on board the "France" to gratify the bitter enmity he had towards the late Mr. Page and the house of Thoma. He (it is stated by the pilgrims who have arrived at Hodeida) first raised the cry in the bazar: "To the houses of the Consuls!" and, though probably not present in person at the massacre, it would appear that a considerable portion of the wealth in Thoma's shop found its way to the Mohtessib's coffers.

I was glad to find, on my arrival at Jeddah, that this individual had been deprived of his office, and was under surveillance, though not in confinement. I am fully convinced, however, that, owing to his money, he will escape condign punishment, unless overwhelming proof be brought against him; and, if what I heard be true, there is an individual now a prisoner on board his Excellency Ismail Pasha's steamer, who is prepared to charge him with having now in his possession the strong-box belonging to the late British Vice-Consul.

I left Jeddah with the "Assaye" as guard-ship there. With the exception of the "France," there was no other square-rigged vessel there.

Cholera was raging at Mocha and Hodeida, and of a very [fatal?] type.

At Jeddah, numbers of the poorer classes, chiefly pilgrims, had died of want and starvation.

Inclosure 2 in No. 181.

Commander Cruttenden, I.N., to Captain Pullen.

Sir, *"Feroze," Suez, September 12, 1858.*

I BEG to inform you that I have visited the ports of Hodeida and Jeddah on my way up from Aden to Suez, and the "Zenobia" called in at Mocha in addition.

From Hodeida and Mocha there is no intelligence to communicate. The Turkish troops at the latter place sustained a reverse about six weeks ago, and lost, by report, some 400 men; but I presume you have already heard this. Cholera of a very fatal type was prevalent at both ports.

At Jeddah I found the "Assaye." Commander Adams reported that all was quiet, and that his Excellency Ismail Farad Pasha had left for Suez *viâ* Yembo on the morning of the 6th, in one of the Medjidie steamers, with thirty-six prisoners, said to have been implicated in the late massacre at Jeddah. He may be expected here in two or three days.

Furij Yasser, the native who, I am informed, has been placed in temporary charge of the affairs of the British Vice-Consulate, neither came on board this vessel himself, nor did he depute any one to do so. The only person who came off was the Emir-el-Bahr, who, in the name of the Pasha, tendered any assistance that might be required.

I left, in company with the "Zenobia," on the morning of the 7th instant, and have experienced continued strong north-westerly breezes the whole way.

I beg to forward you, through the Health Officer, a letter for you, sent on board at Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. CRUTTENDEN

No. 182.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 1.)

My Lord, *"Cyclops," Suez, September 20, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that on and from this day's date, the correspondence addressed by me to the Foreign Office will be numbered, in order to prevent any misapprehension which may occur in consequence of one post overtaking another.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

No. 183.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 2.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September 20, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in consequence of the immense correspondence resulting from the late events at Jeddah, I have found it necessary to appoint George H. Whillier, Esq., Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," under my command, to act as Secretary to the Commission entrusted to me, at a salary of 1*l.* 1*s.* per day, commencing on the 1st of the present month.

The correspondence commences in August last, and gradually increases day by day, which renders this step necessary. In addition, Mr. Whillier has a personal knowledge, with myself, of all occurrences which have taken place since the 15th of June last.

I have also engaged a Turkish and French interpreter from this time, at a salary of 10*s.* per day, with the expenses of his messing with the gun-room officers, at an additional cost of 5*s.* per day.

And I have the honour to request your Lordship will be pleased to approve of these appointments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

No. 184.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 3.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September 23, 1858.*

M. SABATIER having requested me to afford him a passage to Jeddah, together with his Secretary and Interpreter, I have, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, informed him of my great willingness to meet his wishes, and to make their stay on board as comfortable as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

No. 185.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 3.)

(No. 4.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September 23, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a letter I have forwarded to the Ambassador, which will explain the events which have transpired.

2. Since writing it I have learned by telegraphic message from Suez, that Ismail Pasha is now on his way to Cairo; and M. Sabatier and myself have determined to see him here.

3. Whether he refuses or not to proceed to Jeddah, we shall leave for that place according to our former arrangement, but we shall insist upon the return of the prisoners to Jeddah.

4. Many of the claims for losses are under examination; but I can form no idea of the amounts, as, already, immense reductions are found to be necessary, before presenting them for the consideration of your Lordship. In addition, there is now very valuable property at Jeddah; so that until its value is ascertained, no reliable result can be arrived at.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure in No. 185.

Captain Pullen to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir, *Cairo, September 22, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that on learning of the departure of Ismail Pasha from Jeddah, with thirty-six prisoners concerned in the late massacre there, I communicated the same to M. Sabatier, at Alexandria, and it was determined to await his arrival at Suez before proceeding on the mission with which we are charged by our respective Governments.

2. On the arrival of Ismail Pasha at Suez, he being in quarantine, I went alongside the steam-vessel in which he was, and requested to know his reasons for leaving Jeddah: he replied that he had executed his orders.

3. On Sunday last, the 19th instant, I had another interview with him: he stated he had no authority to act as or assist the Commissioners named by the Governments of England and France, and that neither he nor the prisoners in his charge would return to Jeddah.

4. It was in vain I urged upon him that several of these persons could give testimony against influential men at Jeddah, and that both M. Sabatier and myself looked to him and his Government to afford us every facility in the execution of the duties entrusted to us; his repeated answer was, "I have no authority."

5. I offered also to convey him in the "Cyclops."

6. This morning at Cairo (whither I had arrived to examine claims for losses sustained) I had an interview with M. Sabatier, and it was arranged that we should jointly urge upon Ismail Pasha the necessity of his accompanying us, and on Friday next, the 24th instant, we shall proceed to Suez for the purpose; and it is at present also arranged that M. Sabatier and myself proceed to Jeddah on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, or as soon afterwards as possible.

7. I beg, therefore, you will be pleased to represent this state of affairs to the Turkish Government, should they not already be aware of it.

8. The respective Governments of England and France have instructed us, as Commissioners, to inquire into the conduct of all the local authorities, however high their rank, that if any fell short of their duty on the 15th and following days of June last, they may be punished; and, finally, an indemnity is to be levied on the town.

9. A Turkish official, armed with extraordinary powers, should be at hand to assist us in obtaining that justice we have a right to expect, and which it was presumed had been done by the Porte when Ismail Pasha was sent there.

10. To enforce the demands I shall have, at least, five ships of war at my disposal, and the most serious consequences may ensue by this great delay on the part of the Sublime Porte.

M. Sabatier has already addressed a letter to the French Ambassador at Constantinople on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

No. 186.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, "*Cyclops*," *Suez, September 16, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 2nd instant, together with a copy of the instruction given by his Government to M. Sabatier, with whom I immediately placed myself in communication, and it was arranged that, as Ismail Pasha was on the way to Suez from Jeddah, with thirty-six prisoners, it would be better to await his arrival and suggest to him our meeting together at Cairo to arrange a plan of proceedings.

Ismail Pasha arrived here yesterday evening, in quarantine; but as soon as the ship receives pratique, which I have requested the Consul-General to

endeavour to obtain for the Pasha, and his personal staff, as early as possible, I shall proceed to Cairo in pursuance of the arrangements made.

I have requested a list of the prisoners brought here, which Ismail Pasha has promised to forward to me to-morrow; until that is obtained I shall be ignorant of the position they occupied at Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received the list of persons from Ismail Pasha; but I find no names of persons of influence in the town of Jeddah who, from depositions I have before me, undoubtedly, took a leading part in the events of that place. I have, therefore, written to Ismail Pasha on the subject, and shall confer with M. Sabatier on Monday next, the 20th instant.

W. I. S. P.

No. 187.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 4.)

My Lord, "*Cyclops*," *Suez, September* 16, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing a claim from Mr. Mattos on account of a certain quantity of coal held on his account by the late Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and beg to acquaint your Lordship that a great part of the coal has been already disposed of, either by the late Acting Vice-Consul, or under my authority.

As soon as the transactions are closed, I will inform your Lordship of the result.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 188.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 171.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, September* 25, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fitzgerald's despatch No. 52 of the 17th instant, inclosing one for Captain Pullen of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," which despatch I immediately forwarded to Suez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 189.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 208.)
My Lord, *Therapia, September* 20, 1858.

I HAD the honour of receiving your telegram of the 13th instant, and the immediate reply which I gave thereto was probably sufficient to explain the nature of the mistake which appears in some way or other to have occurred; and, at all events, I think it better to take this opportunity of presenting your Lordship with more ample details, as to the subject to which your Lordship's telegraphic communication referred.

Shortly after the news of the massacre at Jeddah reached Constantinople, M. Thouvenel spoke to me as to the advisability of addressing to the Porte, in addition to the communications of a general nature which we had already made, a series of specific demands, and he communicated to me a paper he had drawn up in the shape of Articles, for this purpose.

Had the news of the events which had taken place at Jeddah reached the respective Embassies at Constantinople before it had reached London and Paris, I might have thought that I and M. de Thouvenel could, upon our own responsibility, have, without inconvenience, made such demands as he suggested, and even have adopted the form for doing so, which he had chosen; always leaving the sum to be claimed, in the way of indemnity, undetermined, until the losses which had taken place had been ascertained. But, as it so happened that it was through our respective Governments that we were ourselves informed of what had taken place at Jeddah, it appeared to me that we could not advisedly enter into the detailed treatment of a question with which our Governments might, at that very moment, be occupied; and on which it was possible that, with respect to details, they might adopt different views from those which we individually entertained.

M. de Thouvenel agreed, upon consideration, as to the soundness of this opinion, and the paper he had drawn up was laid on one side. But immediately after this decision had been taken by us, a note from the Porte, offering the Governments of France and England full and ample reparation, was presented to the two Embassies. This note created a new state of things, and offered a motive for M. de Thouvenel and myself to point out, though in a general manner, the particular interpretation which we were disposed to give to it, since we might thus be able to inform our respective Governments whether the Porte assented or objected to that interpretation.

Hence the document inclosed in my No. 58. That document speaks for itself: nor could any mistake concerning it have arisen, had not M. Thouvenel in his communications with his own Government, sent home, not only a copy of the paper that had been written and delivered to the Porte, but also a copy of the paper which he had drawn up, but which had never been made use of. It is true that in forwarding this latter, M. Thouvenel observed that it had not been adopted. But I conclude that this observation escaped Count Walewski's notice; and that misunderstanding the real character of the inclosure transmitted to him, he was led to believe that to be a valid and official document which was in reality a piece of waste paper.

I go into all these particulars, in order that your Lordship should see clearly what appears to me the origin of the misconception on the part of the French Government, to which your communication of the 13th alludes; but, at the same time, I may state that the note which was subsequently written by M. de Thouvenel and myself contains all the principles, although it omits the details, which M. Thouvenel's first note set forth; and I think your Lordship will agree with me that, with respect to those details, we could not properly enter into them, when the course which Her Majesty's Government might take in regard to them was not known to us, and when even the precise nature of the occurrences at Jeddah was not fully known to Her Majesty's Government.

After recent occurrences, it appears to me, I confess, that we should be dealing harshly with the Ottoman Government, and with the town of Jeddah itself, were we to exact any indemnity in the way of punishment: but it is still undoubtedly justifiable for Her Majesty's Government to insist upon an indemnity in the way of compensation for loss sustained, and, if the two Governments adopt this course, I think your Lordship will deem, as I do, that the amount of compensation to be required can only be justly determined by the Commissioners who have been sent to Jeddah, and who will have far better opportunities than any persons not on the spot can have, for establishing what that amount should be.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 190.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 5, 1858.*

WHAT explanation does the Porte give of Ismail Pasha's declaration that he is not empowered to act as Commissioner, and of his determination to proceed at once to Constantinople with the thirty-six prisoners?

Answer immediately.

No. 191.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Captain Pullen.

(No. 5.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 6, 1858.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 2 of the 20th ultimo, stating the grounds on which you had found it requisite to appoint Mr. Whittier to act as Secretary to the Commission, with a salary of 1*l.* 1*s.* a-day, from the 1st of September; and also a Turkish and French interpreter, at a salary of 10*s.* a-day, commencing on the 20th of that month, with an additional allowance of 5*s.* a-day for his messing; and I have to inform you that I approve of your having made these appointments.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 192.

Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 7, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge your letter of the 18th ultimo, in which, after informing his Lordship that orders had been sent, in accordance with his Lordship's suggestions, to the senior naval officer at Jeddah, not to engage in any act of hostility, except in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government, you further draw Lord Malmesbury's attention to the novel and inconvenient practice of forwarding orders direct from the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a naval officer, in active command of one of Her Majesty's ships-of-war, under the orders of the Board of Admiralty.

His Lordship is unable to agree in the opinion my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have expressed of the course which, in the execution of his duty, he directed should be adopted.

It appears to his Lordship that as, although Captain Pullen is still in command of the "Cyclops," he is also, for the time being, a Diplomatic Agent, acting as Her Majesty's Commissioner, and, as such, responsible to this Department, it was not only fitting, but necessary, that the orders which his Lordship desired to give to him in that capacity should be addressed to him directly from the Foreign Department. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have already informed Lord Malmesbury that the active superintendence and direction of hostilities would not rest with Captain Pullen, but with the senior naval officer. But it would be Captain Pullen's exclusive duty to use all means for the fulfilment of the commission entrusted to him, and when those means were exhausted, to signify to his senior in command that it was necessary to have recourse to active hostilities. Lord Malmesbury conceives that the course which he directed to be adopted, marks and defines exactly the functions and privileges of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty respectively. The orders to Captain Pullen not to have recourse to hostilities were conveyed to him as they would be conveyed to the Earl of Elgin in China, or any other Diplomatic Agent similarly circumstanced, by the Department to which, as Her Majesty's Commissioner, he is responsible: but his Lordship recognised the strict right of the Board of Admiralty to give their own directions to the officer who would have to direct the operations which

might be necessary, and made a communication to them with that view. With the question whether the time at which hostilities should be adopted had arrived, the Commissioner was alone entitled to deal; for the direction of the hostile measures adopted, the senior naval officer was solely responsible, and Lord Malmesbury, while instructing Her Majesty's Commissioner, left it to the Board of Admiralty to give the necessary orders to the naval officer.

Lord Malmesbury must again express his opinion that the adoption of any other course would make the employment of naval officers in Diplomatic Commissions impossible.

With reference to the latter part of your letter, in which you point out the late hour at which you received the communication referred to from this Department, I must inform you that, inasmuch as the papers on which that communication was founded only reached the Foreign Office that morning, it was impossible for me to address my letter to the Admiralty at an earlier moment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. S. V. FITZGERALD.

No. 193.

Mahmoud Pasha to M. Musurus.—(Communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury by M. Musurus, October 8.)

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Le 22 Septembre, 1858.*

CI-JOINTES vous trouverez les traductions en Français des rapports que la Sublime Porte vient de recevoir du Gouverneur-Général de Djeddah, et du Général de Division Ismail Pacha, relativement au bombardement de cette ville par le commandant du "Cyclops." Ces documents nous dispensent d'énumérer ici toutes les circonstances qui ont précédé et suivi ce regrettable incident.

Avant de venir à l'appréciation d'un procédé si inattendu, nous croyons devoir rappeler ce qui s'était passé, et ce dont on était convenu au sujet de l'atroce massacre des Consuls.

Informés d'abord par l'Ambassadeur Britannique de ce déplorable événement, nous n'hésitâmes pas un seul instant à déclarer à son Excellence que, si cette fâcheuse nouvelle venait à se vérifier, nous serions prêts à offrir les réparations exigées par la gravité des faits, sur lesquels on n'avait encore que des données très imparfaites.

Des informations ultérieures et plus détaillées ne tardèrent pas à confirmer la communication de l'Ambassade; et nous nous empressâmes d'agir dans le sens de notre promesse. Nous n'attendîmes pas que les Cabinets de Londres et de Paris formulassent des conditions de réparations pour prendre les mesures nécessaires. Deux ou trois jours après l'arrivée de la nouvelle en question, un officier général partait de Constantinople, muni d'un firman Impérial, l'autorisant à suspendre le cours ordinaire de la justice, et à juger et punir les coupables, sans être obligé d'en référer ici comme nos lois l'exigent. Afin de mieux assurer le succès de la mission du Général, la Sublime Porte l'accompagna d'une force régulière suffisante, et Sa Majesté Impériale offrit spontanément des témoignages éclatants aux familles des victimes de la douleur que son cœur compatissant avait ressentie. Toutes ces mesures prises et communiquées officiellement aux deux Gouvernements, nous eûmes la grande satisfaction de recevoir en réponse leur adhésion sans réserve; et, sur notre demande écrite, la promesse formelle de munir les commandants des forces navales d'instructions précises pour qu'ils aient à s'abstenir de toute action directe, et à attendre l'arrivée d'Ismail Pacha. Le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, après vous avoir exprimé l'approbation entière de son Cabinet, et chargé son Excellence Sir Henry Bulwer de nous répéter ici les mêmes expressions, a eu la bonté de rendre pleine et entière justice à la conduite loyale de la Sublime Porte au sein même de la Haute Chambre du Royaume Uni.

Sur ces faits, nous attendions tranquillement le résultat de la mission d'Ismail Pacha, et nous étions persuadés que le Capitaine Pullen se trouvait déjà en possession des instructions promises, quand nous avons reçu avec une surprise inexprimable, la nouvelle d'un bombardement de cinq jours exécuté par cet officier. A Dieu ne plaise que nous mettions en doute la loyauté du Gouvernement Anglais; nous sommes convaincus que sa promesse n'est pas

restée sans suite. Plus cette conviction est profonde chez nous, et plus a été grande la surprise que la conduite du Capitaine Pullen nous a causée. Elle nous paraît d'autant plus inexplicable que la non-acceptation de son "ultimatum," c'est-à-dire, la non-exécution des meurtriers, ne provenait nullement d'une mauvaise volonté, ou d'une faiblesse des autorités, mais qu'elle était la conséquence de nos lois, qui n'accordent pas aux Gouverneurs le droit de vie et de mort sur leurs administrés. Exiger d'un Gouverneur la violation d'une loi fondamentale, sans lui donner le temps de recevoir les instructions de son Gouvernement qu'il attendait d'un moment à l'autre, et dont le Capitaine Pullen ne pouvait ignorer la prochaine arrivée, c'est rendre imminent et même inévitable un conflit sans nécessité.

Il nous semble que les devoirs de l'humanité et de la discrétion faisaient mie loi au Capitaine Pullen de s'arrêter, car il ne s'agissait de rien moins que d'épargner la vie de plusieurs innocents qui ont fini par être victimes de son inutile obstination.

Heureusement Ismail Pacha est arrivée, et a mis fin aux perplexités auxquelles toute la ville et ses environs étaient en proie depuis plusieurs jours. Les coupables ont subi, en vertu des pouvoirs discrétionnaires accordés par le firman Impérial, la peine qu'ils avaient méritée; et le Capitaine Pullen a quitté Djeddah, après quelques heures, en exprimant ses remercîments.

Nous nous bornons à signaler les faits tels qu'ils se sont passés, et à en laisser l'appréciation au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Par ce récit fidèle et exact nous pensons avoir suffisamment constaté la loyauté de notre conduite. La seule consolation qui soulage un peu la peine profonde que la Sublime Porte ne pouvait pas ne pas éprouver, c'est la confiance que nous avons dans la justice de ce Gouvernement.

Déjà nous nous réjouissons de voir que nous ne nous sommes pas trompés dans notre espoir.

M. l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre, tant de vive voix que par note officielle, aussi bien que son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères Britannique, ont bien voulu nous exprimer les regrets de leur Gouvernement sur ce malheureux incident, et se sont en même temps empressés de nous donner des explications desquelles il conste que ce malheur n'a été que le résultat d'un retard imprévu que les derniers ordres, expédiés aussitôt qu'on a su à Londres les mesures prises par la Sublime Porte, avaient éprouvé en route; ordres qui modifiaient ceux dont le Commandant Pullen avait été muni à la première réception de la nouvelle du massacre.

Cette communication de l'Ambassade Royale n'a certainement pas manqué de satisfaire en partie l'amour propre offensé de notre auguste Maître, et de mitiger la douleur de son cœur. Mais il nous reste toujours un devoir impérieux à remplir. Ce devoir nous est imposé par la crainte d'établir un précédent fâcheux, si cet acte se passait sans une déclaration de notre part, que ce sont seulement les explications susdites et les expressions de regrets que les organes du Gouvernement Britannique ont bien voulu nous adresser, qui nous déterminent à ne pas formuler une protestation. Il nous importe, en effet, de nous garantir contre la répétition de faits semblables, qui, se servant de cet exemple, peuvent s'exercer en guise de vengeance locale, malgré la vigilance du Gouvernement Impérial, et malgré son empressement à punir tout méfait commis sur son territoire.

Vous ferez sentir à Lord Malmesbury que c'est la connaissance intime de ses sentiments à notre égard, les preuves non équivoques qu'il nous a toujours fournies de son respect pour l'indépendance de cet Empire, ainsi que l'estime que nous avons pour ses qualités personnelles, qui nous ont inspiré la modération et l'esprit conciliant que vous remarquerez dans notre démarche.

Nous espérons donc que cette modération sera appréciée par sa Seigneurie, et que la réponse que vous en recevrez sera de nature à satisfaire complètement la dignité du Gouvernement du Sultan, et à empêcher que l'incident dont il s'agit ne puisse jamais servir de justification à d'autres attentats pareils.

Je vous invite, M. l'Ambassadeur, à lire cette dépêche au Comte de Malmesbury, et à laisser à sa Seigneurie une copie officielle.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) MAHMOUD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 193.

Namick Pasha to the Grand Vizier.

(Traduction.) 27 *Zilhidjé*, 1274.

PAR mon rapport en date du 2 Zilkadi ayant trait aux détails du regrettable événement de Djeddah, j'ai eu l'honneur de informer votre Altesse qu'une enquête serait ouverte sur ceux qui ont commis le massacre et le pillage, et que le jugement y relatif serait envoyé à la Sublime Porte.

En conformité de ce qui précède, un Comité d'Enquête ayant été formé à cet effet à Djeddah, ce Comité a réuni toutes les preuves qui se sont produites ouvertement ou secrètement sur la culpabilité des prévenus, parmi lesquels seize individus ont été déclarés auteurs du massacre à la suite du témoignage fait par les personnes auxquelles ils avaient déjà avoué leur crime.

Le Comité d'Enquête en a dressé un rapport qui me fut transmis, et qui, avec l'inventaire des objets pillés, mais retrouvés et rendus à leurs propriétaires, ayant été soumis aux délibérations du Conseil formé à la Mecque, ce Conseil objecta que le nom et le pays des meurtriers et ceux de leurs victimes étaient omis dans le rapport; qu'il n'avait pas été, pour remplir toutes les formalités de la loi, institué un procureur de la part des victimes pour entamer un procès contre les coupables; et que, quoique les noms des assassins détenus et de leurs victimes fussent indiqués, il n'était pas bien défini lequel des assassins avait tué telle victime. Le Conseil a donc exprimé le désir que le susdit rapport fût revisé et redressé conformément aux prescriptions de la loi et des procédés suivis en de pareils cas.

Le Comité de Djeddah dont les membres se trouvaient à la Mecque à l'occasion des fêtes de pélerinage, en prenant connaissance des objections du Conseil de la Mecque, les trouva justes; mais il déclara en même temps qu'il était impossible d'agir en conséquence, attendu que ni les assassins ni les témoins ne pouvaient savoir dans la mêlée, et pendant l'obscurité de la nuit, que tel individu était l'assassin de telle victime, et que le rapport ne pouvait être fait autrement; que si l'on s'avisait à le rendre strictement conforme aux prescriptions de la loi, les meurtriers échapperaient à leur juste punition, et que par conséquent il n'y avait qu'à tenir compte des réglements civils.

J'allais transmettre à votre Altesse le rapport du Comité de Djeddah dans le sens qui précède, avec l'inventaire des objets, lorsque je reçus, la nuit même de mon retour d'Arafat à la Mecque, une lettre du Capitaine Pullen, commandant la frégate Anglaise le "Cyclops," stationnée devant Djeddah pendant le massacre, et qui après avoir été à Suez s'en était retourné le 12 du mois courant. Par cette lettre le Capitaine demandait dans trente-six heures l'exécution des auteurs du massacre de Djeddah et déclarait qu'en cas de refus il bombarderait la ville. Quatre heures étaient-elles à peine écoulées après l'expiration des trente-six heures fixées, lorsque j'ai pu faire parvenir une réponse au Capitaine et une lettre au Caimacam de Djeddah pour prescrire à ce dernier la conduite qu'il avait à tenir. Mais le Capitaine avait déjà commencé à bombarder la ville avant la réception de ma lettre, qui n'a pu être d'aucun effet.

Par une seconde lettre, le Caimacam me fit connaître, en même temps que ces faits, que la population de Djeddah, hommes et femmes, grands et petits, se dispersaient dans les champs, abandonnant leurs maisons et leurs biens. Je reçevais aussi une nouvelle lettre du Capitaine Pullen, me répétant que si l'on ne faisait pas droit à sa demande il ne s'arrêterait pas dans la voie que lui traçaient ses instructions. A la réception de cette double communication, je convoquai en Conseil les autorités et les notables de la Mecque, et il fut, séance tenante, décidé que j'allasse en personne voir le Commandant et tenter de vive voix à le persuader de cesser le bombardement, et à cet effet une lettre fut expédiée par un courrier exprès pour l'engager à suspendre les hostilités jusqu'à ma visite. Je me mis en route immédiatement et malgré mon indisposition, en laissant à ma place le Général de Division Sélim Pacha et le Defterdar de la Mecque, à cause de la présence de nombreux pélerins, et des affaires pressantes y existant.

Le Capitaine Pullen me fit savoir en réponse de ma lettre qu'il suspendrait le bombardement pendant trente-six heures. Mais il avait déjà lancé jusque là sur la ville et sur le village voisin de Roussi 140 bombes, boulets et raquettes, et

il avait détruit quelques localités et brûlé sciemment vingt-deux grands navires de commerce, appelés " Sayie," se trouvant dans le port.

Le jour de mon arrivée à Djeddah il prolongea jusqu'à quarante-huit heures le répit accordé. Il répondit à ma demande, par écrit, d'une entrevue avec lui, qu'il ne pouvait pas débarquer à terre, et qu'il ne voyait pas la nécessité de cette entrevue dont je lui avais fait connaître le but. L'ayant tout de même prévenue, je fus le voir à bord de sa frégate.

Après de longues discussions, comme votre Altesse l'aura remarqué par la lecture de la correspondance échangée avant et après notre entrevue, et dont j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer les originaux ci-inclus, je lui ai représenté tout ce qu'il y avait d'inconvenant, de violent, et d'illégal, à bombarder la ville au moment où elle se trouvait dans un état de tranquillité et de soumission complètes, où la détention des coupables était assurée, où l'on rendait les objets pillés à leurs propriétaires, et où le jugement rendu d'après les règlements du pays était sur le point d'être expédié à la Sublime Porte, afin qu'il y fût pourvu aux exigences de la justice d'après les ordres qui émaneraient de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan.

Je me suis appesanti sur ce qu'il y avait de peu conforme et d'attentatoire même au caractère de loyauté militaire d'empêcher par de procédés si étranges le retour de tant de pèlerins Musulmans, de bloquer le port, de brûler nombre de navires, d'être cause que toute la population de la ville abandonnât ses foyers et ses biens et se réfugiât dans les montagnes, et de continuer, enfin, à tenir envers nous une conduite telle qu'elle serait tenue envers une ville ennemie, et pendant que nos forteresses restaient muettes devant ses actes d'hostilités et n'usaient pas de représailles.

Capitaine Pullen m'a répondu que bien que sa manière d'agir ne satisfit pas ses sentiments personnels, il était mis en demeure d'exécuter les ordres que son Gouvernement lui avait transmis de bombarder Djeddah jusqu'à l'exécution des auteurs du massacre—ordres qui lui avaient été envoyés aussitôt que la nouvelle du massacre de cette ville fût arrivée par le télégraphe de Malte à Londres. J'ai répliqué que cet ordre lui doit avoir été probablement donné par son Gouvernement, dans la supposition que la population se trouvait encore en état de révolte, mais qu'au contraire la tranquillité et la soumission régnaient partout dans la ville; et que, quant au retard mis à l'exécution des meurtriers, la population de la ville n'y était pour rien, si j'exécutais sa demande, avant l'arrivée d'un firman Impérial, requis par les lois du pays, qui réservent à la Couronne le droit de vie et de mort sur les sujets; je serais moi-même considéré comme coupable d'assassinat. Par conséquent je lui ai péremptoirement déclaré qu'il m'était impossible de me rendre à son exigence quand même il détruirait dix villes comme Djeddah.

J'ai fini ma réplique en lui proposant:—

1. Ou d'embarquer les coupables sous bonne escorte sur un bâtiment et de les envoyer à Constantinople, pour qu'ils y subissent leur peine suivant la sanction de Sa Majesté Impériale, et dans ce cas je consentirais à ce que la question fût vidée à Constantinople entre la Sublime Porte et l'Ambassade Britannique, et à lui remettre à cet effet une copie du jugement rendu;

2. Ou de prolonger la suspension du bombardement en attendant l'arrivée du firman Impérial.

Le Capitaine Pullen n'adhéra pas à la première proposition en assérant qu'il était de toute convenance que les coupables fussent punis sur les lieux mêmes, mais il déclara consentir à prolonger la suspension des hostilités durant quatre jours à partir de Jeudi, jour de notre entrée, ne jusqu'à Lundi, dans l'attente de l'arrivée d'un bâteau-à-vapeur de la Compagnie du Medjidié, parti de Suez et porteur, très probablement, d'instructions nouvelles pour lui et pour moi. Je lui ai alors fermement observé qu'il fallait que cet armistice fût prolongé jusqu'à l'arrivée des ordres souverains que j'attendais; et que s'il ne tenait pas compte de mes instances réitérées à cet effet et recommençait à bombarder la ville, je me rendrais à bord de sa frégate et je me placerai à la bouche de ses canons afin que mon corps serait de rempart à une population parfaitement innocente du retard apporté au supplice des coupables et dont aucun autre que moi ne pouvait être la cause.

Bien qu'il ne m'eût pas fait la promesse formelle de se rendre à mes instances, il a paru cependant y consentir implicitement. J'ai pu obtenir alors son adhésion à ne pas empêcher le départ des navires transportant des pèlerins.

Le Lundi, jour où le délai expirait, je reçus une lettre du Capitaine Pullen m'informant qu'il recommencerait le bombardement avec plus d'intensité, si, deux jours après l'expiration du délai fixé à Lundi, c'est-à-dire, si jusqu'à Jeudi, l'exécution des assassins n'avait pas lieu. Cette lettre rendait encore plus difficile la cessation des hostilités. Sur ces entrefaites on annonça heureusement qu'un bâteau-à-vapeur arrivait à Djeddah du côté de Suez, et que le pavillon qu'il portait au grand mât signalait la présence à bord d'un haut dignitaire.

Le Général de Division Ismail Pacha arriva, enfin, avec un régiment de troupes Impériales d'Égypte, porteur du firman Impérial au sujet de l'exécution des meurtriers, et des instructions de votre Altesse relatives à la manière dont les ordres de Sa Majesté notre auguste Souverain devaient être mis à exécution. Après avoir pris connaissance de tous ces documents je les communiquai aux membres du Conseil et aux notables de la ville. J'écrivis immédiatement au Commandant une lettre où je lui rappelai ma déclaration antérieure, par laquelle je lui faisais entendre que le Gouvernement Impérial, qui a de tout temps pris à tâche d'assurer la vie et la jouissance de leurs biens à ses sujets, ainsi qu'à ceux des Puissances amies et alliées dans tout l'Empire, a aussi la force nécessaire pour punir tous ceux qui transgresseraient les lois et les réglements du pays; et que l'exécution de la peine capitale étant cependant subordonnée exclusivement à l'émanation d'ordres souverains, cette exécution aurait lieu inévitablement après l'arrivée d'un firman Impérial contenant ces ordres. Je l'informai par cette lettre que ce firman m'était enfin parvenu, que rien ne pouvait plus retarder l'exécution des auteurs du massacre, et qu'on choisirait pour lieu du supplice un endroit qui pût être vu du bord de la frégate qu'il commandait. Je terminai en le priant de m'indiquer l'heure et l'endroit qu'il jugerait convenables.

Il fut donc arrêté que le supplice des condamnés aurait lieu le Jeudi, 25 du mois, au lever du soleil, dans un endroit situé hors la ville et visible du bord de la frégate. Un des seize coupables hommes dans le jugement rendu par le comité de Djeddah était mort dans la prison même, et quatre en ayant été retenus parcequ'ils n'étaient pas passibles de la peine capitale, ce dont le Commandant fut aussi informé, les onze condamnés furent suppliciés, au lever du soleil, à l'endroit désigné, avec toutes les mesures de précaution requises et en présence des officiers et marins envoyés sur des chaloupes par le Commandant. A peine les condamnés étaient-ils mis à mort que la frégate arbora le drapeau Ottoman et le salua de vingt-et-un coups de canon, auxquels notre forteresse répondit par une salve égale en nombre: ensuite le " Cyclops " déploya les pavillons d'Angleterre et de France.

A la suite des faits qui précèdent, j'ai cru de mon devoir de faire afficher en langue Arabe à Djeddah un manifeste, dont votre Altesse trouvera la copie ci-annexée, annonçant que le supplice des auteurs du massacre dont le crime était constaté, fût exécuté dès que le firman Impérial y relatif nous était parvenu, et auquel cette exécution était subordonnée.

J'ai également fait publier ce manifeste à la Mecque et ses dépendances, avec une traduction Arabe du firman Impérial. Toutes les populations s'étant ainsi pénétrées que l'exécution des criminels n'était que le résultat du firman Impérial ne purent que s'empresser à manifester leur contentement, et j'ai la ferme persuasion qu'ils continueront à se conformer à l'état de choses actuel.

J'ai reçu le jour même de l'exécution deux lettres du Commandant du "Cyclops," m'exprimant sa satisfaction et ses remercîments, et me déclarant qu'il part pour Suez dans deux jours, et que, quoique la question du bâtiment de Salik Djohour, qui a provoqué le massacre, restât en dehors de ses attributions, il croyait de son devoir de faire remarquer que dans le cas où ce bâtiment ne serait pas mis à même de faire le commerce cette année, il s'ensuivrait des dommages très importants.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer ces deux lettres à votre Altesse et de l'informer en même temps que je m'empresserai, aidé par Ismail Pacha et le Conseil de Djeddah, de dresser et de vous faire parvenir:

1. La liste déjà prête des objets pillés et rendus à leurs propriétaires, avec celle qui sera faite pour la compléter de ceux qui seront retrouvés postérieurement;

2. La liste de toutes les pertes éprouvées par suite du bombardement, en navires de commerce, en objets et marchandises brûlés, en édifices démolis ou endommagés, et en hommes tués ou blessés;

3. Un rapport détaillé y relatif.

Je termine en annonçant à votre Altesse le départ de Djeddah du "Cyclops," en destination de Suez, et je crois de mon devoir d'ajouter que pour éviter toutes complications nouvelles et inattendues, j'ai dû ménager le Capitaine Pullen à Djeddah, jusqu'à l'arrivée de Ismail Pacha avec le firman et les troupes Impériales.

Votre Altesse peut elle-même juger de la profondeur de ma reconnaissance et de celle de toutes les populations du Hedjaz pour la diligence et l'empressement qu'elle a mis à nous envoyer Ismail Pacha, muni de tous les pouvoirs appelés à mettre fin à toute difficulté.

Inclosure 2 in No. 193.

Ismail Pasha to the Grand Vizier.

27 *Zilhidjé*, 1274.

(Traduction.)

EN conséquence de la mission dont j'ai été chargé par suite du déplorable événement de Djeddah, ayant quitté Constantinople le Dimanche, 7 Zilhidjé, j'arrivai à Alexandrie Jeudi, le 11 du même mois, vers le soir. Dès mon arrivée dans cette ville je m'empressai d'aller voir son Altesse le Gouverneur-Général d'Egypte, et de lui remettre la lettre Vizirielle dont j'étais muni. Comme aucun des régiments se trouvant à Alexandrie n'était complet, son Altesse a cru devoir donner ordre à deux régiments pour m'accompagner à Djeddah, d'après les ordres souverains de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan. J'ai fait également parvenir au Consul Britannique à Alexandrie les lettres qui lui étaient adressées par l'Ambassade Royale de Constantinople, mais sur la réponse de ce dernier de ne pas pouvoir mettre à ma disposition le bâteau-à-vapeur requis pour mon voyage avec les troupes Egyptiennes de Suez à Djeddah, j'en ai informé son Altesse le Gouverneur-Général, qui a donné ordre à un des bâteaux-à-vapeur de la Compagnie du Medjidie, nouvellement arrivé à Suez, d'être prêt à nous recevoir sans délai en destination pour Djeddah. M'étant ainsi embarqué, avec un régiment complet mis sous mes ordres, sur le dit bâteau-à-vapeur, j'arrive à Djeddah, le seizième jour de mon départ de Constantinople. Le Lundi vers les 10 heures du soir le bâteau n'avait pas encore mouillé dans le port, lorsque une chaloupe est venue en approcher avec un officier de la frégate-à-vapeur expediée par le Gouvernement Britannique à Djeddah. Cet officier après s'etre informé de la mission spéciale qui m'était confiée par notre auguste Souverain à la suite de l'événement connu et à jamais regrettable, s'en retourna, pour en donner connaissance au commandant, et revint par la même chaloupe me prier de sa part d'aller le voir à bord de sa frégate. M'étant rendu à cette invitation, le commandant, dans notre entrevue, m'a déclaré que d'après les ordres qu'il avait reçus de son Gouvernement, il était arrivé à Djeddah le Vendredi, 13 du mois courant, à l'époque où je me trouvai à Alexandrie; qu'il avait réclamé les coupables, et que les autorités locales ne s'étaient pas cru autorisées à les lui livrer; et que lui suivant ses instructions, qui lui enjoignaient de bombarder la ville, dans le cas où les meurtriers ne lui seraient consignés, ou punis sur les lieux, il s'était trouvé dans l'obligation de fixer un délai de trente-six heures, à compter de l'arrivée à terre de l'intimation de ce délai; qu'aucune réponse n'ayant été donnée à cette sommation, il avait lancé sur la ville une centaine de bombes; et qu'enfin à cause du passage des pélerins par Djeddah un armistice était, au moment où il parlait, intervenu entre le Gouverneur de la ville et lui, jusqu'à Jeudi.

J'ai répondu au Commandant, que le Gouvernement Impérial attachait la plus grande importance à l'enquête sévère et à la prompte exécution de la punition des coupables; qu'aussitôt que la Sublime Porte avait eu connaissance du fait m'avait muni des pouvoirs exécutifs nécessaires et m'avait mis en route de Constantinople; et que comme il était de toute évidence que le Gouvernement Impérial s'empressât de punir avec sévérité ceux qui avaient eu l'audace de se rendre coupables de pareils forfaits, je regrettais infiniment la précipitation dont on avait fait acte. Je terminai en lui disant, entre autres, qu'il serait témoin dans quelques jours de l'exécution des instructions dont j'étais muni. Et je le quittai pour aller trouver le Gouverneur-Général dans la caserne où il logeait. Je remis à son Excellence le firman Impérial et la lettre Vizirielle dont j'ai été porteur, et lui ai communiqué les instructions que votre Altesse m'avait données

en même temps que je lui fis un rapport exact de l'entretien que j'avais eu à bord de la frégate Britannique avec Mr. Pullen. En effet, dès l'arrivée de cette frégate devant Djeddah, le Commandant avait par une lettre officielle fait savoir au Gouverneur qu'il bombarderait la ville si l'on se refusait à exercer une justice ample et sévère sur les meurtriers dans le sens des instructions qui lui étaient données de la part de son Gouvernement. En l'absence de Namick Pacha, qui se trouvait à la Mecque, le Caimacam de Djeddah n'ayant pu répondre à cette lettre avait dû l'expédier à son Excellence et attendre ses ordres. La réponse ayant dû naturellement tarder, le Commandant avait bombardé la ville d'une centaine de boulets et de bombes lancés par intervalle. Plus de vingt navires grands et petits ancrés devant Djeddah en ont été endommagés, mais l'importance des pertes n'a pas encore pu être exactement connue.

La ville était alors presque évacuée; une partie de la population s'était rendue à la Mecque et d'autres s'étaient dispersés dans les villages environnants. Dans cette triste situation Namick Pacha arriva à Djeddah et trouva le port bloqué. Il déploya toute son énergie pour obtenir un armistice en considération du passage des nombreuses barques transportant les pélerins Musulmans.

Je ne puis ici passer sous silence la sollicitude et l'activité dont son Excellence a fait preuve dans toutes ces déplorables occurrences. Bref, Namick Pacha, qui à la suite de mon arrivée à Djeddah se trouvait en ce moment même, et en vertu du firman Impérial que je lui portai, autorisé à pourvoir à l'exécution des meurtriers, fit savoir par une lettre officielle au Commandant Anglais qu'il y devait procéder dans quelques jours.

Le lendemain, Mardi, nous avons examiné avec son Excellence quinze des coupables détenus dans la prison de la ville en vertu du jugement rendu sur leur sort. Ces individus étaient au nombre de seize, mais l'un d'eux était mort dans la prison même. La participation au massacre de quatre des coupables n'a pas été trouvée de nature à emporter la peine capitale.

Quant aux autres onze, il a été constaté qu'ils étaient les auteurs mêmes du massacre. Le Mercredi, en présence du Chef des Ulémas de la Mecque, du Caimacam, et des notabilités de la ville convoquées en Conseil, lecture fut donnée du firman Impérial, et des prières furent adressées au Ciel pour la conservation des jours de notre auguste Souverain.

Et il fut décidé que d'après les ordres de Sa Majesté Impériale le supplice des meurtriers aurait lieu le lendemain, Jeudi. Ce jour même communication en fut donnée par une lettre spéciale au Commandant de la frégate, l'informant que le lendemain dans la matinée l'exécution des condamnés aura lieu sur un point de la forteresse allongé vers la mer, visible également de la mer et de la terre. Le Jeudi, de bon matin, la peine capitale a été subie au même endroit par les onze meurtriers.

Pendant l'exécution je me trouvais avec quelques troupes au centre des autorités de la ville; le Caimacam était avec les condamnés à l'endroit désigné; et de la part du Commandant quelques officiers de la frégate, avec un certain nombre de marins, se trouvaient sur des barques dans la proximité du lieu de supplice.

A peine que les onze condamnés ont été publiquement mis à mort la frégate Anglaise arbora le pavillon Ottoman et ceux de l'Angleterre et de la France, et les salua de vingt-et-un coups de canon. La forteresse répondit coup pour coup à cette salve en déployant les couleurs nécessaires.

Une lettre arriva de la part de Mr. Pullen, exprimant son entière satisfaction. Votre Altesse trouvera cette lettre annexée au rapport de Namick Pacha.

Les premiers auteurs du massacre ayant subi la peine qu'ils méritaient, ceux qui étaient détenus pour des incriminations de second et de troisième ordre ont été élargis sur des garanties portées pour eux. Et la population de la ville ayant repris confiance par mon arrivée et celle de Namick Pacha, la plus grande partie en est déjà rentrée dans la ville. Rien ne sera négligé pour procéder à l'examen et à l'interrogatoire par devant le Conseil des prévenus qui auraient participé au meurtre, et à l'envoi des condamnés à Constantinople, d'après les instructions de votre Altesse.

En me référant au rapport détaillé de Namick Pacha pour tout ce qui a précédé mon arrivée à Djeddah, j'ai, &c.

No. 194.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 9.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, October 8, 1858*

DIRECTLY I heard that Ismail Pasha had refused to send back prisoners whose evidence was required at Jeddah, I applied to the Grand Vizier, who said that orders should be sent immediately; but, before the orders could reach the Pasha, it appears he arrived at Smyrna with the prisoners; and the Porte has just learnt that he says he will explain his conduct and reason for refusing the post of Commissioner on his arrival.

I shall insist most decidedly on matters being immediately set right.

No. 195.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 12, 5:30 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, October 11, 1858.*

PORTE will send new Commissioner direct to Jeddah, and, after ascertaining from Ismail Pasha the names of the prisoners required for evidence, will send them back to Jeddah immediately. Ismail Pasha will also be called upon for explanations. Meanwhile, Grand Vizier begs that the Commander-in-chief of our forces may have orders not to act precipitately.

Is Captain Pullen a proper person to be in a position to act on discretional orders?

No. 196.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 12.)

(No. 1,333.)

My Lord, *Paris, October 11, 1858.*

COUNT WALEWSKI informed me on Saturday that M. de Thouvenel had addressed a strong remonstrance to the Porte against the conduct of Ismail Pasha in refusing to return with the British and French Commissioners to Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 197.

Mr. Hammond to the Law Officers of the Crown.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, October 13, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the accompanying papers explanatory of the case of the "Eranee,"* asserted to be a British vessel, and guilty of illegally hoisting Turkish colours at Jeddah; and I am to request that you will take these papers into your consideration, and report to Lord Malmesbury your opinion whether, under the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty's Government would be justified in instructing Captain Pullen to take possession of this vessel, without the consent of the Turkish authorities, and to remove her from Turkish jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of a British Vice-Admiralty Court for trial.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

---

* Nos. 120 and 149.

No. 198.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 13, 1858, 4·15 P.M.*

CAPTAIN PULLEN'S account of Ismail Pasha's conduct unsatisfactory.

Her Majesty's Government insist on a Turkish Commissioner being appointed, without delay, to discover the promoters of the massacre, and make a valuation of damage of property. A fine must be levied, or the richest culprits will escape

Captain Pullen will not take hostile steps until further orders.

No. 199.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 13, 1858.*

THE chief culprit at Jeddah is Abdullah Furrah, who commenced life as a baker, but has risen to be Mohtessib of Jeddah. He first raised the cry, "To the houses of the Consuls!" and though, probably, not present at the massacre, obtained a considerable amount of the plunder of Thoma's shop. Insist on investigating this man's conduct, who is said to have bought off his arrest, being very rich.

Our information is to be relied on.

No. 200.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 929.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, October 14, 1858.*

YOUR Excellency will have observed, in Sir Henry Bulwer's despatch No. 208 of the 20th of September, which passed through your hands a few days ago, that he was of opinion that we should be dealing harshly with the Ottoman Government, and with the town of Jeddah itself, if we were to exact any indemnity in the way of punishment. But the recent advices from Captain Pullen, and the despatch from Commander Cruttenden to Mr. Consul-General Green, which were transmitted to you in my despatch No. 902 of the 5th instant, clearly show that the Arab merchants were the instigators of the massacre, even though they might not have actually committed murder; and it is manifest that, unless a fine be levied on the town, the richest culprits will escape with comparative impunity.

Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, of opinion, and your Excellency will state this opinion, and the grounds of it, to the French Government, that a fine ought to be levied on the town, although the amount of it should be modified according to the sum to be paid as indemnity for the destruction of property.

I have stated this opinion to Sir Henry Bulwer; and I have also desired him to insist on the conduct of Abdullah Furrah being investigated, as you will have seen by Commander Cruttenden's despatch above alluded to, that he is accused of having taken a very active part in the outrage, and of having obtained a large share of the plunder, although, by means of his great wealth, he had succeeded in screening himself from apprehension and adequate punishment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 201.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 259.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 14, 1858.

YOU will have seen, by my telegram of yesterday, of which I inclose a copy, that Her Majesty's Government do not agree in the opinion expressed in your despatch No. 208 of the 20th of September, that an indemnity should not be exacted from the town of Jeddah, by way of punishment.

Her Majesty's Government consider that the exaction of such indemnity affords the only means of punishing the richest of the culprits, such, for instance, as Abdullah Furrah; and Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt that the Arab merchants were the instigators of the massacre, although they may not have actually committed murder.

Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that a fine ought to be levied on the town, although the amount of it should be modified according to the sum to be paid as indemnity for the loss of property.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 202.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, October* 15, 1858.

ABDULLAH FURRAH has been denounced by me long since to the Porte, and orders to Jeddah sent accordingly. Turkish Commissioner to be sent immediately; I hope to-morrow to say his name.

No. 203.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 18.)

(No. 235.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September* 28, 1858.

HAVING received from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt the copy of a despatch from Commander Cruttenden, of the Honourable East India Company's steam-frigate "Feroze," in which it is stated that "the instigator of the outrage at Jeddah was well known; but that, having wealth at his disposal, he had been able to obtain the protection of the Turkish authorities, and that his name was Abdullah Furrah," I lost no time in bringing the matter under the notice of the Grand Vizier, who promised to send immediate instructions to the authorities at Jeddah for the apprehension and trial of that individual.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 204.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 18.)

(No. 249.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, October* 6, 1858.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 238 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose a translation of the instructions addressed to the Governor of Jeddah, for the trial and punishment of Abdullah Muhtessib, who was at the head of the Police, and who is charged with having instigated the massacre of the Consuls.

I have also the honour to inclose an extract from a note from Mr. Consul Green, in which he states that Captain Pullen entertains suspicions of the good faith of the Turkish authorities. Having brought its contents under the notice of the Grand Vizier, I have received renewed assurances that the most peremptory orders have been addressed to Namick and Ismail Pashas on the subject of this letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 204.

The Grand Vizier to Namick Pasha.

(Traduction.) *Le 27 Septembre,* 1858.

Il vient d'être porté à la connaissance de la Sublime Porte que Abdullah Muhtessib (Commissaire de Police), qui a été reconnu comme la cause origine des derniers évènements regrettables de Djeddah, par le moyen de ses richesses est parvenu à avoir de patronage et de protection de la part des employés du Gouvernement Impérial: on connaît la somme qu'il a payée à ce sujet, et le bruit circule parmi le public que si sa suspicion n'est pas éprouvée, il parviendrait à en être quitte. Cela a été confirmé par les pélerins.

Le susdit a excité les habitants d'assaillir les maisons Consulaires, et quoiqu'il ne se trouvait pas avec les Arabes, on a trouvé chez lui la caisse d'argent du Consul Anglais, ainsi qu'une grande quantité d'objets qui étaient dans le magasin du nommé "Hawassi."

Tandis qu'on doit châtier sévèrement les personnes qui ont causé ces évènements déplorables, et qu'on ne doit pas faire la moindre indulgence en ce cas, on a à blâmer et désapprouver hautement l'assistance montrée de la part de l'autorité au dit Muhtessib. Il est hors de doute que si votre Excellence vient d'en avoir connaissance, elle ne voudra souffrir aucunement de pareils actes. En un mot, vous ferez une enquête des plus sérieuses, vous punirez fortement et promptement les coupables, et vous ferez restituer l'argent qui leur aurait été payé. Vous ferez retirer également l'argent et les objets que le mentionné avait enlevés, et vous les ferez retenir gardés. S'il le faut, faites interroger la personne qui se trouve aux arrêts, dans le bâtiment sur lequel se trouvait son Excellence Ismail Pacha, au sujet de la caisse d'argent qui s'est trouvée chez le Muhtessib d'après tous les rapports donnés à ce fait.

Inclosure 2 in No. 204.

Acting Consul-General Green to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Extract.) *Alexandria, September* 23, 1858.

CAPTAIN PULLEN, in a private note, says: "It appears to me that, after all, the Turkish Government are playing with us, for I cannot understand Ismail Pasha's direct refusal to return, either himself, or allow any of the prisoners to go back, men whose testimony will be required in the examination of the authorities, and by my orders. Namick Pasha's conduct is to be inquired into."

No. 205.

Mr. Drummond Hay to Mr. Hammond.—(Received October 18.)

(Extract.) *Tangier, October* 7, 1858.

ALLOW me to add, that whatever is thought of, or may be, the effect of the bombardment by "Cyclops" of Jeddah, in the Levant, here it has had a most excellent effect. We daily expect the return of the Moorish pilgrims to

Tangier—upwards of 4,000. They were nearly all, I believe, present at the bombardment and execution of the criminals. Had the satisfaction been delayed, and these semi-barbarous and fanatical pilgrims returned here, God only knows what might have been the result. At any rate, on the Sultan's death or on a revolution, these people would probably have been too prone to follow the example of their brethren in the Levant, and to run a-muck against the Christians. Lord Malmesbury has thus saved the lives of many Europeans by the active steps he took at Jeddah.

No. 206.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received October* 19.)

My Lord, *Erith, Kent, October* 18, 1858.

HAVING waited on the Turkish Ambassador some time ago, in my capacity as guardian to the daughter of the late Mr. Page, his Excellency informed me that he had applied to your Lordship as to who was the proper person for him to treat with, and as my ward left Alexandria on the 7th instant for Southampton, where I am about proceeding to receive her, I am naturally anxious to have her affairs arranged as early as possible, and shall therefore feel grateful to your Lordship to satisfy the Turkish Ambassador as to my legal right to act for the child. Mr. Page's will has been found, and I have received a copy of it; the person with whom it was deposited retaining the original till he receives authority from me to deliver it up.

I also respectfully beg to be informed as to whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make any provision for my ward, as the French Government have for the children of their Consul; for, however liberal may be the annuity from the Turkish Government, I cannot but regard it as a rather uncertain source to depend upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 207.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received October* 19.)

(No. 5.)

My Lord, *"Cyclops," Suez, September* 30, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 17th instant (No. 4), acquainting me that Her Majesty's Government consider it desirable that I should not have recourse to any acts of hostility against Jeddah, except in self-defence, without first referring to the Government for instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 208.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 19, 1858.

CAPTAIN PULLEN acknowledges receipt of instructions not to have recourse to hostilities, except in self-defence, without reference home.

Insist on the immediate departure of the Turkish Commissioner.

No. 209.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received October* 20.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October* 19, 1858.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," has reported, by letter dated the 30th September, that he has received a letter from this office dated the 17th September, with an inclosure, from Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, ordering him to abstain from acts of hostility, unless in self-defence, without first referring to Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 210.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received October* 21.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, October* 19, 1858.

WE are honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 12th October instant, stating that he was directed to transmit to us the accompanying papers explanatory of the case of the "Ernee," asserted to be a British vessel, and guilty of illegally hoisting Turkish colours at Jeddah; and to request that we would take these papers into consideration, and report to your Lordship our opinion whether, under the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty's Government would be justified in instructing Captain Pullen to take possession of this vessel, without the consent of the Turkish authorities, and to remove her from Turkish jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of a British Vice-Admiralty Court for trial.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have taken these papers into consideration, and have the honour to report—

That we are of opinion that Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in instructing Captain Pullen to take possession of the vessel in question without the consent of the Turkish authorities, or to remove her without such consent from Turkish jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of a British Vice-Admiralty Court for trial.

We have no doubt, upon the statement before us, that this vessel is a British vessel; and she appears to have become forfeited to Her Majesty, who may properly claim her at the hands of the Turkish Government, but may not take forcible possession of her whilst within the territory and jurisdiction of Turkey; more especially after the formal delivery up of the vessel by Captain Pullen to the Turkish authorities in his letter No. 13 of the 23rd June, 1858.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. D. HARDING.
FITZROY KELLY.
H. M. CAIRNS.

No. 211.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 21, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th of September, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from the Law Officers of the Crown,* reporting their opinion that Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in instructing Captain Pullen to take possession of the "Ernee," without the consent of the Turkish authorities, or to remove her without such

* No. 210.

consent from Turkish jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of a British Vice-Admiralty Court.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

P.S.—The register of the "Erance" is returned herewith.

No. 212.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 281.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 21, 1858.

I TRANSMIT for your Excellency's information a copy of a despatch from Mahmoud Pasha to M. Musurus, on the subject of the bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Cyclops," and I also inclose a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Turkish Ambassador in reply to that communication.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 213.

The Earl of Malmesbury to M. Musurus.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, October* 21, 1858.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the despatch addressed to your Excellency, on the 22nd of September, by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining the feelings of the Sublime Porte on the subject of the bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's steamer "Cyclops," and stating the considerations which alone have induced the Porte to refrain from formally protesting against that proceeding.

I have to assure your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have observed with the highest satisfaction the friendly and conciliatory tone of Mahmoud Pasha's despatch, and have learnt with sincere pleasure the decision at which the Porte has arrived.

When the news of the outbreak of Jeddah, and the lamentable circumstances attending it, reached England, Her Majesty's Government had no alternative as to the course they should pursue.

The murder of the English and French Consuls, and of other Christian subjects, and the pillage of their houses, by a lawless and fanatic mob, called for prompt and signal punishment, and Her Majesty's Government were obliged to instruct Captain Pullen to proceed to Jeddah, in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Cyclops," and require the immediate punishment of the murderers at the place where their atrocious crimes were committed.

It was the more indispensable for Her Majesty's Government to take this course without delay, inasmuch as they had reason to apprehend, and the result proved that their apprehension was not without foundation, that the excitement occasioned among the Mussulman population on the Red Sea by the intelligence of what had happened at Jeddah, might lead to similar calamities in other quarters, which could only be averted by proving that severe and immediate punishment would overtake the authors of such crimes.

But when it was known that the events which had taken place at Jeddah were viewed at Constantinople with as great horror as they were here, and that the Sublime Porte was about to take immediate measures to punish the guilty, and to grant compensation, as far as possible, for the loss of life and property, fresh orders were sent without loss of time to Captain Pullen to await the arrival of the Turkish forces which were on the point of being despatched to Jeddah.

Unfortunately, however, that officer had left Suez before those counter-orders reached him, and on his demands for satisfaction not being complied with by the local authorities, he proceeded to enforce them by firing on the town.

* Nos. 193 and 213.

I have already expressed to the Sublime Porte, and I now beg leave to repeat to your Excellency, the sincere regret of Her Majesty's Government at this occurrence.

It is almost needless that I should declare to your Excellency that it was far from the intention or wish of Her Majesty's Government to do anything offensive to the dignity or hurtful to the independence of the Ottoman Empire. Our whole course of policy towards Turkey, and our firm support of Turkish interests, are sufficient proofs that no such intention could exist.

But the case of Jeddah was peculiar and exceptional, and Her Majesty's Government are glad to think that it has been viewed in this light by the Porte itself. I trust, therefore, M. l'Ambassadeur, that the Ottoman Government will now allow the recollection of this unfortunate event to pass away, and that they will continue to believe that there is no foreign Power more anxious than Great Britain to promote the welfare and strengthen the power of Turkey.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 214.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, October* 22, 1858, 9 A.M.

THE idea of sending back Ismail Pasha being given up on account of our well-founded objections, great difficulties have existed as to sending another Commissioner for Jeddah who could be trusted.

I made on Tuesday an urgent protest against further delay, and was assured that some person should be named and sent at once. I have said if this is not done instantly, I do not answer for the consequences.

No. 215.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 23.)

(No. 1,388.)

My Lord, *Paris, October* 21, 1858.

COUNT WALEWSKI concurs in the opinion expressed in your Lordship's despatch No. 929 of the 14th instant, that a fine ought to be levied on the town of Jeddah, the amount to be determined hereafter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 216.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 29.)

(No. 266.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October* 13, 1858.

PREVIOUSLY to the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 7th, I had received intelligence from Captain Pullen, mentioning the refusal of Ismail Pasha to act as the Porte's Commissioner.

The reply I then received from the Porte was, that Ismail Pasha had arrived at Smyrna, and would shortly be here; but thinking it a pretext for gaining time, upon the receipt of your Lordship's telegram I addressed the accompanying instruction to Mr. Pisani, which produced the assurance that a new Commissioner would be immediately sent off, and that any of the prisoners whose presence might be required at Jeddah would be allowed to return.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 216.

Sir H. Bulwer to Mr. Pisani.

Therapia, October 10, 1858.

WHAT I wished to understand was, how Ismail Pasha came to state that he had no authority to act as Commissioner when the Porte said that he had authority. It would consequently be desirable to ascertain when the Porte's authority was given to him.

Much as I desire at all times to smooth away difficulties, and prevent complications, I am sorry to say that I cannot promise anything to his Highness the Grand Vizier with respect to delaying Captain Pullen's action, simply on the plea that the Porte is waiting for Ismail Pasha to get out of quarantine. It is not simply the case of a man disobeying his orders, but of a promise given to Great Britain, the performance of which promise has already been unwarrantably postponed. It ought, therefore, to be now, with excuses for and explanation of that delay, to be fulfilled forthwith. If I were to propose to delay its fulfilment further, on the plea that the Porte wished, before fulfilling it, to talk to Ismail Pasha, Her Majesty's Government would most probably consider itself insulted, and could not, at all events, attend to such a request.

The sending back of the prisoners must be immediate. Any explanation as to the conduct of Ismail Pasha might then be delayed until that officer was here, and able to state his own case.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 216.

Mr. Pisani to Sir H. Bulwer.

Yenikioi, October 14, 1858.

Sir,

IN reply to your Excellency's instruction of yesterday's date, respecting Ismail Pasha's refusal to act as Commissioner, and demanding the appointment of another Commissioner, and the sending back of the prisoners, I have the honour to state that, having communicated a copy of it to the Porte, the Grand Vizier informed me that a new Commissioner will be sent directly to Jeddah, and that after ascertaining the names of prisoners whose evidence is required for the trial of Abdullah Muhtessib, they will be sent back immediately. His Highness further stated that Ismail Pasha will also be called upon to give explanations.

Meanwhile the Grand Vizier renewed his request that Captain Pullen may be directed not to act precipitately.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ET. PISANI.

No. 217.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

Foreign Office, October 24, 1858.

(Telegraphic.)

I APPROVE what you have done about Jeddah, as reported in your telegram of October 22. You will continue to urge the Porte, without remission, to send its Commissioner. We shall otherwise take the matter into our hands. There are five men-of-war off Jeddah, with Marines.

No. 218.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 25, 5:50 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, October* 25, 1858, noon.

I CAN at last state that Namick Pasha is to be recalled; prisoners required to be sent back; and General Seyid Pasha appointed Commissioner for Jeddah, to which he is to proceed forthwith. I am sure the only cause for the delay has arisen in the difficulty of finding a proper person who could be trusted.

No. 219.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received October 25.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October* 25, 1858.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that Her Majesty's ship "Chesapeake" arrived at Aden on the 30th September, and that Captain Pullen has desired her to be held ready for sea there, until he has conferred with the French and Turkish Commissioners respecting Jeddah.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

P.S.—A telegram has just been received, announcing that the "Pelorus" left Aden on the 11th instant for Jeddah, and that "Chesapeake" would follow her on the 16th instant, when coaled. The "Mohawk" had arrived at Aden, and would proceed to the Kooria Mooria Islands. W. G. R.

No. 220.

M. Musurus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 27.)

Milord, *Bryanstone Square, le* 25 *Octobre*, 1858.

J'AI l'honneur d'accuser réception de la note que votre Excellence a bien voulu adresser, en date du 21 de ce mois, en réponse à la dépêche de son Excellence Mahmoud Pacha, relative au bombardement de la ville de Djeddah, par la frégate Britannique le "Cyclops."

En remerciant bien sincèrement votre Excellence de cette communication, que je me suis fait un devoir empressé de transmettre à mon Gouvernement, je saisis, &c.

(Signé) C. MUSURUS.

No. 221.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received October 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, October* 26, 1858, 7 P.M.

THE new Commissioner is to start for Jeddah on Wednesday.

No. 222.

Mr. Hammond to Vice-Consul Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 27, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, requesting his Lordship to satisfy the Turkish Ambassador as to your legal right to act for the daughter of the late Mr. Vice-

Consul Page; and I am to state to you, in reply, that Lord Malmesbury would wish you to furnish him with a copy of Mr. Page's will before his Lordship takes any further step in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 223.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received October* 30.)

My Lord, *Erith, October* 29, 1858.

HEREWITH I forward a copy of Mr. Page's will, in compliance with your Lordship's wish.

The person named as joint executor unfortunately accompanied Mr. Page to Jeddah, in the "Cyclops," and was murdered at the same time.

Miss Page arrived in England by the steamer "Indus," and is now with me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

Inclosure in No. 223.

Will of the late Mr. Page.

[See Inclosure in No. 346.]

No. 224.

Mr. Hammond to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 1, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the accompanying papers relative to the conflicting claims of the representatives of Mr. Page, late Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, to his property, and to a pension granted by the Porte to his heirs, on account of Mr. Page's murder in the month of June last;* and I am to request you to take these papers into your consideration, and report your opinion to Lord Malmesbury as to the course which Her Majesty's Government should follow in this case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 225.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(*Received October* 5.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 5, 1858.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that the Earl of Malmesbury will cause the diplomatic functions of Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," as Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, to be transferred to Captain F. Beauchamp P. Seymour, of Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus," now at Jeddah, as it is very important that Captain Pullen should be free, as soon as possible, to resume his duties in taking soundings in the Red Sea, &c., in the "Cyclops."

My Lords request an answer to enable them to send instructions to Captain Pullen by the mail of Tuesday next, the 9th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

---

* Nos. 39, 41, 47, 59, 67, 76, 80, 134, 141, 143, 152, 163, 173, 206, 222, and 223.

No. 226.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 6, 1858.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Malmesbury your letter of the 5th instant, requesting that the functions of Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," as British Commissioner at Jeddah, may be transferred to Captain F. Beauchamp P. Seymour, of Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus;" and I am to request you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Malmesbury has no objection to this transfer, and will send instructions regarding it to Captain Pullen and Captain Beauchamp Seymour by the next mail.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 227.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Captain Pullen.

(No. 6.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 8, 1858.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having informed me that your services are required elsewhere, I have to instruct you to make over to Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, the instructions with which you have been furnished from this office, and all the papers connected with the Commission on which you have been employed under my direction.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 228.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received November* 8.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 8, 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, stating that Lord Malmesbury has no objection to the transfer of the duties of Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah from Captain Pullen, of the "Cyclops," to Captain F. Beauchamp P. Seymour, of the "Pelorus," and that instructions upon the subject will be sent by the next mail, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Earl of Malmesbury to cause a copy of the instructions in question to be sent to this office before the departure of the mail, that they may be enabled to give proper instructions to Captains Pullen and Seymour.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 229.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 8, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with reference to my letter of the 6th instant, that upon further consideration his Lordship thinks it better, as the French Commissioner at Jeddah is a civilian, that the British Commissioner should also be a civilian; and that he has accordingly directed Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, to proceed forthwith to Jeddah, to relieve Captain Pullen of his duties under this office.

I inclose a copy of a despatch to Captain Pullen, directing him to transfer to Mr. Walne the instructions and other papers connected with the service on

which he has been engaged as Her Majesty's Commissioner;* and I am to request that, in laying the same before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will move their Lordships to direct the officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces off Jeddah, to arrange for the conveyance of Mr. Walne from Suez to Jeddah, and for his accommodation on board of one of Her Majesty's ships during his stay at that place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 230.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 1.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 8, 1858.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having informed us that the services of Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," now employed as the British Commissioner for settling the claims of Her Majesty's subjects for losses sustained at Jeddah, are required elsewhere, I have to instruct you to proceed at once to Jeddah, to take up the duties of Her Majesty's Commissioner in the place of Captain Pullen, whom I have directed, by the letter of which I inclose a copy, to hand over to you the instructions which he has received from this office, and all other papers in his possession, relating to the business of the Commission on which he has hitherto been employed.

You will act upon those instructions as if they were addressed to yourself; and in the negotiations which you will have to carry on, you will act cordially with your French colleague.

You will furthermore endeavour not to press too heavily on the Porte on the question of indemnity.

I have requested the Board of Admiralty to make arrangements for your conveyance from Suez to Jeddah, and for your accommodation on board one of Her Majesty's ships during your stay at Jeddah.

You will keep your despatches on the subject in a separate series.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 231.

Consul Skene to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 8)

(No. 52.)

My Lord, *Aleppo, October* 16, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a report on the Vice-Consular district of Latakia by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul of that port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. SKENE.

Inclosure in No. 231.

Vice-Consul Grierson to Consul Skene.

(Extract.) *Latakia, September* 20, 1858.

I REGRET to be obliged to add my conviction that a very strong fanatical feeling exists here on the part of the Turks against Christians, and this was quite ready to burst forth on any exciting incident; but the manner in which punishment was inflicted on those guilty of the murders at Jeddah, more perhaps than the punishment itself, has taught the Mussulman population here that they cannot act so with impunity.

---

* No. 227.

No. 232.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 9.)

(No. 280.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October* 19, 1858.

HAVING been requested by the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires to recommend to Captain Pullen, as Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, certain claims of Austrian subjects who suffered pecuniary losses during the catastrophe of July last, I have felt no hesitation in complying with this request; and I have accordingly written to Captain Pullen, transmitting to him a copy of Count Ludolf's application.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 233.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 9.)

(No. 304.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October* 27, 1858.

MY telegrams of the 23rd and 25th instant will have already informed your Lordship that, after repeated representations on my part, the Porte has, finally, agreed to send a new Commissioner to Jeddah.

The person appointed to that post is Brigadier-General Seyid Pasha, who leaves Constantinople to-morrow, to proceed on his destination.

I am assured by the Porte that the only cause of the delays of which I had reason to complain, was the difficulty of finding an officer of suitable rank and character who could be trusted with so delicate a mission, and that Seyid Pasha possesses the entire confidence of his Government. At the same time Namick Pasha, and all the authorities who were at Jeddah at the time of the massacre, are to be recalled.

For your Lordship's more complete information, I have the honour to inclose copies of the instructions I have lately addressed to Mr. Pisani upon this subject, and of the reports which I have received from him in reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 233.

Sir H. Bulwer to Mr. Pisani.

My dear Sir, *Pera, October* 22, 1858.

THANKS for what you say about Jeddah Commissioner, but no information short of the actual appointment is worth a straw. Unless I get the appointment communicated to-morrow, I shall make a solemn protest, and throw all responsibility upon the Ottoman Government.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 233.

Mr. Pisani to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir, *Yenikioi, October* 23, 1858.

IN pursuance of your Excellency's instruction of yesterday's date, I waited on the Grand Vizier and Mahmoud Pasha, and informed them that, unless they get the appointment of a Commissioner for Jeddah communicated

to the Embassy by to-morrow, your Excellency will make a solemn protest, and throw all responsibility upon the Ottoman Government.

In reply, I have the honour to state that these Ministers gave me the most positive assurances that they have written to the Seraskier Pasha, instructing him to select a superior officer on whom the appointment of Commissioner at Jeddah may be immediately conferred, and that the Seraskier not only promised to attend forthwith to the orders of the Porte, but also stated that he would send in the name of the officer in the course of to-morrow.

The Grand Vizier repeated to me that the two prisoners, whose names have been ascertained from Ismail Pasha, and whose evidence is required for the ends of justice, shall go back with the new Commissioner. His Highness further told me, for your Excellency's information, that Namick Pasha's recall had been decided upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EF. PISANI.

Inclosure 3 in No. 233.

Sir H. Bulwer to Mr. Pisani.

Sir, *Therapia, October 25, 1858.*

IT was on the 23rd instant that I had received the positive assurance that a new Commissioner would be sent to Jeddah, and that the prisoners whose evidence was required for the ends of justice, as soon as their names could be ascertained from Ismail Pasha, should be sent back to that place.

I have since then been urgently and daily pressing upon the Ottoman Government the absolute necessity of immediately fulfilling this promise, and, three or four days ago, I instructed you to communicate a telegraphic despatch I received on the subject, and gave you instructions to use more decided language thereupon. You told me in reply that Namick Pasha was to be dismissed; that a new Commissioner would be appointed immediately; and that the prisoners were to go back.

You will now inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that unless, by to-morrow morning at the latest, I know that a new Commissioner is named, and that he is immediately to start for his destination, I shall feel myself imperatively called upon to inform Her Majesty's Government that I consider further application on my part useless, and that they must terminate affairs, on the spot, in the manner they deem most adapted to sustain the honour of Great Britain, and obtain the indemnity and justice for the aggrieved parties.

You will state that it grieves me to use language which my desire to entertain friendly relations with the Ottoman Government induces me to abstain from, except on urgent occasions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 233.

Mr. Pisani to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir, *Yenikioi, October 25, 1858.*

IN reply to your Excellency's instruction of this day's date, urging the appointment of a new Commissioner for Jeddah, I have the honour to state that, while I was on my way to Mahmoud Pasha, to deliver him your message, I received a note from the Grand Vizier, dated yesterday, by which he informs me that Brigadier-General Seyid Pasha has been named Commissioner for Jeddah, where he is to proceed without loss of time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ET. PISANI.

No. 234.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 1,054.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November 9, 1858.*

I INCLOSE herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo,* appointing him to act as Commissioner for settling the claims of Her Majesty's subjects for losses sustained at Jeddah, in the place of Captain Pullen, whose services are required elsewhere.

I also inclose a copy of a despatch to Captain Pullen,† instructing him to make over to Mr. Walne the instructions and all other papers with which he has been furnished upon this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 235.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November 9, 1858.*

CAPTAIN PULLEN'S services being urgently required elsewhere by the Admiralty, I have appointed Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, to act in his stead as British Commissioner at Jeddah. Inform the Porte.

No. 236.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 332.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 9, 1858.*

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo,* appointing him British Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of Her Majesty's subjects on account of losses at Jeddah, in the place of Captain Pullen, whose services are required elsewhere; and I have to instruct you to notify this change to the Porte.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 237.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Lord A. Loftus.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November 9, 1858.*

AUSTRIAN Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has requested that our Commissioner at Jeddah should support claims of Austrian subjects; but on what are Austrian claims founded? We claim under engagement by Porte that compensation shall be made. Has Porte entered into any such engagement with Austria? We have appointed, as our Commissioner, Her Majesty's Consul in Cairo; the services of the naval officer hitherto employed as such being required elsewhere.

---

* No. 230. † No. 227.

No. 238.

Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November .)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, November* 10, 1858.

COUNT BUOL has just stated that he must refer to correspondence before replying to the question concerning Austrian claims at Jeddah.

His Excellency appeared ignorant on the matter, observing that, probably, their Chargé d'Affaires had been instructed, if others claimed and received indemnity, to reclaim the same for Austrian subjects. He denies existence of any engagement with the Porte.

No. 239.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 11, 1858.

IT appears that the Austrian Government has no engagement from the Porte for compensation to Austrian sufferers at Jeddah; and under these circumstances the British Commissioner had better confine himself to interference in support of our claims.

No. 240.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 13.)

My Lord, *Erith, November* 11, 1858.

IN consequence of all Mr. Page's books, papers, &c., being destroyed at the time of his murder, and that his confidential clerk also perished at the same time, I have only private documents on which to base claims on his behalf, and fortunately, in a letter of his to me, dated the 29th of December, 1857, he states his capital to be at that time nearly 9,000*l.*

I have been advised of certain property of his at Jeddah, and likewise in Egypt, but of course, under the circumstances, I can only trust to individual honesty; I am, therefore, appointing an agent to collect together whatever merchandize, &c., may be given up as the property of Mr. Page and to dispose of the same, which must take some time, when I shall be enabled to prefer claims for compensation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 241.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 14.)

(Telegraphic.) *Alexandria, November* 10, 1858.

HER Majesty's ship "Roebuck" arrived at Suez, from Jeddah, on the 8th instant.

Commodore Symons informs me that he has been ordered to convey the Turkish Commissioner to Jeddah; and, in the event of his not having reached Egypt, the "Roebuck" is to remain at Suez until the 17th instant. The Turkish Commissioner has not arrived here from Constantinople.

Captain Pullen writes to me on the 4th instant that all is quiet at Jeddah, and that M. Sabatier was living on shore.

The "Roebuck" left Her Majesty's ships "Chesapeake," "Pelorus," and "Cyclops," at Jeddah.

The "Assaye," with the "France" in tow, left for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

No. 242.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 15, 5·10 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, November* 14, 1858, 10 A.M.

SEYID PASHA, new Turkish Commissioner, left for Jeddah yesterday.

No. 243.

Mr. Hammond to Vice-Consul Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 15, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to state to you, in reply, that the Commissioners appointed to fix the indemnity to be paid by the Porte for the losses sustained by English and French subjects at Jeddah are at present engaged in their inquiries, and it is much to be regretted that you should not sooner have taken steps, through your agent at Jeddah, to prefer the claims on behalf of the estate of Mr. Page; as, under existing circumstances, the inquiry may be closed, and the estate excluded from sharing in the award made by the Commissioners, in consequence of the claims not having been presented in due time.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 244.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 15, 1858, 2·45 P.M.

STATE to the Porte that the Turkish Commissioner had not reached Alexandria on the 4th instant, and ask immediate explanation.

You will add that orders will be sent to the British Commission to proceed without him, and that Her Majesty's Government will in that case require the award of the British and French Commissioners to be binding on the Porte as far as British subjects are concerned, even though the Turkish Commissioner, arriving, subsequently may dissent. The British Commissioner will not re-open any questions which may have been settled before the arrival of the Turk.

No. 245.

Sir H. Bulwer to Consul Walne.

(No. 2.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 16, 1858.

HER Majesty's Government have learnt that the Turkish Commissioner for Jeddah claims had not reached Alexandria up to the 4th instant, and that M. Sabatier, the French Commissioner, was already at the former place.

If, therefore, you should find, on reaching Jeddah, that the Turkish Commissioner's arrival is still delayed, I have to instruct you to proceed without him, and enter immediately, with M. Sabatier, upon the investigation of the claims of British and French subjects.

Her Majesty's Government will, under such circumstances, require the award of the British and French Commissioners to be binding on the Porte, in so far, at least, as Her Majesty's subjects are concerned; and even though the Turkish Commissioner should on his subsequent arrival dissent from such award, you will not re-open any question which you and your French colleague may previously have settled.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 246.

The Queen's Advocate to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 16.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, November* 13, 1858.

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 1st of November instant, stating that he was directed to transmit to me the accompanying papers relative to the conflicting claims of the representatives of Mr. Page, late Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, to his property, and to a pension granted by the Porte to his heirs, on account of Mr. Page's murder in the month of June last; and to request that I would take these papers into consideration, and report to your Lordship my opinion as to the course which Her Majesty's Government should follow in this case.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have taken these papers into consideration, and have the honour to report—

That I do not clearly understand whether the Turkish Government desires to leave to Her Majesty's Government the selection of the persons who are entitled to receive the pension or indemnity which the Sultan is disposed to grant, in whatsoever precise form or words, to "the heirs" of the late British Consul at Jeddah; or whether the Turkish Government is disposed to determine this question, and to select these persons for itself.

At present, it does not appear to me that Her Majesty's Government is in a position to determine the question for itself, or that it has any voice in the matter. I do not observe amongst the papers any application from the Turkish Government or Legation to Her Majesty's Government, asking even for information or advice as to the persons entitled, whether legally or morally, to receive the indemnity in question. The precise nature of the indemnity is not settled; no indemnity, fund, or pension is as yet disposable by Her Majesty's Government, or is even in existence.

Under these circumstances, it may be the most proper, or indeed the only course open to Her Majesty's Government, simply to refer all the applicants to the Turkish Government, which may distribute its bounty at its own discretion; and this is the course which I should, at the present moment, recommend Her Majesty's Government to adopt.

If, however, Her Majesty's Government is to be considered as entitled or called upon to decide upon the disposal of this indemnity as between the applicants, then I have to observe,—

1st. That in ascertaining who are the "heirs" of the deceased, in the sense contemplated by the Turkish Government, the first question for determination is, "whether the deceased is to be considered dead testate or intestate."

2nd. If the will is duly executed, and if probate of it is obtained by the sole surviving executor, Mr. Cole, he will thereby be (in strictness) entitled to receive the whole of the indemnity in trust for the deceased's daughter, a minor, the sole and universal legatee. In this event it might be desirable that the daughter should be made a ward in Chancery, there being no guardian appointed by the will. The deceased's mother would, however, have, in my opinion, a strong moral claim, in this event, to receive for her life an annual allowance of the same amount as that paid her by the deceased, whatever it may have been, and which he indicated in his letter to Mr. Cole of the 5th September, 1856, an intention of bequeathing to her by a more formal will.

3rd. I must, however, observe that it is impossible to say, from the copy furnished, whether the will is duly executed or not.

4th. If probate of the will cannot be obtained (from want of its formal execution or otherwise), it will be of course legally inoperative, and the deceased will be legally intestate; and, assuming him to be legitimate, his mother would be, in strictness, entitled on taking out administration *ab intestato*, to receive the whole indemnity on behalf of herself and her daughter, if she is the legitimate sister of the deceased, and together with the mother the only person legally "entitled to distribution" to his personal estate, in equal shares, and to the entire exclusion of the deceased's illegitimate daughter.

If, however, any discretion is to be exercised (which I presume it would be the desire of the Turkish Government and of Her Majesty's Government to exercise), the daughter would have a strong moral claim to have the testator's intention carried into effect, notwithstanding the defective execution of the will;

for instance, had the deceased been illegitimate, and had the Crown thereupon been entitled to his property, it would be advised to carry out the deceased's intention, and give effect to the will, notwithstanding the technical defect.

I do not observe that any information is forthcoming as to the amount of property which may accrue to the illegitimate daughter under the will, or to the mother and daughter under an intestacy. Some information on this point might be desirable before the final disposal of the indemnity. If (for instance) either of the claimants should be decently provided for out of the deceased's private fortune, and the other should be left destitute by the operation of law, this circumstance might justly be taken into consideration in dealing with the indemnity.

The mother should be informed that a copy of the will has been forwarded to the Foreign Office, and she may be furnished with a copy thereof. Mr. Cole may be recommended to obtain probate of it promptly.

These observations may be somewhat premature, and not very decisive; but your Lordship may perhaps desire to look forward (as it were) to future contingencies, and to the moral as well as the legal claims which may arise in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. D. HARDING.

No. 247.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 3.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 17, 1858.

I HAVE to acquaint you that on learning from Sir Henry Bulwer that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople had requested that the claims of certain Austrian sufferers in the outrage at Jeddah might be recommended to Her Majesty's Commissioner, I directed Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna to ascertain whether the Austrian Government had any engagement from the Porte in regard to Austrian claims, and finding that it had not, I informed Sir Henry Bulwer that, under that circumstance, the British Commissioner had better confine his interference to the support of British claims.

I have since received a further communication from Vienna, by which it appears that the Austrian Government does not seek to obtain, through British intervention, compensation for the losses of Austrian subjects, but only that Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah should be empowered to examine the claims of Austrian subjects submitted to him through the Austrian Consul-General in Egypt; and, under this limitation, I have to authorize you to act in conformity with the wishes of the Austrian Government. I am informed that there are only three Austrian claims, and that one of them is doubtful.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 248.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 363.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 18, 1858.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 11th instant, I transmit, for your Excellency's information, a copy of one from Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna,* respecting the course which Count Buol wishes to be taken in regard to the claims of Austrian subjects on account of the outrage at Jeddah.

I also inclose a copy of an instruction which I have addressed to Mr. Walne on that subject.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

---

* No. 238. † No. 247.

No. 249.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord, "*Cyclops*," *Jeddah, November 3, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I left Suez on the 7th ultimo, accompanied by M. Sabatier, the French Commissioner and suite, and arrived here on the 12th.

My despatch No. 3 of the 23rd of September last, informed your Lordship of the return of Ismail Pasha from this place, with thirty-six prisoners, said to have been concerned in the massacres, and of the intention of M. Sabatier and myself urging upon him the expediency of his being present here with us: he, however, refused; his reasons being that he was merely the bearer of an order for the execution of the murderers, and that he was subject to the authority of Namick Pasha.

M. Sabatier has, since his arrival here, received a letter from his Government, expressing their surprise at Ismail Pasha leaving this place.

On arriving here I addressed a letter to Namick Pasha, who was at Mecca, a copy of which is inclosed marked No. 1; to which I received an answer in Turkish, to the effect that he had no knowledge of the appointment of a Turkish Commissioner, but that as soon as he arrived he would come to Jeddah, and in the meantime he had taken steps to prevent the escape of the persons therein named.

M. Sabatier also addressed a letter to his Excellency in similar terms.

He, however, arrived here on the 17th ultimo, and at an interview he again stated he had no knowledge of the appointment of a Commissioner, and that he had no authority to act in the matter.

As the Medjidie Company's steam-vessel "Gabarri" was expected with the Grand Scheriff of Mecca, it was considered probable that the Turkish Commissioner might be on board her; but she arrived on the 28th ultimo, with only the former functionary and his suite.

But, my Lord, it is manifest that the protestations of the Turkish officials are not in accordance with their acts. As far back as July last, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte thus writes to Her Majesty's Ambassador there:—"Sans perdre de temps s'empresse d'employer les mesures fortes pour châtier les coupables, tous ceux qui seraient connus comme ayant pris part à cet outrage, ou y étant compromis, ou bien qui sont dans de grands soupçons."

How, my Lord, has this been carried out? The execution of eleven, and sending to Constantinople of thirty-five persons of the poorest class and the lowest station, and I believe that amongst those sent away are some who would give evidence against influential people.

I may mention a few cases with regard to persons who are officially or otherwise of great power here.

The tardy manner in which Namick Pasha came to Jeddah after the massacre, and his withdrawal of a greater part of the force available for the security of that place, are alike inexcusable.

The next case is that of the Kaimakam (Ibrahim Agha). It is said he was formerly a "kaïqueje" (boatman) of Constantinople. I have before me sworn evidence that, in May last, during the feast of Bairam, when Mahometans are more than usually fanatical, he threatened a Turkish soldier with punishment for being seen in the shop of a Christian; thus showing openly the hatred in which he held them. Again, on the 15th of June last, he held a conference with merchants whom he knew were most inimical to Christians, and whilst he knew that crowds were collecting outside the building in which they were, uttering cries against the Kafirs. Does he seek to allay these turbulent elements? No; he orders his own followers to load their fire-arms; he stands outside the house, and with gestures points to the Consulate. With this approval of their conduct the crowd rush forward, and the result we too sadly know.

I must, however, state that, after the rising, I believe the conduct of the Kaimakam was consistent with his duty, as far as the means at his disposal allowed, and that by his means the lives of Mademoiselle Evéillard and M. Emerat were saved.

The next is that of Abdallah Moltessib, a man possessing extreme influence over the masses. Although a letter, purporting to be an order from the Grand Vizier to suspend him and bring him to trial, has been received, he is still at large in the town. His conduct on the 15th of June was marked with the greatest fanaticism: he harangued the crowds; he led them to the British Consulate, where, from his position, he knew of there being large sums of money deposited.

The next is the Sheikh Ali Ba Haron, Sheikh al Lauda, a Hadramout. It is sworn that he led the crowds to the house of Sava and Co., exclaiming, "On them, the Kafirs!"

Then, again, there is the Sheikh Abdal Gaffar Ba Caffar, a Hadramout, Chief of the Tribunal of Commerce and Shehbendee of the Merchants. It is sworn he led the crowds to the French Consulate, the people yelling, "Down with the flag; destroy them!"

And, lastly, we find that the Cadi not only did nothing to prevent the massacres, but, on a Christian having promised to embrace Islamism on condition of his life being spared, being brought before him, he said, "Why have you brought him to me? Take him away: after having commenced to kill them, kill this one also."

Thus, my Lord, it would appear that the conference amongst the Sheikhs was not of the manner in which the rising was to be prevented or put down, but to concert measures for carrying their diabolical intentions more fully into effect.

Such, my Lord, is the substance of information gleaned in the endeavours of M. Sabatier and myself in tracing home the guilt to the really guilty; and, on occasionally comparing the intelligence we gain, we find there is little difference, thus showing the accuracy of it.

I shall, without doubt, receive much more information; and should the Turkish Commissioner not be able to bring home the guilt to the really guilty, M. Sabatier and myself will then bring forward our evidence.

I have now to take the attention of your Lordship back to the events detailed in my letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty dated the 25th of last June, reporting the massacres of this place, and the causes which, it is said, led to it.

One of the causes was stated to be, that "a Sheikh, or important personage of reputed great holiness, had arrived at Mecca with sixty followers from Delhi." Although this was whispered about at the time, no information could be obtained to throw further light upon it, or to account for the foundation of the report.

However, on the 31st ultimo, I received letters from Brigadier Coghlan, the Political Resident at Aden, copies of which are inclosed, marked respectively Nos. 2 and 3, which leaves little doubt but that the person named in his letters is the same said to have been concerned in the massacres.

I hesitated not, therefore, to place myself in communication with the Governor-General. He affected, at first, to be ignorant of the existence of such a person, but afterwards admitted that a man, answering the description I had given of him, was, at present, living between Taif and Mecca, and that about two years since he had gone to Suez, thence by sea to Aden, with the intention of going to India; being frustrated in his designs, however, by the authorities at Aden, he left for Yemen, and shortly afterwards arrived at his present place of abode.

I requested the Pasha to deliver this person to me; he said, in reply, that the public seizure of Syud Fuzl would cause the inhabitants of Mecca and the Arabs to rise against the Government, thus acknowledging the influence possessed by the fanatic.

Although the right to demand that person is undoubted, yet I am anxious that the authorities here should not be embarrassed, and the assurances given to me by his Excellency, that he will deliver him quietly to me, if possible, or put a stop to his propagating his pernicious doctrines, will meet, for the present, the object in view.

I have written to the Brigadier, stating this, and also of my intention to bring the matter before Her Majesty's Government; and I have now to request the instructions of your Lordship, whether I shall insist upon the fanatic being given up, or proof of his removal to a distant part of the Turkish dominions.

This is undoubtedly the worst place in the world where any of the people should reside.

The next subject I have to lay before your Lordship, is the question of indemnity for losses sustained. An abstract has been drawn up of the claims presented to me; they are all very voluminous, and many most complicated, that of Sava and Co. being particularly so. Their principal transactions were of a commission character; thus their losses have taken with them, those of numbers of other persons: it involves heavy questions, with regard to money, jewels, pearls, diamonds, securities, &c.; everything being either destroyed or rendered useless.

M. Sabatier has, himself, many claims on this house, for losses sustained by French subjects; and he agrees with me in the necessity, that as soon as affairs are settled here, and every information obtained, that Mr. Whillier, the Secretary to the British Commissioner, should proceed to England, to lay the various accounts before your Lordship, and the explanations thereto, and be at hand to meet the extraordinary demands which, from what is now seen, will be doubtless brought forward.

I agree with M. Sabatier that the final decision shall, in each case, be made by our Governments; but he observes, that his accounts are exceedingly simple, and of small amount, whereas he is also aware that those of Sava's are of the most complicated nature.

Mr. Whillier, by proceeding to England, will be able to bring with him the amounts which the coals of Mr. Muttos, of London, will realize, and settle his claims, as well as other money belonging to the late Vice-Consul, which has been received; as also his will, which I consider too valuable to be intrusted to the post.

With reference to the claim of Mr. Page, it will be seen, that 10,000*l.* is the sum fixed; and I have reason to believe, that this sum is rather under, than over, the amount he was possessed of at the time of his death; it is my intention to claim, in addition thereto, a certain sum for the loss of his life.

Of all these measures, I request the approval of your Lordship.

I would also suggest to your Lordship that the indemnity, when obtained, which will be conveyed to Suez in this ship, should be also sent in charge of the Secretary to England; but on this matter I beg the decision of your Lordship. My reason for suggesting it is, that after affairs are settled here, it would be unwise to keep up the recollection of events, which undoubtedly are best forgotten, and that, therefore, the final payment should be made through Her Majesty's Government in England.

The "Chesapeake," "Pelorus" and "Roebuck," are here, and M. Sabatier and myself have agreed, that in order to afford the Turkish Government every facility, a ship of war should be despatched to Suez. I have, therefore, requested the senior officer to despatch the "Roebuck" to that place on the 4th instant, where she will await the arrival of the mail-steamer due from Constantinople at Alexandria on the 15th of the month, should the Turkish Commissioner not have arrived before.

On learning, by telegraph (which will be conveyed to the Commander of the "Roebuck" by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria, to whom I have written on the subject), that the Turkish Commissioner had not then arrived, the "Roebuck" will return to this place, and my French colleague and myself have determined to act forthwith to carry out the views of our respective Governments; but we both foresee great difficulties in the task before us, and as we tread onward, step by step, we shall find greater difficulties placed purposely in our way by those whose interest it is to keep every event as concealed as possible.

The appointment of Namick Pasha will not lessen such difficulty, for he declares, in the event of being appointed as Commissioner, he will decline acting as one.

Thus I have endeavoured to convey to your Lordship the feeling entertained by the Turkish officials, and as, by your instructions, I am not to proceed to acts of hostility, yet I venture to suggest to your Lordship whether it will not be necessary to inquire whether similar instructions have been issued to M. Sabatier by the French Government, as it would place each of us in an unenviable position were he to order the guns of the "Duchayla" to be opened on the town when she arrives here, and the English squadron to be lookers-on.

Lastly, I am assured your Lordship, what, I have no doubt, you will have learnt by the perusal of the foregoing, that the most perfect cordiality and unity of ideas exist between M. Sabatier and myself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 249.

Captain Pullen to Namick Pasha.

M. le Gouverneur-Général, "*Cyclops*," *Djeddah, le 12 October*, 1858

J'AI l'honneur d'annoncer à votre Excellence mon arrivée ici aujourd'hui, sur le bâteau-à-vapeur de Sa Majesté Britannique le "Cyclops," accompagné de M. Sabatier, Consul-Général de France en Egypte, chargés comme Commissaires par nos Gouvernements respectifs, de procéder à une enquête complète sur les événements horribles qui eurent lieu dans cette ville le 15 Juin et jours suivants.

Par exécuter les instructions qui nous ont été données, notre but principal sera d'examiner la conduite des autorités Ottomans pendant ces événements, et si on trouve que quelqu'une d'elles a pris part à ces tragédies horribles, ou a manqué à son devoir, elle sera puni selon la gravité de sa faute.

Les auteurs, instigateurs, et complices de ces faits diaboliques, quelque soit leur rang et position, devront subir examen et être puni s'ils le méritent.

Au nombre des personnes soupçonnées d'avoir joués un rôle dans ce triste drame, et entre les plus remarquables, se trouvent:—

Sheikh Abdal Gaffâr Ba Gaffar;
Abdullah el Mohtessib;
Sayed Ba Ghallaf;
Sheikh Aali Baharoon, Sheikh el Sanda;
The Cadi;
Sheikh Yussuf Ba Namghe;
Sheikh Sayed el Aamoodi;
Abdullah Nassif;
Hassan Bey, Colonel of Artillery.

J'ai eu déjà l'honneur d'indiquer à votre Excellence les premiers quatre, et quant à Abdullah Mohtessîb, le Grand Vézir a déjà ordonné sa destitution, et l'examen de sa conduite. Salah Sayed Ben Djoliur a aussi excité la population il est sujet Britannique, mais cette circonstance ne doit en rien changer le cours de la justice.

Les prisonniers qui ont été envoyés à Constantinople, sous la charge d'Ismail Pacha, appartiennent tous à la dernière classe, mais j'ai raison de croire que leur témoignage contre les personnes soupçonnées est nécessaire

J'ai déjà protesté contre leur envoi à Constantinople, mais ceci est une question dont la Sublime Porte devra s'occuper.

Je prie donc votre Excellence de ne pas oublier que je suis obligé de vous tenir responsable de la surveillance à exercer sur les personnes susmentionnées, jusqu'à ce qu'elles auront été soumises à un examen.

Comme j'ai d'autres sujets de grande importance à vous communiquer je prie votre Excellence de répondre à ma présente communication, aussitôt que possible, et de m'informer du temps probable que votre Excellence arrivera à Djeddah.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) W. J. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 249.

The Political Agent at Aden to Captain Pullen.

Aden, October 21, 1858.

Sir,

IN the year 1852, one Syud Fuzl, the tungul, or spiritual leader of the Mopláhs of Malabar, was expelled from India in consequence of his suspected complicity in the Mopláh outbreak.

2. The Mopláhs, I may mention, are Mahometans, inhabitants of Malabar and Canara, numbering about 100,000; they are of Arab descent, and are remarkable for their violence and fanaticism.

3. Syud Fuzl being known as an intriguing, desperate character, has therefore been an object of interest to the Government of Madras, and I have, at the requisition of that Government, for some years past watched and reported his movements.

4. My information was obtained chiefly from Mr. Page, and since that gentleman's death I have had none.

5. It is suspected in India that Syud Fuzl is again intriguing with his people in Malabar; the Government at Madras are very anxious that his movements should be closely watched, and particularly that he should not be allowed to quit Arabia.

6. When I last heard of him he was residing at Taif, and he sometimes visits Mecca, and about a year ago was at Medina, but I could not learn that he was in any way engaged in politics.

7. It is, however, absolutely necessary that a person of his character and influence should not be lost sight of. I therefore address you on the subject, in the hope that you may procure some information respecting him, and also that you may put the new Consul on his guard, and request him to communicate to me, from time to time, any intelligence which he may obtain of the tungul.

8. It would be well to know what are his means of subsistence: he is said to be supported, in great affluence, by the contributions of his co-religionists in Malabar; and this is, probably, the fact, though it has been also asserted that he derives his subsistence from a higher source at Constantinople; but, in any case, it is necessary that he be watched, and I am sure you will pardon me for requesting your efforts to that end.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. COGHLAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 249.

The Political Agent at Aden to Captain Pullen.

Aden, October 23, 1858.

Sir,

SINCE my letter dated the 21st instant was posted, I have accidentally heard, from a trustworthy source, that, of late, the conduct of Syud Fuzl, the Moplah tungul, has been of a character highly dangerous, and tending to foster the spirit of disaffection which is, unhappily, so prevalent in India.

You are aware that the Moplah race is notorious for the fanatical spirit with which they have, on numberless occasions, resisted our authority in Malabar, and over this sect Syud Fuzl's influence is unbounded. He affects the character of a martyred saint, and to such, Mahometans of all classes are ever ready to render their sympathy and assistance.

Since the massacre at Jeddah, Syud Fuzl has paid frequent visits to Mecca from Taif, where he habitually resides, and he has, as I now learn, in the most open manner expressed his hatred of the British, and inculcated the necessity of all true believers resisted their authority, and exerting every means in their power to expel and destroy the Kafirs, &c.

I need not point out to you the danger of such conduct in a place like Mecca, where Mahometans, from every part of our Eastern Possessions, flock in great numbers, and whence they return to their homes, imbued with the baneful

doctrines they have there acquired, and ready and willing to propogate them still further.

I would, therefore, suggest, for your consideration, that the present appears a favourable opportunity to move the Turkish authorities either to surrender Syud Fuzl to the British, or to deport him to some remote part of the Turkish dominions, where his evil influence will not be felt.

Of course the former, if practicable, would be the preferable course; were he once in our power, he would be confined for life in some fortress remote from his native country.

I apprehend that you would be perfectly justified in demanding the removal of this dangerous character, at a time when Mahometan fanaticism has cost us so much, and I am sure that, by doing so, you would render a very important service to the Indian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. COGHLAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 249.

AN ACCOUNT of Claims for Losses sustained by the rising of the Mahometans against the Christians at Jeddah, on the 15th of June, 1858, and of the Massacre of the latter; presented on behalf of British Subjects.

Letter of the Claim.	Claimant's Name, &c.	Nature of the Claim.	Amount claimed.	Amount to which it is reduced.	Remarks.	Estimated Amount in Sterling to which it will be finally reduced.
						£
A.	Myriantzi, Anastasio d'Antonio and Co., at Cairo Thomas, Sava and Co., at Jeddah	A claim involving great interests. The business is on a very large scale. The accounts in Cairo are kept in Greek, and are very complicated. All the books of Jeddah have been destroyed. It was simply a commission business, which renders the difficulty still greater. The accounts never seems to have been balanced. They have agencies in thirty-one places, the principal being at Liverpool, Manchester, London, Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Jeddah, Mocca, Aden, &c.	£176,526	£43,630	It is ordered in this case, that full proofs be produced. In the absence of such proofs it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion; but altogether the amount may be estimated at N.B.—Documents to substantiate many of the claims brought forward by this firm were ordered in September last, but have not yet been received.	18,000
B.	Antun Yusuf Abd el Messieh	A claim for securities lodged with Sava's house in August 1856, since which time Sava had traded with the money arising from the securities. There is also a claim for jewels included in this amount.	$37,089	$37,089	The final amount of this claim will depend upon the quantity of jewels, securities, &c., saved, but as an estimate say	7,000
C.	Mohammed Ali Buzruk ..	A claim for two bales of Persian silk, consigned to Sava's house.	£453	..	These two bales of silk are, without doubt, amongst the articles saved; as they did not arrive at Jeddah until after the 15th of June last	Nil
D.	Paleologo, Cochitani, and Co.	This is a large business, having a branch established at Manchester.	£129,349	£15,067	Several articles claimed for have never left Suez, and many are saved at Jeddah.	12,000

An Account of Claims, &c.—*Continued.*

Letter of the Claim.	Claimant's Name, &c.	Nature of the Claim.	Amount claimed.	Amount to which it is reduced.	Remarks.	Estimated Amount in Sterling to which it will be finally reduced.
						£
E.	Christophe Yusuf Yakub ..	A claim on account of a "sanbuk" (boat) sold in October 1857 for 800 dollars, payment to be liquidated in twelve months, payment to be made to Sava, who was to trade with the money as he received it.	$1,250	$800	The person to whom this boat was sold is living at Jeddah, and will be required to produce the receipts for the amounts paid by him to Sava's house.	120
F.	S. Metaxa (an Ionian) ..	On the 1st April 1857 a partnership was entered into with G. Moskhonti (house of Sava and Co.), to whom the claimant gives 4,000 dollars. He also sent to Sava's branch house at Sinkin in February 1857, thirty packages of cloves, which were sold for 300 dollars, which amount was transmitted to Sava's house at Jeddah, for the benefit of claimant. He also sent to Jeddah, to be disposed of, thirty okes of hashish, which realised 807½ dollars. This amount was also received by Sava's house. The rest of the claim is made up by assumed profits.	$11,707½	$6,107	The claim is supported by fair evidence. The reduction occurs on account of his assuming such large profits.	1,200
G.	(Representatives of) Elias Hanna Antun, Janissary to Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah	This is a declaration made by the friends of the deceased as to what he was worth on the 15th June last.	$6,000	Not reduced.	The man on whose behalf the claim is made was one of the victims of the 15th June last.	1,200
H.	Gherkis N. Zahr (a Belgian subject)	The original sum is 1,037 dollars owing to the claimant by Sava and Co. on the 15th June last. The rest is for losses and assumed profits.	$3,968	$1,200	.. ..	540
I.	(Representatives of) Ibrahim Gabrian (a Copt), Clerk to Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah	A claim made by his family, who are extremely poor, and who were dependent on deceased's exertions for support. It was known also that he had money at Jeddah on the 15th June last.	£500	£500	The person on whose behalf this claim is made is another of the victims of the 15th June last.	500

An Account of Claims, &c.—*Continued.*

Letter of the Claim.	Claimant's Name, &c.	Nature of the Claim.	Amount claimed.	Amount to which it is reduced.	Remarks.	Estimated Amount in Sterling to which it will be finally reduced.
			£	£		£
L.	Mr. Stephen Page, Her Majesty's late Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah	Mr. Page was known to have been worth 10,000*l.* at the time of his death. He had very large sums of money at the Consulate on the 15th June last.	£10,000	£10,000	In addition to this property lost, a sum of money will be demanded for the loss of life.	10,000
M.	Mr. Mattos	A claim for 932 tons of coal landed from the British ship "Blanche." The coals are being sold under the authority of the British Commissioner: 600 tons were purchased by the "Cyclops" (previous to the outbreak) at 42*s.* per ton, and paid for by bill on the Accountant-General of the Navy. The bill, it is inferred, has been destroyed.	£3,483	Nil	As these coals are selling for their value, the events of the 15th June last made little (if any) difference.	Nil
N.	Farag Yusuf	Three claims are presented by this merchant. The first claim is on account of two "bagalehs" (large boats) destroyed at the bombardment, which he values at 4,000 dollars. The 2,500 dollars is claimed for the loss of their services. The next claim is for 20*l.* for doing duty as Consul in the absence of Mr. Page, and 372*l.* paid on account of a British ship wrecked at Jeddah, and 26*l.* which Ottoman subjects compelled him to pay to them, alleging that it was due to them by the late Vice-Consul. The 2,000*l.* is for damages and expenses in prosecuting the claims.	$6,500 £418 £2,000	$4,000 say £50	The claim of 4,000 dollars has been admitted provisionally, for further inquiries. Of the claim for 418*l.*, 372*l.* must be recovered from the owners of the ship on whose account he advanced that amount. The charge of 20*l.* for doing Consular duties appears fair, but it should be deducted from the late Vice-Consul's property. That of 26*l.* will require more satisfactory proof, but has been admitted. The claim of 2,000*l.* disallowed.	850
O.	Sava Moskhoudi, Chief of the branch house of Sava and Co.	For loss of life	£3,000	£3,000	This person was massacred on the 15th June last.	3,000

An Account of Claims, &c.—*Continued.*

Letter of the Claim.	Claimant's Name, &c.	Nature of the Claim.	Amount claimed.	Amount to which it is reduced.	Remarks.	Estimated Amount in Sterling to which it will be finally reduced.
			£	£		£
P.	Georgios Moskhoudi, Assistant	For loss of life	2,000	1,500	These people were all massacred on the 15th June last.	1,500
Q.	Leonidas Moskhoudi, Clerk ..	Ditto	700	600		600
R.	Angelo Zafferides, Clerk ..	Ditto	1,500	1,000		1,000
S.	Pietro Triantophylla, Cashier	Ditto	1,500	1,200		1,200
T.	Gregorio Agomstan, Clerk ..	Ditto	700	600		600
U.	Karn Georgi, attached to the house of Sava and Co.	Ditto	700	700		700
V.	Theodorus Georgiadis, Tavern-keeper	Ditto	500	250		250
W	Antonio Mocudis, Tavern-keeper	Ditto	900	500		500
					Total	£80,760

W. I. S. PULLEN, *Her Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah.*

British Commission, Jeddah, October 30, 1858.

No. 250.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 7.)

My Lord, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, November 3, 1858.*

I BEG to transmit herewith a copy of a letter I have sent to the Secretary to the Admiralty, respecting the British ship "Eranee," seized at this place for illegally hoisting the Turkish national flag, &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure in No. 250.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, November 2, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that in consequence of having sent the British ship "Erance" off to the first Vice-Admiralty Court at Bombay, I have to request that her register, sent home last August, may be returned in the event of its being required, the copy only accompanying her, with other papers relating to her illegal proceedings; and of this intention I acquainted his Excellency Namick Pasha, on arrival here on the 12th October.

2. Furthermore, for their Lordships' information, I beg to lay before them my reasons for so acting; in fact, I intimated in my despatch of the 12th August last, that could I have ballasted her after the bombardment, I should have sent her off then.

First. When I returned to Jeddah in July last she was again wearing Turkish colours, and they were only hauled down by the authorities at my demand; acquainting me at the same time that it was by the Pasha's orders she had them flying. This was contrary to my protest to his Excellency in June last.

Secondly. On entering the port on the 12th October, Commander Adams, of the Honourable Company's ship "Assaye," informed me that the "Erance" had been loading salt, but in consequence of a letter from me from Suez, addressed to the senior naval officer present, saying that she was not to leave the anchorage, he had stopped her proceeding, after getting about 200 tons on board. This led me to infer that it was the owner's intention to put to sea directly he had sufficient ballast on board; in which conjecture I feel more assured, as Namick Pasha informs me himself, that after the "Cyclops" last left this port, he had given the ship up entirely to the owner.

3. I therefore, in order no longer to prolong a discussion that can only be settled in a Vice-Admiralty Court, decided at once on taking this final step, and that she should leave as soon as she could be got ready; when Lieutenant Wilkinson, an Assistant Surgeon, and Second Master, with twenty men from this ship, were placed in charge to navigate her to Bombay, and she left this morning, towed by the "Assaye."

Trusting that my proceedings may meet their Lordship's approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 251.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord, *Erith, November 17, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter dated 15th instant, informing me that the Commissioners appointed to fix the indemnity to be paid by the Porte for the losses sustained by English and French subjects at Jeddah were at present engaged in their inquiries, and that

in consequence of my delay in preferring claims on account of the late Mr. Page, his estate may be excluded from sharing in the award made by the Commissioners.

I beg respectfully to submit to your Lordship that this is the first intimation I have received that any steps were being taken in the matter, although I officially notified in July last that I was the representative of Mr. Page as executor to his will, and requested, should any information be required touching his affairs, that I might be referred to.

It could not be supposed that there were no claims on his account; and under the circumstances I humbly conceive that I had reason to expect that when any arrangement was determined on, for the settlement of these claims, I should receive some notice of the same. I therefore trust your Lordship will exonerate me from any negligence in the matter; for, being entirely without information, I had no idea there was any time fixed for sending in claims; and likewise that your Lordship will take into consideration the peculiar difficulties of the case, for I am still unable legally to appoint an agent, in consequence of not having yet received Mr. Page's will in the original.

I have great hopes, however, that the Commissioners will have received, through Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, some communication respecting Mr. Page's affairs, as the person who had charge of his child sent in a statement to that officer of what he supposed the amount of Mr. Page's property to have been.

Trusting that your Lordship will be pleased to take measures to prevent prejudice to the estate of my unfortunate friend, on which there are large claims in this country, I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 252.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord, *Erith, November 18, 1858.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 11th instant, I beg to state that I believe the amount of Mr. Page's property at the time of his murder, inclusive of his private property, to have been about 11,000*l.* sterling, as he was realizing from his business between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* per annum. I therefore submit my claim for that amount on his account.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE

No. 253.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 19.)

My Lord, *Erith, November 18, 1858.*

HAVING, in a previous letter of to-day's date, stated the amount of Mr. Page's property, I have only further to mention the sum with which he commenced business at Jeddah in 1855, namely, about 2,500*l.*; so that the Commissioners may be able to judge what will be a fair compensation for the loss of the business.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 254.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 19, 12·30 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, November 17, noon.*

THE Turkish Commissioner, who was kept two or three days by stress of weather and other causes, left some days since. I told the Porte formally, and several times, that all the responsibility of delay would fall on it (see my despatch No. 304 of the 27th ultimo, and its inclosures).

No. 255.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 1,095.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November 20, 1858.*

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's perusal, two despatches from Captain Pullen, reporting his proceedings at Jeddah up to the 3rd of November.*

I transmitted to your Excellency, in my despatch No. 866 of the 18th of September, a copy of an instruction which I had given to that officer, directing him not to have recourse to hostile measures without previous reference home; and I have to instruct your Excellency to ascertain from Count Walewski whether similar instructions have been sent to the French Commissioner.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 256.

Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 316.)

My Lord, *Vienna, November 16, 1858.*

AT my interview yesterday with Count Buol, he referred to the question I had addressed to him at my previous visit concerning the nature of the claims of Austrian subjects for losses sustained at Jeddah, when his Excellency stated that, on this subject being brought before him by the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, he had replied that the Imperial Government considered themselves entitled to claim for their subjects the same compensation which might be accorded to those of other countries who had suffered losses by the late disorders at Jeddah. In his instruction to Count Ludolf his Excellency specially stated that it was to be well understood that only such persons as could incontestably prove themselves to be Austrian subjects should be entitled to claim Austrian support in furtherance of their claims.

His Excellency then explained to me that he had instructed the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople to inquire of the British Embassy whether, in the absence of any Austrian Agent at Jeddah, the English Commissary or Agent might not also be empowered to investigate the cases of Austrian subjects claiming compensation for reputed losses during the disturbances at that place, in order that there might be some means of verifying and proving their validity, or, to use his Excellency's own expression, "pour constater les faits."

This was all that the Austrian Government required, and had asked for; the question of compensation as between Austria and the Porte was a distinct matter of international law, and would be necessarily treated in the usual manner between the Imperial Government and that of the Sublime Porte.

* Nos. 249 and 250.

As a proof of the care which is taken by the Imperial Government that no unfounded claim should be put forth, I may add that his Excellency informs me that of the three cases till now brought forward, one of them is considered as being of a doubtful nature as regards the nationality of the individual, and it is further clearly understood that the claims of Austrian subjects shall be officially reported to the English Commissary through the Austrian Consul-General in Egypt, as a guarantee that the parties are *bonâ fide* Austrian subjects.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

No. 257.

Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November .)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, November 17, 1858.*

COUNT BUOL demurs to adopt your Lordship's instruction to Stokes; does not recognise Technical Commission nor their Report; requires that all propositions shall proceed from European Commission, and that said Report be presented to latter in simple form of information. He holds to question of form without expressing opinion on substance. I have forwarded instructions to Stokes. Would it not be well for him to wait your Lordship's further instructions?

Count Buol does not ask aid of British Embassy to obtain compensation from the Porte, but only that English Commissioner at Jeddah should be empowered to examine claims of Austrian subjects, if submitted to him through the Austrian Consul-General at Egypt.

There are but three cases of claims, one of which is doubtful.

No. 258.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 1,482.)

My Lord, *Paris, November 21, 1858.*

COUNT WALEWSKI informed me yesterday that he had received intelligence from M. Sabatier, which showed that the real promoters of the massacre at Jeddah had, as yet, escaped punishment, and M. Sabatier entertained but little hope of justice being done, unless the decision of the different cases was to depend on the Commission appointed to inquire into the whole matter. If the cases are to go before the tribunals the greatest criminals will escape. Count Walewski is anxious, under these circumstances, that greater latitude of action should be allowed the British and French Commissioners; in fact, that ulterior proceedings should be left very much in their hands. He requested me to bring this opinion to your Lordship's knowledge.

I had the honour to receive this morning your Lordship's despatch No. 1,095 of the 20th instant, in which you desire me to ascertain whether instructions have been addressed to M. Sabatier desiring him not to have recourse to hostile measures without previous reference home.

Count Walewski will not be in town again before Wednesday next, but I shall then put the question to his Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 259.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 1,109.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 23, 1858.

HER Majesty's Government agree with Count Walewski that if the trial of the parties who are now accused of being the active instigators of the massacre at Jeddah is left to the Turkish authorities alone, as was the case in regard to the parties already executed, there is too much reason to apprehend, considering the influential position of the parties now implicated, that their acquittal will take place. At the same time, however, it would not be possible for the two Governments to insist that the parties should be tried by their Commissioners alone; and it therefore would seem that the only course open for us to pursue is to require that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the English and French Commissioners should be associated with the Turkish authorities, in the same manner as under the Capitulations, when a British subject is tried in Turkey on a charge of murder, the British Consul, and I believe, in a corresponding case, the French Consul would hear and decide, together with the Turkish Judge, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused party.

At all events it is clear that the English and French Commissioners must be present at the trial of the accused, and must have the right to produce the evidence by which they consider the charge is substantiated; and that a verdict of acquittal, if given contrary to the opinion of the two Commissioners, must be revisable by the Porte, so as to secure, in case of need, a final hearing by a Court uninfluenced by local prejudices.

Her Majesty's Government, in the event of this course meeting the views of the Imperial Government, will instruct Her Majesty's Commissioner—

1st. To require to be admitted to take part in the trial of the accused on the same footing as the Turkish authorities;

2ndly. If that is refused, to insist upon being present at the trial, and upon being allowed to produce such evidence as he may deem proper; and

3rdly. To insist, in case of acquittal contrary, in his opinion, to the evidence, that the whole of the proceedings shall be referred to Constantinople, for the final judgment of the Porte; the accused being retained in custody until the result of the reference to Constantinople is known.

And Her Majesty's Government will make known by telegraph to Sir Henry Bulwer the nature of the instructions given to Her Majesty's Commissioner, and will direct him to communicate the substance of them to the Porte, and press upon the Turkish Government the determination of that of Her Majesty to have the principal criminals openly and fairly tried, and, if found guilty, punished according to law; and to state to the Porte that Her Majesty's Government are much dissatisfied with the remissness which has been shown by the Turkish Government in this matter, and trust that they shall have no longer occasion to complain of the dilatory and evasive proceedings of the Turkish authorities.

But your Excellency will state to Count Walewski that Her Majesty's Government are desirous of trying every means to induce the Porte itself to do justice to their legitimate demands before they give any such latitude to the British Commissioner as would authorize him to have recourse to forcible measures.

In the first instance it was important at once to convince the Mussulman mind that the Christian Powers would brook no delay in obtaining, at all events, a partial reparation for the horrible outrage committed upon the Christians at Jeddah; and the accounts which have reached Her Majesty's Government from different quarters show that the promptitude with which measures were taken against the offending city produced a most salutary effect, more especially under the circumstances of the time, when numerous pilgrims were returning to their homes from the holy cities. But there is no longer any occasion for such speedy action, and Her Majesty's Government prefer to hold under their own control the issue of the orders, if unfortunately they should be called for, to resort again to active operations against Jeddah.

The mail for the Red Sea will be made up in London on Thursday the 25th instant, and I should therefore wish to know by telegraph the general result of your communications with the French Government in this matter, even though time should not admit of your forwarding to me a detailed report; so that I may be enabled to send instructions to Her Majesty's Commissioner without further delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 260.

Count Buol to Count Apponyi.—(Communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury by Count Apponyi, November 23.)

M. le Comte, *Vienne, le* 18 *Novembre*, 1858.

LORD LOFTUS m'a parlé d'une communication de Lord Malmesbury, d'après laquelle le Chargé d'Affaires de l'Empereur à Constantinople se serait adressé à Sir H. Bulwer pour lui demander que le Commissaire Anglais envoyé à Djeddah, à l'effet d'y faire valoir les réclamations résultant des pertes essuyées par des sujets Britanniques, à l'occasion du massacre, et du pillage de plusieurs maisons Chrétiennes dans cette ville, fût aussi chargé d'appuyer en même temps les réclamations analogues de sujets Autrichiens.

Il y a eu évidemment ici un malentendu; car, d'après les rapports de M. le Comte de Ludolf, celui-ci s'est borné à recourir aux bons offices de l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Constantinople, afin qu'il voulût bien charger M. le Commandant Pullen, envoyé à Djeddah pour y faire le relevé des dommages soufferts par les sujets Britanniques, d'étendre aussi, faute d'une organe du Gouvernement Impérial dans ces parages, ses investigations sur les réclamations analogues de sujets Autrichiens—réclamations que l'Internonciature se réservent de faire valoir plus tard auprès de la Porte, en autant qu'elles auraient été reconnues comme fondées en droit. Sir H. Bulwer s'est prêté avec la plus grande obligeance à la demande qui lui fut adressée.

Lord Loftus, auquel je me suis empressé de donner l'éclaircissement qui précède, m'a dit qu'il en ferait part à son Gouvernement, lequel, à ce qu'il esperait, n'objecterait point à ce que le Commissaire Britannique rendit le service restreint qu'on lui avait demandé.

Bien que je sois persuadé que M. l'Envoyé d'Angleterre aura rendu un compte exacte de l'entretien que j'ai eu avec lui sur cet objet, je n'en crois pas moins utile d'inviter votre Excellence à s'expliquer dans le même sens envers Lord Malmesbury, en y ajoutant que nous comptons avec confiance sur le bienveillant concours du Cabinet Britannique dans la mesure que nous nous avons été dans le cas de réclamer.

Recevez, &c.

(Signé) BUOL.

No. 261.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Count Apponyi.

M. le Comte, *Foreign Office, November* 24, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state to you, with reference to Count Buol's despatch of the 18th instant, which you have been so good as to communicate to me, that in compliance with the wish expressed by his Excellency to Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah has already been authorized to investigate the claims of Austrian subjects for losses sustained in the late massacre of Christians at that place, to which his attention may be directed by the Imperial and Royal Consul-General in Egypt.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 262.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 4.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 24, 1858.*

I TRANSMIT, for your information, copies of a correspondence which I have had with Mr. Cole, the executor of the late Mr. Consul Page, respecting the claims of the heirs of that gentleman for losses sustained by him during the disturbances at Jeddah.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 263.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 24, 1858.*

THE direct correspondence between this office and Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," having been brought to a close by the appointment of Mr. Consul Walne to succeed him as Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform Captain Pullen that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of his proceedings in the execution of his duties as Her Majesty's Commissioner, as reported in his despatch No. 6 of the 3rd of this month, and concur, generally, in the opinions which he expresses in that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 264.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 378.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 24, 1858.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 363 of the 18th instant, I transmit, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna on the subject of the claims of Austrian subjects on account of losses sustained at Jeddah.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 265.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Lord A. Loftus.

(No. 209.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November 24, 1858.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 316 of the 16th instant, respecting the wish expressed by Count Buol that the claims of Austrian subjects for losses sustained at Jeddah might be investigated by Her Majesty's Commissioner there, I inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch on that subject from Count Buol to Count Apponyi,‡ which has been communicated to me by the latter. I also inclose a copy of a note which I have thereupon addressed to the Austrian Minister.§

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

---

* Nos. 59, 123, 130, 141, 147, 152, 206, 222, 228, 240, 243, 251, 252, and 253.
† No. 256. ‡ No. 260. § No. 261.

No. 266.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 5.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 24, 1858.*

WITH reference to my instruction No. 3 of the 17th instant, I transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna respecting the claims of Austrian subjects on account of losses sustained at Jeddah.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 267.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, November 24, 1858, 3·30 P.M.*

YOUR proposed instructions for Jeddah (see your No. 1,109) are entirely concurred in. In using the word "Commission," I had intended to include the Turkish Commissioner, as well as the British and French. The latitude which it was proposed to give to the two latter had reference simply to proceedings with their Turkish colleague, and was never meant to extend to resumption of hostile measures.

No. 268.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 6.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 25, 1858.*

HER Majesty's Government have been in communication with that of the Emperor of the French as to the course which, under existing circumstances, they should pursue, in order to secure the due trial of the principal persons implicated in the late massacre at Jeddah; and among whom, Captain Pullen, in his despatch No. 6 of the 3rd of November, describes the following as most prominent, viz.:—

1. The Kaimakan, Ibrahim Aga.
2. Abdallah Mohtessib.
3. Sheikh Aati Ba Haron, Sheik al Laoda.
4. Sheikh Abdal Gaffar Ba Gaffar.
5. The Cadi.

These seem to be the chief participators, though, it may be, in different degrees, in the murders; and, besides these, Namick Pasha's conduct must be inquired into, as having, by alleged culpable negligence, omitted to take early precautions to suppress the disturbance.

But Her Majesty's Government, and that of the Emperor of the French, apprehend that, if the trial of these parties, or of any others against whom evidence can be obtained, is left to the Turkish authorities alone, as was the case in regard to the parties already executed, their acquittal is likely to be secured beforehand, in consequence of the influential position which they occupy; and, therefore, in conformity with the understanding which has been come to with the French Government, I have to instruct you to require:

1st. That you shall be admitted as Her Majesty's Commissioner to take a direct part, on the same footing with the Turkish authorities, in the trial of the accused, and, adapting to the present emergency the principle laid down in Article 42 of the British Capitulations in regard to Englishmen accused of manslaughter, that you shall hear and decide in common with the Turkish authorities the cases of the several parties brought before you.

But if this should be obstinately refused, you will—

2ndly. Insist upon being present at the trial, and upon being allowed to

* No. 256.

produce such evidence as you may deem proper in order to substantiate the charges brought against the accused. And,

3rdly. You will insist, in the event of the parties being acquitted contrary to evidence, that the whole of the proceedings shall be referred to Constantinople for the final judgment of the Porte, and that the accused shall be detained in custody until the result of the reference to Constantinople is made known.

I have instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to communicate to the Porte the substance of my present instructions to yourself, and to express to the Porte the determination of Her Majesty's Government to have the principal criminals openly and fairly tried, and, if found guilty, punished according to law.

Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris will communicate a copy of this despatch to Count Walewski, who, I doubt not, will send corresponding instructions to M. Sabatier by the present mail; and I need scarcely tell you that it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that you should act in all matters connected with this affair with the utmost frankness and cordiality towards your French colleague.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 269.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 7.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1858.

CAPTAIN PULLEN, in his despatch No. 6 of the 3rd instant, mentions, on the authority of Brigadier Coghlan, the name of Syud Fuzl, a native of British India, and a spiritual leader of the Moplahs of Malabar, as having been one of the chief instigators of the massacre at Jeddah, and it appears that Captain Pullen thereupon required that Syud Fuzl should be delivered up to him.

This had, up to the date of Captain Pullen's despatch, been evaded; and I have now to instruct you to repeat the demand, and to require either that the man should be given up to you, in which case you will send him to Aden, to be dealt with as the Indian authorities may think fit, or if there is sufficient evidence to convict him of being privy to the murders, that, as a British subject, he should be tried under Article 42 of the Capitulations, and, if convicted, executed (taking care, in this case, that he is tried for the murder of some one whose friends will not accept blood-money in lieu of capital punishment); or, lastly, that he shall at all events be removed to some place situated in the Turkish dominions in Europe.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 270.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 8.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1858.

I HAVE requested the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint Captain Pullen that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve his proceedings as reported in his despatch No. 6 of the 3rd instant, and concur in the opinions therein expressed.

I have adverted, in my despatches Nos. 6 and 7 of this day, to some of the principal topics in Captain Pullen's despatch; and it only remains for me to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government concur in his suggestions, which also appear to be approved by M. Sabatier, that the reports of the Commissioners in regard to the amount of indemnity to be awarded to British and French claimants should be laid before the respective Governments for their final decision, and that the amount of indemnity, when settled, should be remitted to Europe, to be there distributed to the parties.

Her Majesty's Government are perfectly aware of the difficulties with

which you and your French colleague have to contend; but they do not doubt that, by perseverance and firmness, you will carry out the intentions of your Governments in a satisfactory manner, and that the impression which will be made on the inhabitants of the Arabian coast will be such as to secure Christians from any further acts of outrage and annoyance on the part of the Mahometan population among whom they live.

I have only to add that Her Majesty's Government still retain the restriction imposed upon your predecessor against the employment of force without previous reference home.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 271.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 9.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1858.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your more complete information, copies of correspondence as marked in the margin,* relative to the course to be pursued by the Jeddah Commission, of which you are a member.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 272.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 1,119.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1858.

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Excellency copies of the instructions which I have addressed to Mr. Walne, together with a copy of a telegraphic despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,† upon the subject of the late massacre at Jeddah; and I have to instruct your Excellency to communicate these despatches to Count Walewski, in order that his Excellency may send similar instructions to M. Sabatier, and to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 273.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1858, 1·25 P.M.

INFORM the Porte that Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah is instructed to insist upon taking a direct part, on the same footing with the Turkish authorities, in the approaching trials at that place, or at all events on being present at the trial, and upon being allowed to produce evidence; and further to require that in the event of an acquittal against evidence, the matter shall be referred to the judgment of the Porte, and the accused in the meanwhile detained in custody.

Urge the Porte to send immediate orders to its Commissioner, to prevent any demur on his part; and state that Her Majesty's Government are highly dissatisfied with the remissness shown by the Porte in this matter, and are determined to have the criminals openly and fairly tried, and, if found guilty, punished according to law.

* Nos. 258, 269, 267, and 273. † Nos. 268, 269, 270, and 270.

French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissioner will receive corresponding instructions. Infrom Mr. Walne of the results of communication with the Porte.

No. 274.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 384.)

Foreign Office, November 25, 1858.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency a copy of telegram sent to you this day respecting the affair at Jeddah.* I trust that you will have had no difficulty in obtaining the assent of the Porte to the demands that you are instructed to make.

I also inclose, for your more complete information, copies of my recent correspondence with Lord Cowley, and of the instructions which I have addressed to Mr. Walne by this day's mail.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 275.

Messrs. Nerantsos and Co. to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received November 26.*)

Liverpool, November 25, 1858.

My Lord,

WE are duly in possession of your Lordship's valued letter of 15th September, to which we would have replied at once had we not been endeavouring (and in vain) to obtain some definite information of our agent at Jeddah, Mr. Dimokides; but owing to the distance of the place, and the inadmissibility of evidence of Christians against the Mahometans, coupled with the total annihilation of all links of commercial transactions, also the absence of postal communication, it is out of our power to procure for your Lordship more positive information as to our losses than can be gathered from the inclosed documents, which we trust will be deemed sufficient to enable your Lordship to enforce our claim.

Our correspondents at Cairo and Suez are making every inquiry and search after Mr. Dimokides, and should we be able at any future time to procure the least trace of him, we will at once communicate with your Lordship.

We hand at foot a list of the documents we inclose, and we throw ourselves upon your Lordship's just interpretation of them to secure us indemnity along with the other sufferers.

We have, &c.
(Signed) G. D. NEROUTSOS & Co.

Naturalisation paper; copy of certificate of marriage; account current with Mr. Dimokides; certificate of partnership.

References: Union Bank of Liverpool; and Overend, Gurney and Co., London.

Inclosure 1 in No. 275.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall.

IN pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to Aliens:"

I hereby certify, that George Demetrio Neroutso, an alien, now residing at Kempster Terrace, in the city of Manchester, and county of Lancaster, in that part of Great Britain called England, with intent to settle therein, has presented to me, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a memorial stating that he is a subject of Greece, a merchant, thirty-nine years of age, and is unmarried; that he has resided in

* No. 273 † Nos. 258, 259, 267, 268, 269, and 270.

England thirteen years, and intends to reside permanently in the United Kingdom; and praying me, as such Secretary of State, to grant to him the certificate therein mentioned.

And whereas I have inquired into the circumstances of the case, and have received such evidence as I have deemed necessary for proving the truth of the allegations contained in such memorial: Now, in pursuance of the power and authority given to me as Secretary of State by the said Act, I hereby grant to the aforesaid George Demetrio Neroutso, merchant (upon his taking the oath prescribed by the said Act), all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject, except the capacity of being a member of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, and except any rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject out of and beyond the dominions of the British Crown and the limits thereof, other than such as may be conferred upon him by the grant of a passsport from the Secretary of State, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, this 15th day of June, 1856.

(Signed) G. GREY.

I do hereby certify, that the above-named George Demetrio Neroutso did take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Statute, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter sixty-sixth, section tenth, at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, before me,

(Signed) ROBT. M. SHIPMAN,
Commissioner to administer Oaths in Chancery in England.

By Fiat:

And be it remembered, that by the command of the Right Honourable Sir John Romilly, Knight, Master of the Rolls, in these words and figures, "22 June, 1855. Let these Certificates be enrolled pursuant to the Statute 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 66.—John Romilly, M.R." the Certificates aforesaid were enrolled word for word as above written.

Enrolled the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

This is a copy of the Record.
(Signed) S. C. WARD, *Deputy.*
October 15, 1858.

Inclosure 2 in No. 275.

Certificate of Marriage.

Inclosure 3 in No. 275.

Account.

A. D. Dimokides in Account Current with G. D. Neroutsos and Co., of Liverpool and Manchester, to July 31, 1858, at 6 per cent.

Dr.

1858.		£	sc.	d.	1858.		
Jan. 1	To balance of old account	1,617	5	0	Jan. 1	211	341187
July 31	To balance numbers 302787 at 6 per cent. .	50	9	3			
		£ 1,667	14	3			341187
1858.							
Aug. 1	To balance of old account	1,387	14	3	July 31		

On.

1858.			£	s.	d.	1858.		
Mar. 3	By bill on Barber and Co.		100	0	0	Apr. 8	114	11400
„ 3	By bullion		180	0	0	Mar. 3	150	27000
July 31	By balance of numbers							302787
„ 31	By balance to debit		1,387	14	3			
		£	1,667	14	3			341187

(E. and O. excepted.)

Liverpool, August 1, 1858.

(Signed) G. D. NEROUTSOS & Co.

Inclosure 4 in No. 275.

Certificate of Partnership.

I HEREBY certify that George Demetrius Neroutsos, of Liverpool, late of the city of Manchester, and county of Lancaster, but now of Liverpool, in the said county of Lancaster, now carries on business in Liverpool aforesaid, and in New Orleans, in co-partnership with Richard Philpott, late of Liverpool aforesaid, Englishman, but now in New Orleans; in Liverpool, under the style of "Neroutsos and Co," and in New Orleans, under the style of "Neroutsos and Philpott," in pursuance of certain articles of partnership made between them in the month of February last, dated at Liverpool aforesaid this twenty-first day of October, 1858.

(Signed) WILLIAM TYNDALL,
Solicitor, Liverpool.

No. 276.

The Earl of Malmesbury to M. Musurus.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, November* 26, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that I have instructed Sir Henry Bulwer, by telegraph, to inform the Sublime Porte that Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah has been ordered to insist upon taking a direct part on the same footing with the Turkish authorities in the approaching trials at that place; or, at all events, on being present at the trials, and being allowed to produce evidence; and further, to require that, in the event of an acquittal of the accused against evidence, the cases shall be referred to the judgment of the Sublime Porte, and the accused, in the meantime, be detained in custody.

I have instructed Sir Henry Bulwer to urge the Porte to send immediate orders to its Commissioner at Jeddah to prevent any demur on his part; and I have likewise directed Sir Henry Bulwer to state that Her Majesty's Government are much disappointed with the procrastination shown by the Turkish Government in this matter, and that the British Government insist on having the criminals openly and fairly tried, and, if found guilty, punished according to law.

I have earnestly to request your Excellency to press the Porte to issue orders in conformity with the communication made to it by Sir Henry Bulwer, and to hasten, by all the means in its power, the conclusion of the proceedings connected with this melancholy affair.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 277.

Mr. Hammond to Sir G. Clerk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 26, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you a copy of an instruction which he has addressed to Mr. Consul Walne, British member of the Commission of Inquiry at Jeddah,* respecting the trial of Syud Fuzl, a native of British India, accused of having been one of the chief instigators of the massacre at that place; and I am to request you to lay the same before Lord Stanley for his Lordship's information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 278.

Mr. Hammond to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 27, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you a letter and its inclosures from Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.,† in answer to one which was addressed to that firm, in consequence of your report of the 8th of September, upon their claim for losses at Jeddah. I am likewise to transmit to you the former papers relating to this case, and to request you to favour Lord Malmesbury with any observations which you may have to make on Mr. Neroutsos's communication of the 25th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 279.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 27.)

(No. 1,509.)

My Lord, *Paris, November* 25, 1858.

COUNT WALEWSKI having been in Paris yesterday for a few hours, I was enabled to communicate to his Excellency, without delay, the substance of your Lordship's despatch No. 1,109 of the 23rd instant, relative to the course to be pursued by the British and French Commissioners sent to investigate the circumstances connected with the massacre of Jeddah.

I have to express my regret that my despatch No. 1,482 of the 21st instant, to which your Lordship's despatch is an answer, should have led you into error as to the objects of the Imperial Government. There is no desire on Count Walewski's part to deprive the Ottoman authorities of their proper jurisdiction in this matter, but he wishes that the investigation which is yet to take place at Jeddah should be conducted before the Commission appointed for the purpose (including of course the Turkish Commissioner), inasmuch as he is convinced that justice will not be obtained before the ordinary tribunals. And in recommending that greater latitude of action should be allowed to the British and French Commissioners, it was with reference to their dealings with their Turkish colleague that Count Walewski spoke, and not with a view of placing in their hands the power of having recourse to force.

Under these circumstances, his Excellency has no difficulty in agreeing to the instructions which your Lordship proposes to address to Mr. Walne, as I had the honour to inform you by my telegram of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

* No. 269. † No. 275.

No. 28 .

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received November 27.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November 27, 1858.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, in which they stated it to be their opinion that Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in instructing Captain Pullen to take possession of the "Eranee" without the consent of the Turkish authorities, or to remove her without such consent from Turkish jurisdiction to that of a British Vice-Admiralty Court; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, copy of a letter dated the 2nd instant, which my Lords have this day received from Captain Pullen, reporting that he had sent this ship to Bombay.

My Lords had written to Captain Pullen on the 23rd ultimo in the terms of your letter of the 21st of that month, and sent back to that officer the British register of the "Eranee," which he now asks for.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G ROMAINE.

Inclosure in No. 280.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, November 2, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that in consequence of having sent the British ship "Eranee" off to the first Vice-Admiralty Court, at Bombay, I have to request that her register, sent home last August, may be returned, in the event of its being required; the copy only accompanying her, with other papers relating to her illegal proceedings; and of this intention I acquainted his Excellency Namick Pasha, on arrival here on the 12th instant.

Furthermore, for their Lordships' information, I beg to lay before them my reasons for so acting; in fact, I intimated in my despatch of the 12th of August last, that could I have ballasted her after the bombardment, I should have sent her off then.

1. When I returned to Jeddah, in July last, she was again wearing Turkish colours, and they were only hauled down by the authorities at my demand, acquainting me at the same time that it was by the Pasha's orders she had them flying. This was contrary to my protest to his Excellency in June last.

2. On entering the port on the 12th of October, Commander Adams, of the Honourable Company's ship "Assaye," informed me that the "Eranee" had been loading salt; but in consequence of a letter from me from Suez, addressed to the senior naval officer present, saying that she was not to leave the anchorage, he had stopped her proceeding after getting about 200 tons on board. This led me to infer that it was the owner's intention to put to sea directly he had sufficient ballast on board, in which conjecture I feel more assured, as Namick Pasha informs me himself, that after the "Cyclops" last left this port he had given the ship up entirely to the owner.

I, therefore, in order no longer to prolong a discussion that can only be settled in a Vice-Admiralty Court, decided at once on taking this final step, and that she should leave as soon as she could be got ready, when Lieutenant Wilkinson, an Assistant-Surgeon, and Second Master, with twenty men from this ship, were placed in charge to navigate her to Bombay, and she left this morning, towed by the "Assaye."

Trusting that my proceedings may meet their Lordships' approval, I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 281.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 28.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, November 7, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that a Mr. Theotemedan Mederakal, an Abyssinian, educated at Malta Protestant College as a Missionary for his native country, arrived here from Massowah, completely destitute.

He has been, according to his own statement, employed for the last four years on the mission, and although he was promised a certain salary, he has never received any. The letters he has written on the subject have been unanswered, and he is now without any mean of subsistence. His education unfits him for labour, and he seems, according to his own statement, which is supported by documents in his possession, to have been unfairly treated by those who gave him the education he received, which unfits him for the station in which he was born.

Not knowing what to do with him, as the authorities would not permit him to reside here, I have forwarded him to Cairo, to the Missionary there, and he will, doubtless, be thrown on the hands of the Consul there.

Under these circumstances I beg, therefore, the interference of your Lordship.

By this person I received the information contained in the inclosed letter, which I have forwarded to the Company's Political Resident at Aden, and I would suggest to your Lordship whether it would not desirable for the ships of war to call at Massowah on their passage down the sea from this place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure in No. 281.

Captain Pullen to the Political Agent at Aden.

Sir, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, November 7, 1858.*

FROM information obtained from Massowah, I learn that the Emperor of Abyssinia had, on hearing the news of the bombardment of Jeddah, given the most urgent orders for putting an entire stop to the Slave Trade in, or through, his dominions.

I am also informed that he intended to visited Gondan, and that thence he would to Massowah, to expel the Turkish garrison from that place, and to resume his authority over it.

It is also stated that he entertains intentions of proceeding to Sennaar.

The reports circulated in Abyssinia were to the effect that Jeddah had been half destroyed, as well as about thirty beghlahs; and wherever this was heard, it was received by the population with rejoicings and acclamations.

In order that Her Majesty's Consul may have every assistance, I would suggest to you, in the absence of certain information, whether the presence of a ship of war at Massowah would not be advisable. Should the information now obtained be correct, this would be very necessary; whereas, should it prove incorrect, the exact truth will be known.

I apprehend that no active interference can be made, except for the protection of our own interests, of which the Consul is the best judge; but by offering wrong to none, in no case suffering wrong from any without calm and temperate rebuke, will best insure the respect of our name in this part of the world.

It may be necessary, in the opinion of Mr. Plowden, Her Majesty's Consul, for a ship of war to visit Suakin, the great port of egress for slaves intended for the Red Sea markets, in which case I would suggest that the attention of the officer commanding the ship should be drawn to the following.

It may be known to you that for some time there has been a question with regard to the salt in that locality, as well as at Salaka and Roway, and any certain information on the subject would be acceptable—

1st. As to which of these places is it principally obtained.
2nd. Is it the production of mines, or caused by solar evaporation?
3rd. The means of obtaining it.
4th. Whether any export duty is demanded on it.

It would also be desirable to ascertain whether there are any deposits of guano along the coast; its quality and quantity; the manner of collecting it; and the price for which, under ordinary circumstances, it could be placed on board ship.

A report on these subjects could be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, and I beg you will be good enough to send me a copy of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 282.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 28.)

(No. 187.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, November 19, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, informing me of Mr. Walne's appointment as British Commissioner at Jeddah.

I have telegraphed to Captain Symons, of Her Majesty's ship "Roebuck," who was waiting at Suez for the arrival of this mail, apprizing him of Mr. Walne's appointment, and recommending him to put himself in communication with Mr. Walne, to whom I have also telegraphed notifying to him his nomination.

I have further to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hammond's despatch of the 9th instant, transmitting one for Captain Pullen, which I have forwarded to Mr. Walne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 283.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 1,519.)
My Lord, *Paris, November 28, 1858.*

COUNT WALEWSKI was at Compiègne when I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch No. of the 25th instant, inclosing copies of the instructions which you had addressed to Sir Henry Bulwer and to Mr. Walne, with reference to the future proceedings of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Jeddah massacre; and I could not, therefore, personally request his Excellency to transmit, by the mail conveying your Lordship's despatches to Mr. Walne, instructions to M. Sabatier of a similar nature. Although I had reason to hope that, in consequence of my previous conversations with Count Walewski on this subject, his Excellency would have written to M. Sabatier in the sense desired by your Lordship, I thought it advisable, as a precautionary measure, to send him copies of your instructions to Mr. Walne, requesting him, if he had not written to M. Sabatier, to desire that gentleman, by telegraph, to act on those instructions as if they had been addressed to himself. Yesterday I had an opportunity of seeing Count Walewski, when he informed me that he had written to M. Sabatier by the mail of the 25th instant, and that the instructions which he had sent to the French Commissioner corresponded entirely to those which your Lordship had addressed to Mr. Walne. His Excellency added, that the French Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople had received, by telegraph, instructions similar to those transmitted by your Lordship to Sir Henry Bulwer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 284.

M. Musurus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 29.)

Milord, *Bryanstone Square, le 27 Novembre, 1858.*

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la note de votre Excellence en date d'hier, relative aux instructions transmises à Sir Henry Bulwer au sujet du jugement d'autres prévenus dans le massacre de Djeddah; et je me suis empressé d'en communiquer hier même le contenu à mon Gouvernement par le télégraphe.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) C. MUSURUS.

No. 285.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received November 29.)

(No. 375.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, November 19, 1858.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 15th instant, relative to the non-arrival at Alexandria of the new Turkish Commissioner for Jeddah, I do myself the honour to forward herewith a copy of the instruction with which I accompanied the communication of that message to Fuad Pasha, together with his Excellency's explanations of the delay, as conveyed to me by Mr. Pisani.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 285.

Sir H. Bulwer to Mr. Pisani.

Sir, *Pera, November 18, 1858.*

YOU will read the substance of the inclosed despatch to Fuad Pasha.

You will remind him of the frequent and repeated remonstrances I made, in the most formal manner, against the delay that took place in naming a Commissioner to Jeddah, and against the delay which subsequently occurred in sending one off. You will remind him also of the various promises I, from time to time, received on the subject; promises of which I did not fail to inform Her Majesty's Government, and of which I saw the execution constantly deferred with the deepest regret.

I am not prepared to say that there was any want of good faith on the part of the Ottoman Government. On the contrary, the character of the individuals who compose that Government convince me that this is altogether impossible; neither am I prepared to estimate the various difficulties in detail which have caused that procrastination in arranging so important a matter, of which I had so often reason to complain. But still I must affirm that days and days, and weeks and weeks, have been allowed to pass by without doing that which, under the pressing nature of the circumstances, should have been done at once; and although I entertain a hope that the fact of the departure of Seid Pasha may prevent any of those steps being taken which the Earl of Malmesbury threatens to adopt, I must, nevertheless, add that Her Majesty's Government will be fully and entirely warranted in pursuing the course which the inclosed telegram points out, and that the responsibility of any unhappy accident that may arise therefrom will rest with the Porte—a fact of which I have long since, as you are well able to state and to prove, frankly informed the Grand Vizier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 285.

Mr. Pisani to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir, *Pera, November* 18, 1858.

IN obedience to your Excellency's instruction of this day's date, I communicated to Fuad Pasha the substance of the Earl of Malmesbury's telegram of November 15th, instructing your Excellency to state to the Porte that the Commissioner had not reached Alexandria on the 4th instant, and asking an immediate explanation. I also communicated *in extenso* your Excellency's instruction to me.

Fuad Pasha expressed much regret at the delay which had occurred in the departure of the Commissioner, and stated that this delay was owing in great part to the recent changes which had taken place in his Excellency's department; and, secondly, because the Porte was anxious that the Commissioner should start simultaneously with the new Governor; but circumstances, which could not be controlled, prevented the Governor from conforming to the Porte's desire.

However, the Commissioner, as your Excellency is aware, left for Alexandria on Saturday, the 13th instant, not being able to start on Wednesday, as intended, on account of the state of the weather. Fuad Pasha ventures to hope that Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied with the explanation, and will make some allowance for the causes which delayed the departure of the Commissioner, in indulgently refraining from pursuing the course pointed out in the above-mentioned telegram.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ET. PISANI.

No. 286.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Lord A. Loftus.

(No. 213.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 30, 1858.

THE instructions to Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, authorizing him to investigate the claims of Austrian subjects, will have led him to expect that, in conformity with what your Lordship stated in your telegram of the 16th instant, and in your despatch No. 316 of the same day, those claims would be officially laid before him by the Austrian Consul-General in Egypt, as a guarantee that the parties were, *bond fide*, Austrian subjects.

Count Apponyi has since observed to me, with reference to a similar statement which I made to him in my letter of the 23rd instant, that the Austrian Consul-General could know nothing about these claims, and that it was desirable that Mr. Walne should not be restricted to inquire into those only which might reach him through the Consul-General.

Your Lordship will ascertain from Count Buol what it is that the Austrian Government really wishes in this respect; pointing out to his Excellency, if necessary, that Mr. Walne can scarcely investigate claims without receiving some official assurance that the parties who seek his aid are really entitled to do so under the consent given by Her Majesty's Government to the wishes expressed by Count Buol.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 287.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord, *Erith, November* 30, 1858.

I BEG respectfully to recall your Lordship's attention to my letter of the 18th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 288.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 10.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 7, 1858.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 9 of the 25th ultimo, I transmit, for your information, copies of two further despatches from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, relative to the affairs of the Commission at Jeddah.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 289.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 397.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 2, 1858.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 384 of the 25th of November, I transmit, for your information, copies of two further despatches from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, relative to the affairs of the Commission at Jeddah.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 290.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 3, 1858.

WITH reference to your letters respecting the claim of Mrs. McLean to the property of her son, late Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, and to the pension awarded by the Porte to that gentleman's heirs, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, for communication to Mrs. McLean, a copy of Mr. Page's will,† which his Lordship has received from Mr. C. J. D. Cole, of Erith, one of the executors under the said will.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 291.

Mr. Hammond to Vice-Consul Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 3, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, referring his Lordship to your letter of the 18th of October last, relative to the estate of the late Mr. Page; and I am to state to you in reply that, his Lordship would recommend you promptly to obtain probate of Mr. Page's will as a preliminary step towards ascertaining the rights of the several parties whose claims, on account of the murder of that gentleman at Jeddah, have been presented to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* Nos 270 and 283.

† Inclosure in No. 348.

No. 292.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, November 30, 1858.*

YOUR Lordship's telegram of the 25th, respecting Jeddah, has been communicated to the Porte, who assure me that the instructions transmitted to Turkish Commissioner are strictly in accordance with your Lordship's wishes.

No. 293.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 5.)

(No. 1.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November 21, 1858.*

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, No. 1, directing me to proceed at once to Jeddah, to take up the duties of Her Majesty's Commissioner, in the place of Captain Pullen, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops."

As Her Majesty's ship "Roebuck" is now at Suez, under orders to return to Jeddah, though without the Turkish Commissioner, who is not yet arrived, I propose leaving to-morrow for the purpose of proceeding to my destination, in execution of your Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 294.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 5.)

(No. 192.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, November 24, 1858.*

SEID PASHA, the new Turkish Commissioner for the affairs at Jeddah, arrived here from Constantinople the day before yesterday, and as I had not heard of the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Roebuck" from Suez with Mr. Walne, I telegraphed to Captain Symons and Mr. Walne, who consented to wait. Seid Pasha left this yesterday for Suez, and I hope will not be tempted to stay any time at Cairo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GREEN.

No. 295.

The Queen's Advocate to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 6.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, December 4, 1858.*

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 27th November ultimo, stating that he was directed to transmit to me a letter and its inclosures from Messrs. Neroutsos and Co., in answer to one which was addressed to that firm in consequence of my report of the 8th of September, upon their claim for losses at Jeddah, together with the former papers relating to this case; and to request that I would report to your Lordship any observations which I may have to make on Mr. Neroutsos' communication of the 25th November ultimo.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have taken these papers into consideration, and have the honour to report—

That I have to observe that, it appears from this letter and its inclosures from Mr. Neroutsos, that this claim is not at present in such a shape as that Her Majesty's Government would be justified in supporting it.

The claim, if for anything definite, appears to be for 1,500*l.*, proceeds of goods sold, and alleged to have been in the hands of an agent named Democides, who was murdered at Jeddah.

There is no proof whatever beyond the assertions of the claimant—

1. That Democides was his agent at Jeddah; or was murdered at Jeddah; or that he is not now alive, and in possession of the money;

2. That Democides had in his custody at his death, in cash, this 1,500*l.*, or any other sum in cash, the property of Mr. Neroutsos. There is not a letter, account, or particle of writing produced from Democides. Democides is missing, and may have been murdered at Jeddah, and probably was indebted to the claimant, and he may have had some money of the claimants in his possession; but this is all that appears, and it is obviously insufficient.

The certificate of naturalization contains an express exemption of any rights and capacities of a "natural-born subject out of and beyond the dominions of the British Crown." Your Lordship might not be inclined, however, in this case, to insist strictly upon this exception, if the material facts were satisfactorily established; but at present this is obviously by no means the case, especially when the suggestion of "serious losses in the shape of outstanding accounts," made in Mr. Neroutsos' letter of July 19, 1858, is borne in mind; and, upon the whole, I cannot advise your Lordship to support this claim against the Turkish Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. HARDING.

No. 296.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 7, 1·25 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December 6, 1858, 3·30 P.M.*

THE Porte agrees that the inquiries and cross-examinations to be heard at Jeddah, shall be conducted conjointly with the British and French Commissioners, and that they shall be present at the trials; and that if they are dissatisfied with the sentence, the matter shall be referred to the Porte.

No. 297.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 7, 1·25 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December 6, 1858, 4 P.M.*

IT is to be remembered, in regard to the opinions of the French Commissioner at Jeddah, that besides the tendency which all persons employed in Egypt have to run down Turkey, he is especially known for his Philhellenic propensities, and hostility to Turkey.

No. 298.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.—(Received December 7.)

17, *Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool,*

Sir, *December 7, 1858.*

I HASTEN to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, inclosing copy of a document purporting to be the will of the late Mr. Stephen Page, for which I beg to thank you.

I take this opportunity of respectfully requesting to be furnished with a copy of the document or instrument by which His Imperial Highness the Sultan granted the annuity to the heirs of Mr. Page, and also of the despatch or letter notifying the grant to Her Majesty's Ministers, for the information of

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Morgan, one of whom claims to be the grantee of that annuity.

Your early attention will much oblige yours, &c.

(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 299.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 11.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 8, 1858.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, copies of a correspondence which has passed between this office and Messrs. G. D. Neroutsos and Co., of Liverpool, on the subject of their claim against the Porte, for losses alleged to have been suffered by them at Jeddah.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 300.

Mr. Hammond to Messrs. Neroutsos and Co.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, December* 9, 1858.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 25th of November, that his Lordship has had under his consideration, and has consulted the proper Law Officer of the Crown, upon your claim against the Sublime Porte, on account of losses which you allege yourselves to have sustained at Jeddah; and I am now to state to you, that this claim is not at present in such a shape as would justify Her Majesty's Government in supporting it.

The claim in question, if for anything definite, appears to be for 1,500*l.*, the proceeds of goods sold, and alleged to have been in the hands of an agent named Democides, who was murdered at Jeddah.

There is no proof whatever beyond your own assertion:

1st. That Democides was your agent at Jeddah, or was murdered there, or that he is not now alive, and in possession of the money.

2nd. That Democides had in his custody, at his death, 1,500*l.* in cash, or any other sum in cash, which was your property. There is not a letter, an account, or a particle of writing, from Democides.

The man is missing, and may have been murdered at Jeddah, and probably was indebted to you, and he may have had some money of yours in his possession; but this is all that appears, and it is obviously insufficient.

Under these circumstances I am to state to you, that in order to enable Her Majesty's Government to judge whether your claim can be supported, you must lay before them satisfactory evidence on the points to which I have now adverted.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 301.

Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co., to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord, *Manchester, December* 8, 1858.

ON the 16th of July last, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, of this city, addressed, on our behalf, a letter to your Lordship, on the subject of the losses sustained by us in consequence of the outrages perpetrated at Jeddah in June last.

We were favoured with a reply, through Messrs. Sale and Co., from your Under-Secretary, Mr. Hammond, on the 22nd of July last; and as we are now

* Nos. 33, 74, 86, 150, 275, and 300.

in a position to comply with the requirements named in Mr. Hammond's letter, we beg respectfully to submit the points to your Lordship, in the order in which they are stated in such letter.

Our firm of D. Paleologo and Co., at Manchester, and D. Paleologo, Cochilani, and Co., at Cairo, consists of the following three members:—

1. Doucas Paleologo, a native of the Island of Lemnos, in the Greek Archipelago, who obtained a certificate of naturalization as a British subject from Sir George Grey, Bart., Her Majesty's then Secretary of State, on the 31st of July, 1846, which was duly enrolled in Chancery on the 13th of August following.

2. George Triandaffilidi, a native of Cerigo, one of the Ionian Islands, who obtained a like certificate of naturalization as a British subject on the 19th of March, 1855, which was duly enrolled in Chancery on the 11th of April following. Certified copies of both these certificates are inclosed.

3. George Cochilani, an Ionian.

These parties are interested in the business of the firm, in the following shares:—

M. Paleologo	55	per cent.
M. Cochilani	25	"
M. Triandaffilidi	20	"

M. Paleologo possesses the largest share of capital in the business. His permanent place of residence was Manchester; but, some years ago, he went to reside at Lemnos, his native place, for the benefit of the health of his family, and was, in the year 1853, appointed, by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, British Consular Agent at Lemnos, which post he still retains, but will shortly return to Manchester.

M. Cochilani resides chiefly at Cairo, and M. Triandaffilidi entirely at Manchester.

Besides the houses at Manchester and Cairo, we had one at Jeddah, under the management of M. Sotiri Moldovano (in the letter of Messrs. Sale and Co. called our partner).

Mr. Alfred S. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, did, in August last, transmit to your Lordship full details of the occurrences at Jeddah, with especial reference to the manner in which our losses occurred.

We now beg to state the nature and amount of such losses; they consist of the following items:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Cash at Jeddah	3,200	0	0
2. Promissory notes at Jeddah	300	0	0
3. Goods at Jeddah	2,500	0	0
4. Goods shipped from Suez, and which had first arrived at Jeddah at the time of the outbreak	1,114	0	0
5. House and office furniture at Jeddah ..	550	0	0

(The above were all left behind, and abandoned at Jeddah, when our manager, Mr. Sotiri Moldovano, was compelled, by the insurrection, to fly for his life.)

	£	*s.*	*d.*
6. Damages paid to our manager for breach of contract with him, he being engaged for five years, at a salary of 500*l.* per annum, and compensation for property lost by him	1,500	0	0
7. Damages paid for cancelling orders for goods intended for Jeddah market:— John Slagg and Co., Manchester, 340*l.* } John Munn and Co. .. 160*l.* }	500	0	0
8. Loss on 250 bales of goods, originally intended for Jeddah market, but sold in Cairo, in consequence of the outbreak	2,500	0	0
	£12,364	0	0

The correctness of the items of the above losses, with the exception of the 500*l*. which we paid in Manchester, can be readily established by our house at Cairo; and probably your Lordship may consider it expedient to communicate with Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul there, on the subject.

We venture to express a hope that your Lordship will take such steps as may appear desirable, with a view of enforcing a speedy indemnity for our losses.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUCA PALEOLOGO & Co.

Inclosure 1 in No. 301.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall.

IN pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Aliens:"

I hereby certify that Paleologo Doucas, calling himself Doucas Paleologo, an alien, now residing at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, in that part of Great Britain called England, with intent to settle therein, has presented to me, George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a memorial, stating: that he is a native of the Island of Lemnos, in the Greek Archipelago; that he came to this country the 13th May, 1846; that he has been for the last three years a partner in the firm of Athanasio Paleologo and Co., merchants in Manchester; that he is married and has four children; that he intends to continue to reside in this kingdom; and praying me, as such Secretary of State, to grant to him the certificate therein mentioned.

And whereas I have inquired into the circumstances of the case, and have received such evidence as I have deemed necessary for proving the truth of the allegations contained in such memorial:

Now, in pursuance of the power and authority given to me, as Secretary of State, by the said Act, I hereby grant to the aforesaid Doucas Paleologo, merchant (upon his taking the oath prescribed by the said Act), all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject, except the capacity of being a member of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 31st day of July, 1846.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The above-named Doucas Paleologo took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Act of 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 66, sec. 10, at my office in Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, this 6th day of August, 1846.

Before me,
(Signed) JAMES JOHNSON,
A Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

By fiat.—And be it remembered that, by the command of the Right Honourable Henry Baron Langdale, Master of the Rolls, in these words and figures, "12th August, 1846. Let these certificates be enrolled pursuant to the Statute 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 66.—Langdale, M.R.," the certificates aforesaid were enrolled, word for word, as above written.

Enrolled the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1846.
This is a copy of the Record.
(Signed) E. Gunns.
July 28, 1858.

Inclosure 2 in No. 301.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall.

IN pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Aliens:"

I hereby certify that George Triandafilidi, an alien, now residing at Higher Broughton, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, in that part of Great Britain called England, with intent to settle therein, has presented to me, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a memorial, stating: that he is a native of Cerigo; a merchant and shipper of manufactured goods, 26 years of age; that he has resided in England four years, and intends to reside permanently in the United Kingdom; and praying me as such Secretary of State to grant to him the certificate therein mentioned.

And whereas I have inquired into the circumstances of the case, and have received such evidence as I have deemed necessary for proving the truth of the allegations contained in such memorial:

Now, in pursuance of the power and authority given to me as Secretary of State by the said Act, I hereby grant to the aforesaid George Triandafilidi, merchant and shipper of manufactured goods (upon his taking the oath prescribed by the said Act), all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject, except the capacity of being a member of the Privy Council, or a member of either House of Parliament, and except any rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject out of and beyond the dominions of the British Crown, and the limits thereof, other than such as may be conferred upon him by the grant of a passport from the Secretary of State to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

In witness whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name this 19th day of March, 1855.

(Signed) G. GREY.

I do hereby certify that the oath of allegiance prescribed by section 10 of the Act of Parliament above named has been duly taken and subscribed by the above-named George Triandafilidi, at the city of Manchester, this 31st day of March, 1855.

Before me,
(Signed) EDW. WORTHINGTON,
A Commissioner to administer Oaths in Chancery in England.

By fiat.—And be it remembered that, by the command of the Right Honourable Sir John Romilly, Knight, Master of the Rolls, in these words and figures, "5th April, 1855. The Master of the Rolls doth order that these certificates be enrolled pursuant to the Statute 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 66. — A. Cox, Secretary." The certificates aforesaid were enrolled, word for word, as above written.

Enrolled the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855.
This is a copy of the Record.
(Signed) J. A. Murray, *Deputy Clerk of Inrollments.*
August 19, 1858.

Inclosure 3 in No. 301.

Passport.

Noi, Pietro Lee, per Sua Maestà Britannica Console in Alessandria d'Egitto e sue Dipendenze.

Partendo da questa città e porto per trasferirsi a Sira con bastimento di bandiera Inglese, il Signor Attanasio Cocilani, nativo di Cerigo, di professione commerciante.

Lo accompagnamo col presente nostro passaporto pregando e ricercando chiunque può appartenere di lasciarlo liberamente transitare, e di prestargli ogni assistenza e protezione in questo suo viaggio, sicuri della nostra corrispondenza in simili ed altri incontri.

In quanto alla pubblica salute si dichiara qualmente questa città ed i luoghi circonvicini sono liberi da qualunque sospetto di peste od altro male epidemico.

In fede di che si rilascia il presente sottoscritto di nostro proprio pugno, corroborato del solito Consolare sigillo, e contrassegnato dal Cancelliere di questo ufficio.

Dato da Alessandra d'Egitto li 17 Decembre, dell'anno 1823.

PIETRO LEE, *Consul.*

(L.S.) GUIDO DONCO. VEDOVA,
Cancelliere Primo.

(No. 285.)

NOUS, Charles John Barnett, Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique en Egypte, prions et requérons tous ceux qu'il concerne de laisser librement passer M. Giorgio Cochilani, protégé Anglais se rendant à Syra et Salonique.

Donné à Alexandrie, le 14 de Septembre, 1844.

Pour le Consul-Général,
(L.S.) J. L. STODDART, *Consul.*

(No. 160.)

NOUS, Charles Auguste Murray, Compagnon du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, Agent et Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique en Egypte.

Signalement.	Prions et requérons tous ceux qu'il concerne de laisser librement passer M. Georges Cochilani, protégé Anglais se rendant à Marseilles.
Age.	Donné à Alexandrie, le 5 de Décembre, 1850 un [*sic*].
Taille.	(L.S.) CH. A. MURRAY.
Cheveux.	
Sourcils.	
Yeux.	
Front.	
Nez.	
Bouche.	
Barbe.	
Menton.	
Visage.	
Teint.	
Signes Particuliers.	
Signature du Porteur.	

No. 302.

Mr. Hammond to the Queen's Advocate.

Foreign Office, December 8, 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to your report of the 20th of July last, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, together with the former papers, the accompanying letter and its inclosures from Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co.,* containing further information in support of their claim against the Porte for losses which they allege that they have sustained at Jeddah; and I am to request you to take the same into your consideration, and report to Lord Malmesbury, at your earliest convenience, your opinion thereupon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* No. 301.

No. 303.

Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December .)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, December* 8, 1858.

AUSTRIAN Jeddah claims are to be submitted through Austrian Consul-General in Egypt, as stated in my despatches. Mistake arose from indistinct instructions sent to Apponyi.

No. 304.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Waine.

(No. 12.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 9, 1858.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, copies of two telegrams which I have received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relative to the affairs of the Jeddah Commission.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 305.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 11, 1858.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Malmesbury your letter of the 7th instant, requesting to be furnished, for the information of Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Morgan, with a copy of the document or instrument by which the Sultan granted an annuity to the heirs of Mr. Page, and of the despatch or letter notifying the grant to Her Majesty's Ministers; and I am directed by Lord Malmesbury to inform you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government have received no such document. They have merely been informed of the intention of the Sultan to make some provision for the families of the sufferers at Jeddah, and especially for the daughter of the late French Consul, and for the heirs of the late British Consul at that place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 306.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December* 9, 1858, 8 P.M.

THE Governor who was to succeed Namick at Jeddah, having declined the post, I have insisted that no further delay should ensue. Ali Pasha, Governor of Damascus, is therefore named in his place, and leaves Beyrout for Alexandria by special steamer immediately.

No. 307.

Vice-Consul Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord, *Erith, December* 11, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter dated the 3rd instant, advising me to obtain, promptly, probate of Mr. Page's will, as a preliminary step towards ascertaining the "rights of the several parties whose claims, on account of the murder of that gentleman at Jeddah, have been presented to Her Majesty's Government."

* Nos. 296 and 297.

I had hoped that your Lordship, in calling on me for a copy of the will would have been sufficiently satisfied on that point, on receiving it; as, of course, all other claims must have been based on the supposition that no such document was in existence: for there can be no doubt of its validity, as the original is now in the possession of Captain Pullen, who is only waiting a safe opportunity to send the same to me, and, without which, my legal adviser informs me I cannot obtain probate, though, should the original be lost, in its transmission, then the copy would stand good; but, under any circumstances, I should hope that your Lordship would consider the child of the murdered man to be the proper recipient of the Sultan's bounty, as she alone is the real sufferer.

When I waited on the Turkish Ambassador, I had great fears that the will had been destroyed at the sacking of the Consulate, and was, therefore, anxious to ascertain his Excellency's opinion as to my ward's right to the annuity should such be the case, when his Excellency said that undoubtedly the child by Turkish law was entitled to it, as the representative of the father; but that he did not wish to take any responsibility upon himself in the matter, and had, therefore, applied to your Lordship to name the party to whom the annuity should be granted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 308.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received December* 14.)

Sir, *17, Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool, December* 13, 1858.

I AM obliged by the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and with reference thereto beg leave respectfully to observe that, as nothing in writing has passed between the Turkish Government and Her Majesty's Ministers, it is important to know what arrangements have been made by the Porte for the regular payment and remittance of the annuity to Mr. Page's heirs, the amount of which annuity, as I understood from Mr. Ewart, was fixed at 480*l.*, to commence from the date of the massacre. Six months have almost elapsed since that event, and I submit it is time the matter should be settled. I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your affording full information, and stating when particulars of claim are to be sent in, as much time will necessarily be lost in obtaining the proofs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 309.

The Queen's Advocate to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received December* 15.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, December* 13, 1858.

I AM honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 9th of December instant, stating that, with reference to my report of the 20th of July last, he was directed to transmit to me, together with the former papers, the accompanying letter, and its inclosures, from Duca Palcologo and Co., containing further information in support of their claim against the Porte for losses which they allege that they have sustained at Jeddah; and to request that I would take the same into consideration, and report to your Lordship, at my earliest convenience, my opinion thereupon.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have taken this claim into consideration, and have the honour to report that, without some information as to what has been settled with the Turkish Government, or what are the arrangements or intentions of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of claiming from Turkey compensation for the losses sustained by Her Majesty's subjects and others under British protection at Jeddah, I am unable to advise with any confidence upon this class of cases. I must, therefore, request to be supplied with this information.

In this case, moreover, I observe that Mr. Consul Walne is stated to have transmitted to your Lordship full details of the occurrences at Jeddah, "having especial reference to the manner in which the losses of Duca Paleologo and Co. occurred."

No such details are supplied by these papers. Nothing is stated as from Mr. Duca or from Mr. Cochilani, the principal partners, and nothing as from Sotiri Moldovano, their agent at Jeddah, described as their partner by their solicitors, whose nationality even does not appear. The letter of the 8th of December would appear to be that of Mr. Triandafillidi, whose share in the business is only 20 per cent.

I have only further to observe that the 6th, 7th, and 8th items of alleged losses, amounting to about one-third of the whole, appear to me to be such as cannot be properly supported by Her Majesty's Government.

Something may probably be claimed on behalf of Moldovano; but *non constat* how much, or whether he has made any claim through any other channel. The other items seem unobjectionable in point of principle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. D. HARDING.

No. 310.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received December* 15.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, December* 15, 1858.

TO prevent the difficulties likely to occur in the trials at Jeddah, to which I alluded in my No. 417 of the 8th instant, namely, of having the tribunal composed of persons implicated in the late events, the Porte has decided that her Commissioner should select the members to form the tribunal, and has also decided on removing at once the Cadi, the Kaimakam, and the Commander of the troops.

No. 311.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 16, 1858.

HER Majesty's Government trust that the object of the Porte in removing the Cadi, Kaimakam, and Commander of the troops at Jeddah, is not to screen them from punishment.

You will communicate with the Porte, and say that Her Majesty's Government expect that, although displaced from office, these persons will be detained in custody at Jeddah, so as to be at hand to answer any charges which may be brought against them, and to be within the reach of punishment, if convicted.

No. 312.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 1,211.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, December* 16, 1858.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copies of a telegram, and of the answer which I have returned to it, respecting the intention announced by the Porte to remove certain of the authorities at Jeddah, supposed to be implicated in the late outrage.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY

---

* Nos. 310 and 311.

No. 313.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick.

Foreign Office, December 16, 1858.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to state to you, that although the Porte has promised to make compensation to the heirs of the late Mr. Page, it has also requested to be informed who those heirs are. That point, as you are aware, is still undecided; and even if it were decided that the daughter left by Mr. Page was not his heir according to English law, yet as the pension will be the voluntary gift of the Sultan, Her Majesty's Government could not gainsay His Majesty's decision, if such it should be, to consider her the heir for whom he intends to provide.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 314.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Wabie.

(No. 13.)

Foreign Office, December 16, 1858.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT, for your information, copies of a telegraphic despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and of a telegram which I have sent to his Excellency in reply, respecting the affairs of the Jeddah Commission.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 315.

Mr. Hammond to Messrs. Dara Paleologo & Co.

Foreign Office, December 17, 1858.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, furnishing further information respecting your claim against the Porte on account of losses sustained at Jeddah; and I am to state to you that your claim will be duly considered at the proper time by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 316.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 18.)

(No. 415.)

Constantinople, December 6, 1858.

My Lord,

ON the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 25th instant, stating that Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah is instructed to insist upon taking a direct part, on the same footing with the Turkish authorities, in the approaching trials at that place, or, at all events, on being present at the trials, I called upon the Porte to address clear and precise instructions in that sense to Seid Pasha.

Fuad Pasha, in reply, assured me that what Her Majesty's Government required was comprised in the general instructions with which the Porte's Commissioner was already furnished, and that the verbal recommendation which he had simultaneously received from the Grand Vizier, to act in concert and concurrence with his British and French colleagues, strengthened his written instructions; but with a view to show the Porte's readiness to comply with every wish of Her Majesty's Government, he was willing to address a fresh instruction, in which the participation of the other Commissioners in the trials should become explicitly set forth.*

Of both the general and special instructions I am alluding to, I have the honour to inclose translations, for your Lordship's information.

With reference to the dissatisfaction expressed by Her Majesty's Government respecting the remissness shown by the Porte in sending off her Commissioner, Fuad Pasha, in recapitulating the reasons which prevented Seid Pasha from starting immediately after his nomination, indulges the hope that all further grounds of complaint will be carefully avoided.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

* Nos. 310 and 311.

Inclosure 1 in No. 316.

Instructions given to Seid Bey.

(Translation.)

THE Governments of France and England having requested a completion of the inquiry into the well-known conspiracy against the Consuls of England and France at Jeddah, as well as a complete execution of the measures called for, they have respectively deputed a Commissioner to go there.

It is indispensable, and it has been stipulated, that a Commissioner of the Sultan's Government should be present, in order to complete the requisite investigation, and to put into execution the sentences which may be awarded. The Lieutenant-General Ismail Pasha having recently returned to Constantinople, the General of Brigade Seid Pasha has been chosen and appointed to conduct the necessary investigation, jointly with the other Commissioners, and to perform the acts required.

On the receipt of the intelligence of this lamentable event, the things that had to be done by the Porte were immediately and actually done, that is, the Lieutenant-General Ismail Pasha, and the late Governor, Namick Pasha, received orders to discover such of the instigators and ringleaders as had boastingly acknowledged their fault, or whose culpability was proved by public notoriety, and who were implicated in the first degree, to apprehend and to put them to death publicly, as a chastisement, and to send such as were guilty only in a secondary degree to the capital for punishment. Most of these articles were put into execution; but the British and French Governments not considering this degree of execution sufficient, and representing that there were yet many other offenders remaining, have requested that the requisite inquiries should be completed, and that all the criminals should be apprehended and punished without exception, and they have for this purpose, as it has already been said, appointed and sent Commissioners also. Considering the fact that the murdered Consuls belong to them (that is to the French and English Governments) the matter becomes politically, nationally, in law, and in fact, a deplorable event, pregnant with serious and mischievous consequences, so that it is of the greatest importance and necessity to give the desired satisfaction to these Governments by fully performing the duties of the State. The Pasha aforementioned will, therefore, proceed to Jeddah direct, in furtherance of his mission, and after delivering the letters entrusted to him, will concert with the Governor, and enter into the examination of the matter with the other Commissioners also. He shall bring fully to light all the criminals, and should there be any remaining of the first degree of culpability, he shall apply to them the penalty laid down in the former Imperial commands and instructions to the late Governor. Should there be no criminals of this description, and should the persons apprehended belong to the second category, he shall, as above, send them to the capital to receive their sentence. He shall also fully recover the money and property stolen and plundered during the disturbances, and cause them to be restored.

As we are given to understand, by the communications of the Embassy, the instructions given to the above Commissioners contain a provision for estimating and granting an indemnity to such of their respective subjects as had to suffer during the outbreak. The movement thus provoked by the prejudice and blind zeal of a set of ignorant and low men, who have no thought of conse-

quences, has brought the matter to this pitch, so that it will be necessary to make a fair settlement of this question also. But in this question all that the Commissioners have to do is to estimate and point out the amount of indemnity. The further steps necessary in this matter, that is, the diminution or increase of it, the acceptance or levying of it, are points to be settled here. When the Commissioners shall broach this question, Seid Pasha will, conjointly with them and the Governor, ascertain the real amount of loss sustained by the sufferers, and the authors or originators of this loss. He will estimate and point out the amount of compensation asked for, and he will report the result to the capital by "masbata."

Some goods lying at Jeddah, the property of Austrian merchants resident in Egypt, having been partly stolen and partly destroyed, the Austrian Embassy has informed us that the English Commissioner has been charged with verifying this loss, appraising and pointing out the indemnity, and has requested that when representations are made to the Commission in the name of Austrian merchants, they may be entertained, and some settlement made respecting them. Austria being a friendly and an illustrious Power, it is necessary that such of her subjects also as have had to suffer should have justice done to them. Seid Pasha will, therefore, investigate these matters, and restore the plundered goods and effects. He will at the same time ascertain the real loss sustained by them; he will discover the originators and authors of this injury, estimate and point out the amount of indemnity claimed, and report the result, by "masbata," to the capital.

Although such occurrences do take place suddenly, yet it is possible to perceive certain signs and symptoms of them beforehand. It is the first duty of the chief authorities and inhabitants, as soon as such perverse hallucinations get hold of the minds of the inhabitants, to prevent their realization, and when such troubles do actually occur, to prevent their spreading, and extinguish them in the bud.

It is related that the local authorities were behindhand in this matter. The late Governor of Jeddah was at Mecca when this deplorable event occurred. During his absence, whoever of the public officials at Jeddah failed in following the course dictated by his duty and by humanity, will be held answerable and blameable for it in the eyes of the Government.

At the same time, such as strove to extinguish the flame of sedition, and attempted to perform the duties of humanity towards the sufferers, will meet with favour. Seid Pasha will guide his inquiries accordingly, and should any civil or military functionaries have been remiss in this respect, he will report in detail the degree of their offence or remissness, at the same time as the mode of acting of those who fulfilled their duty.

It is, on the whole, gathered from the reports of the Embassies, that certain of the authors of this deplorable event were protected and concealed by the local authorities. The British Embassy has specially represented that it is even reported, that although the complicity of Abdullah, the Muhtessib (Chief of the Police), was notorious, being a man of wealth he met with countenance and support; that the amount of money he had spent for this purpose was mentioned; so that if his offence was not proved, he might be considered as having ransomed his life; that he was the first person who gave the word for the assault on the Consulate; that although he was not present in person at the scene of the scuffle, he was in possession of the whole of the effects and property found in the shop of Sava, and of the plate-chest of the British Consul. The late Governor of Jeddah is, in truth, a Muchir of high standing, a man of integrity and uprightness, and who has always trod on the broad and glorious path of justice; so that those portions of the complaints which refer to bribery, and the harbouring of criminals, cannot be acknowledged nor accepted.

Had Namick Pasha been warned in the sense of the communications of the Embassy alluded to, and had the Muhtessib been in fault, there is no doubt that by this time he also would have been punished, so that there is no necessity for entering into this discussion now. At the same time, it will be necessary for Seid Pasha, as it is laid down from the very beginning of this instruction, to endeavour to prevent the recurrence of a vestige of anything contrary to justice in this matter. It will not be lawful to defer the punishment of the guilty on any personal considerations, so that no sort or appearance of countenance must be shown to suspected or to guilty persons.

Finally, it is as contrary to the will of the Almighty that the innocent should have to perish as it is in opposition to the prescriptions of the law and the wish of His Majesty that the guilty ones should meet with favour and protection.

The innocent must, therefore, be separated from the guilty in the Court of Inquiry, and the duties of Government must be fully discharged. Seid Pasha must pay attention to this, and must follow the path of honesty, straightforwardness, and justice.

These are the things required of his mission. The honour of succeeding and meeting with approbation and appreciation is not unknown to people of intelligence.

Seid Pasha will do his best to perform and complete all these matters in the way desired, and thus give proofs of intelligence. When he has finished his business he will return to Constantinople as soon as he receives permission.

[illegible]
8 November, 1858.

Inclosure 2 in No. 316.

Vizirial Instructions to Seid Pasha.

(Translation.)

AS you are well aware, it was laid down in the first clause of the instruction relative to your mission, on your departure from here, that the inquiries and cross-examinations to be held on the deplorable event, were to be conducted conjointly with the Commissioners appointed by England and France.

As the crimes which have been committed have been so committed on the subjects and functionaries of the other party, it is in accordance with practice and Treaties that in such trials the magistrates of the plaintiffs' side should be present.

It is, therefore, requisite that they should be invited to the Court of Judgment and Inquiry, and that the examinations should be conducted whilst they are present.

Such persons as shall be produced by the plaintiffs' side, to give evidence in substantiation of their plaint, shall be accepted.

As it is laid down in the second clause of the instructions, such persons as shall be put on their trial before the Court, and shall be shown to be offenders of the first class, that is, as shall be proved to have actually committed murder, shall be put to death, according to the Imperial firman previously issued on this subject, and their sentences shall be executed on the spot.

Such suspected persons as shall not belong to the first class, that is, as shall not be deserving of death, but shall belong to the second class, must be sent here to receive their punishment. They shall, therefore, be sent here, along with the file of their cases, when their crime has been proved.

Such persons as shall be asserted, on the one side, to be guilty, and on the other, to be innocent and undeserving of condemnation, shall be considered as "disputed;" all the particulars and documents showing both sides of the case shall be inserted and inclosed in "mazbatas;" their persons will be kept under the surveillance of the police, in such manner that they shall not be able to escape, and the subject-matter will be reported here for the issuing of a definitive sentence.

Above all, it is essential in this matter to give proofs of the justice and impartiality of His Majesty's Government.

The way to realize this desideratum is to conduct the cross-examinations and inquiries in such a perfectly fair way as to leave no room for remark on either side.

In accordance with your discretion and intelligence, you will bestow your exclusive attention on these points of detail, and perform the duties of your mission by applying yourself to the proper execution of the things required by the clauses above enumerated.

[illegible]

(Signed) MEHMED EMIN AALI.

No. 317.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 18.)

(No. 417.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, December 7, 1858.*

YOUR Lordship will observe that by the later instruction, translation of which is inclosed in my No. 415 of yesterday's date, the Turkish Commissioner at Jeddah is distinctly instructed to attend to the following points:—

1. That all inquiries and cross-examinations to be held at Jeddah, shall be conducted conjointly with the Commissioners of England and France.

2. That the British and French Commissioners shall be present at the trials.

3. That if these Commissioners are dissatisfied with the sentence, the matter shall be referred to the Porte.

These provisions, I think, meet the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, but will not, I apprehend, satisfy those of the French Commissioner, who is, I believe, for making the three Commissioners, in form and fact, the persons who are to institute the inquiries, bring up the witnesses, and judge the case.

Such a course of proceedings would hardly be justified by usage or Treaty, and though this Government will consent to give whatever the English and French Governments demand in an indirect shape, I doubt whether it would consent to surrender the whole functions of Government at Jeddah directly and clearly into the hands of the Commission.

At the same time there is, undoubtedly, one difficulty under which M. Sabatier and Mr. Walne will labour, even after the instructions which the Porte has given.

The Tribunal will probably be composed of leading persons of the place, subject to local influence, and possibly the present Governor, whose conduct is not very clear, and who will not then be replaced, will exercise some influence over it. But as the Tribunal and Governor will always be under the restraint which a knowledge that their sentence may be reconsidered will inspire, and the Commission will have the power of rejecting from the Judges any suspected individuals, I trust that the result will be satisfactory.

I have, however, brought the case I have suggested under the consideration of the Porte, and urged in the strongest terms the prompt departure of a new Governor, respecting which a certain difficulty exists, since I learn that the one first named has declined the post, and others to whom it has been offered have followed this example.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 318.

Mr. Hammond to Vice-Consul Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 18, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of December, and I am to state to you that his Lordship can give you no reply as to the Sultan's pension being conferred on the daughter of Mr. Page until that gentleman's will is proved. The pension is a voluntary gift of the Sultan, and can, therefore, be given by His Majesty to whom he pleases or thinks most deserving of compensation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 319.

Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 20.)

(No. 370.)

My Lord, *Vienna, December 13, 1858.*

IN conformity with the instructions of your Lordship's despatch No. 213 of the 30th ultimo, I have spoken to Count Buol on the subject of the observations made by Count Apponyi, with reference to the investigation by Her Majesty's Commissioner of the claims of Austrian subjects at Jeddah; and I represented to his Excellency that Mr. Walne could scarcely enter on an examination of such claims without having some official assurance that the parties thus seeking his aid are, *bonâ fide*, Austrian subjects.

Count Buol at once stated that a misunderstanding on this subject had taken place in consequence of Count Apponyi not having been sufficiently clearly apprized of the conditions on which the claims of Austrian subjects at Jeddah were to be investigated by Her Majesty's Commissioner, and that he had already telegraphed to Count Apponyi to explain the matter, and to state that all Austrian claims would be officially submitted to Mr. Walne through the Austrian Consul-General in Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

No. 320.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.—(Received December 21.)

Sir, *17, Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool, December 20, 1858.*

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant; and, in reply thereto, most respectfully to urge that, by bestowing an annuity on the illegitimate daughter of a Turkish woman born in his dominions, the Sultan is only providing for one of his own subjects, and not satisfying the demands of Her Majesty's Foreign Ministers for compensation to the British subjects who are the legitimate heirs of Mr. Page, and sufferers by his death, represented only by Mrs. McLean, his mother, and Mrs. Morgan, his sister, or one of them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 321.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 444.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 22, 1858.*

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have read, with satisfaction, the instructions given by the Porte to its Commissioner at Jeddah, copies of which are inclosed in your despatch No. 415 of the 6th instant; and Her Majesty's Government are glad to learn that all further grounds for complaint on their part will be avoided by the Porte.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 322.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received December 25.)

(No. 431.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, December 14, 1858.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 384 of the 25th ultimo, received by last French steamer, I have the honour to confirm what I stated by

telegraph on the 9th instant, that Ali Pasha, Governor of Damascus, has been transferred, in the same capacity, to Jeddah, and that a special steamer was sent to convey him, without loss of time, to his destination from the coast of Syria.

Moreover, in order to prevent one of the difficulties which was otherwise likely to occur, and to which, in my despatch No. 417 of the 8th instant, I alluded, viz., that of having the tribunal at Jeddah composed of persons in any way connected with the late deplorable events, the Porte has decided upon having that tribunal consist of persons selected by Seid Pasha himself. It has likewise decided on removing the Cadi, the Kaimakam, and the Commander of the troops at once, and replacing them by others.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 323.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 27, 1858.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant on the subject of the pension which the Sultan has announced his intention of bestowing on the heirs of the late Mr. Consul Page.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 324.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.—(Received December 29.)

Sir, *17, Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool, December 28, 1858.*

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of yours of 27th instant, and with reference to the subject of my letter to which it refers, beg most respectfully to suggest that something definite should be arranged with regard to the annuity proposed to be granted by the Turkish Government to the heirs of the late Mr. Page, Vice-Consul at Jeddah, in order that the heirs, whoever they prove to be, may have no difficulty after their claims are established.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 325.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 2, 1859.)

(No. 444.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, December 20, 1858.*

I COMMUNICATED to the Porte the substance of your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, with reference to the detention of the Cadi, Kaimakam, and Commander of the troops at Jeddah, to answer any charges brought against them, and to be within reach of punishment, should they be convicted.

Both the Grand Vizier and Fuad Pasha have given me the most positive assurances that the three functionaries above mentioned will be directed to remain at Jeddah until the inquiry is completed.

At the same time, Fuad Pasha stated that, although he had seen nothing in the correspondence detailing the recent occurrences at Jeddah, calculated to inculpate the Cadi and Commander of the troops, it was possible that the conduct of these officers was not free from blame: he begged, however, to observe that the Kaimakam could not fairly be accused of having taken any part in them, as according to the statement of the daughter of the late French Consul, and the French Vice-Consul himself, who survived the massacre, the

Kaimakam had rendered them the most valuable assistance on the occasion, and was even wounded in his attempt to defend them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 326.

M. Musurus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 5.)

Milord, *Bryanstone Square, le 5 Janvier, 1859.*

JE n'ai pas manqué de transmettre à mon Gouvernement la note que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date du 21 Octobre dernier, en réponse à la dépêche de son Excellence Mahmoud Pacha, datée du 22 Septembre précédent, dont j'ai eu ordre de donner lecture et de laisser copie à votre Excellence, et par laquelle le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la Sublime Porte, en exprimant les sentiments du Gouvernement Impérial au sujet du bombardement de Djeddah par la frégate Britannique "Cyclops," a exposé les considérations qui seules l'avaient déterminé à s'abstenir de protester formellement contre ce procédé.

J'ai maintenant l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que sa note précitée a été mise sous les yeux de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, et qu'en présence des regrets sincères et des assurances amicales y contenues, Sa Majesté Impériale m'a ordonné d'exprimer à votre Excellence la satisfaction avec laquelle la Sublime Porte a accueilli cette communication.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) C. MUSURUS.

No. 327.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 15, 1859.)

(No. 9.)
My Lord, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, December 9, 1858.*

WITH reference to the claim for indemnity of Mr. W. N. de Mattos, on account of a certain quantity of coal landed at this place from the distressed British ship "Blanche," I beg to trouble your Lordship with the inclosed papers on the subject, with a view to the settlement of the claim forthwith.

In the claim of Mr. de Mattos, inclosed in your Lordship's despatch No. 2 of the 30th August last, he claims the sum of 3,737*l.* 10*s.*; but I greatly doubt, even if the coals had been sent to Suez, whether they would have realized anything like this sum, whilst the cost of re-shipping them, conveying them thither, and the risk attending it, would have been very great.

The final result has been, however, that the coals have realized the net sum of 2,035*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, as shown in the inclosed statement marked No. 1, and with this result, I have reason to believe, Mr. de Mattos will be perfectly satisfied.

I beg also to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a letter for the Secretary of the Admiralty, requesting payment to be made for the coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships, amounting, in the whole, to 1,574*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, as well as a similar letter for the Secretary of the Indian Council, for coal supplied to the Honourable Company's steam-ship "Lady Canning," amounting to 23*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

I have delivered to Mr. Walne a bill on the Medjidie Steam Navigation Company, at Alexandria, amounting to 210*l.* for coal supplied to their steam-vessel, which sum Mr. Walne will remit to your Lordship.

Your Lordship will perceive, that in my letters to the Admiralty and the India Board, they are informed that you will notify to them whether the amount is to be paid to the Foreign Office, or to Mr. de Mattos, the owner of the coal.

I have also to inclose bills on the Admiralty for 772*l.*, payable to the order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. de Mattos will receive 224*l.* 9*s.*, and 19*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* will be paid to the executors of the late Mr. Page.

The remaining sum of 527*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* will also be paid to the executors of the late Mr. Page (Claim L), being the value of half a vessel owned by him, but which I thought would tend more to the benefit of his heirs, to dispose of.

All which, I trust, will be fully explained to your Lordship, in the inclosed papers, of which I send you a schedule.

I will inclose to Mr. de Mattos a copy of such papers as relate to his claim.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 327.

(Claim M.)—*Particulars of Purchases made by the Medjidie (Turkish) Steam Navigation Company's ship the "Gabarri," from 932 tons of Coals, the Property of Mr. de Mattos.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
46 tons to "Gabarri," at 42*s.* per ton, and 2½ per cent. added, paid by bill on the Company, which was afterwards cashed	99	0	0
50 tons to "Gabarri," ditto	107	12	6
84 tons to "Gabarri," at 48*s.* 10*d.* per ton, and 2½ per cent. added, paid for by bill on the Company at Alexandria, which has been transferred to Mr. Walne to be cashed, and the proceeds sent to the Foreign Office	210	0	0
180 tons	416	12	6

3rd September, 1858. Ordered, that the Medjidie Company be communicated with, in order to ascertain whether they are willing to purchase the remainder of the cargo of coals of the ship "Blanche," and the price per ton they are disposed to pay for them.

16th September, 1858. Reply to the foregoing received, to the effect that the Company would receive the coals offered at 30*s.* per ton.

This offer refused, and with the understanding that the price of these coals would be raised hereafter to the Company.

(Signed) G. H. WHILLIER,
Secretary to the Commission for the affairs of Jeddah.

Inclosure 2 in No. 327.

(Claim M.)—*Particulars of Sales of Coals at Jeddah, the Property of M. de Mattos.*

Particulars.	Amount.			Particulars	Amount.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
The net proceeds of the sale of 956½ tons of coal belonging to the claimant	2,035	13	2	By demand on the Admiralty, per inclosed statement	1,574	10	8
To which is to be added 2½ per cent. due to the executors of the late Vice-Consul, on 376 tons of coal sold by him, at 42*s.* per ton	19	14	6	Ditto India Council ditto	23	13	6
				By bill on the Medjidie Company, proceeds to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by Mr. Walne	210	0	0
				By hire of a person to weigh coals	1	10	0
				By payment to man in charge of coals on shore at Jeddah, for six months	1	10	0
				By bill herewith sent, viz.:— For the executors of the late Mr. Page, as per contra statement	19	14	6
				Balance due to Mr. Mattos ..	224	9	0
£	2,055	7	8	£	2,055	7	8

(Signed) G. H. WHILLIER,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 327.

(Claim L.)

The ship "Blanche" purchased by the late Mr. Page, in conjunction with Farag Yusur of Jeddah, for the sum of 1,060*l.*, paid in equal parts.

The evidence having been heard with regard to this transaction, it is ordered that the sum of 530*l.*, which Farag Yusur acknowledges to have received from the late Mr. Page, be refunded for the benefit of his heirs.

The said sum was refunded accordingly.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of bill on the Admiralty herewith sent	527	16	6
By expenses incurred in settling this transaction	2	3	6
Total	530	0	0

(Signed) G. H. WHILLIER,
Secretary to the British Commission for the affairs of Jeddah.

No. 328.

Mr. De Mattos to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 15.)

My Lord, *London, January 15, 1859.*

COMMANDER PULLEN, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," the British Commissioner at Jeddah, having taken charge of and realized a cargo of coals appertaining to me, and which had been landed there *ex* the ship "Blanche," and all the accounts, thereof having now been transmitted to the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, and the Council of India, I have to request that your Lordship will cause to be issued immediate instructions for the payment of the moneys due to me from the various departments cited above.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. DE MATTOS.

No. 329.

Captain Pullen to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 15, 1859.)

(No. 10.)

My Lord, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, December 12, 1858.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter No. 6 of the 8th ultimo, directing me to make over to Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, the instructions with which I have been furnished, as well as all papers connected with the Commission entrusted to me.

This I accordingly have done, and have given Mr. Walne every information in my power, both verbally and in writing.

I have also handed to Mr. Walne full statements of the claims for indemnity, as far as they had been received, with my opinion of the amount they claim.

I further offered to Mr. Walne the services of Mr. Whillier, the Secretary to the Commission, who, I felt assured, would be found most useful in assisting Mr. Walne by his knowledge of every event that has taken place.

He informed me, in reply thereto, he had provided himself with an Interpreter and Secretary.

I cannot close this despatch, however, without recording the sense I entertain of Mr. Whillier's services during the protracted time which has elapsed since the commencement of this sad business. His efforts to gain every information tending to throw light on every occurrence, and unremitting attention throughout, calls for my highest praise, and particularly when the intense heat of such a climate is so much against exertion.

I trust I am not asking too much in requesting your Lordship to bring this officer's services under the notice of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 329*.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received January* 15, 1859.)

(No. 2.)

"*Roebuck*," *Jeddah, December* 2, 1858.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here on the 28th ultimo, in company with Seid Hamdi Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, who, with his Staff, embarked at Suez on the 24th.

I immediately put myself in communication with my French colleague, M. Sabatier; and the result of two or three conversations that I have had with him is, that our joint representations have induced the Turkish Commissioner so far to meet our wishes as to consent to a parliamentary meeting of the Commission, which is to be held on the 4th instant. On that occasion I hope that we may clearly ascertain the powers of Seid Hamdi Pasha, and that we may be able to remove the objections which he entertains to entering on inquiry and negotiation previous to the arrival of the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who, it is represented, may be shortly expected.

Namick Pasha, the present Governor-General, received me the day after my arrival at Jeddah, and immediately afterwards withdrew to Mecca.

Captain Pullen, whom your Lordship has directed me to replace as Her Majesty's Commissioner, has handed to me your Lordship's instructions and other papers, which may be considered as forming the archives of the Commission, together with copies of such despatches from the Admiralty as have reference to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 330.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received January* 15, 1859.)

(No. 4.)

Jeddah, December 22, 1858.

My Lord,

ON the 2nd instant I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, with the Turkish Commissioner, Seid Hamdi Pasha.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on the 4th to settle preliminaries; and M. Sabatier and myself then learnt, with more regret than surprise, that the Turkish Commissioner, though professing to have extended powers as to criminal questions, had received from the Porte no authority whatever to exact an indemnity from the town of Jeddah; his instructions being limited to conferring with the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, and reporting to the Porte on the claims advanced.

Since then the sittings of the Commission have been held daily, with the exception of Fridays and Sundays. We have examined separately all the local authorities, except Namick Pasha, and subjected to a severe interrogatory all the persons who are under suspicion of being instigators or active agents in exciting the mob of Jeddah to the deplorable massacre of which this town was in June last the melancholy scene.

Of the mass of evidence that has been brought before the Commission, there is little that would interest your Lordship were it possible for me to forward a copy of the proceedings; and I limit myself, therefore, to reporting that, although our labours are not yet completed, we have succeeded in establishing, by the statement of Sheikh Abdallah Baharoun, and the subsequent admission of Abdallah el Mohtessib, the important fact that the latter caused to be summoned to the Custom-house at sunset on the 15th of June, an armed mob of Hadarem; and that the order was given by him, in the name of Ibrahim Aga Kaimakam, the Lieutenant-Governor of Jeddah. How far the Kaimakam may have been the dupe of Abdallah el Mohtessib, obviously the prime mover in this frightful drama, admits of doubt; but the conduct of that officer has, in any case, been so highly reprehensible that the Commission has not hesitated to order his suspension and arrest.

I hope that in a few days the Commission will be at liberty to enter on the examination of claims for losses sustained by British and French subjects and

protégés; but as to the mode of proceeding in this inquiry, the preliminaries have yet to be settled.

M. Sabatier and myself have, however, considered it indispensable to adopt two measures of some importance to the parties interested, namely, first to intimate the abandonment, for account of the Sublime Porte, of all the merchandize and effects of which the local authorities had taken possession since the events of June; secondly, to present an official demand for such an instalment of the indemnity to be raised from the town of Jeddah, as should not exceed the amounts of British and French claims which must, in any case, be admitted.

I inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of the notes upon these subjects which, with translations, have been presented by myself to the Turkish Commissioner, as well as copies of the notes sent by M. Sabatier. A translation of Seid Pasha's answer to the last note is also inclosed.

With regard to the merchandize and effects, I may observe that I have myself acted on the requisition of the principal parties interested. Many of the goods are, doubtless, more or less damaged, and most of the chattels are reduced to a worthless condition. It has even come to our knowledge that the local authorities, some weeks since, took upon themselves to sell some of the goods to traders, who exported them.

On the subject of the instalment of indemnity to be levied on the town of Jeddah, M. Sabatier and myself have found a difference in our instructions which has not been without embarrassment, placed as we are at a distance from our respective Governments, and deprived of regular postal communications. M. Sabatier's orders were explicit and positive, to make a demand of 3,000,000 of francs, and to insist on payment within fifteen days; with the power of resorting, without further reference, to coercive measures. My instructions were, in effect, to demand only such a sum as should indemnify the ascertained losses and injuries of British subjects.

Finding, on consultation with my colleague, that the British and French losses united, must necessarily exceed 3,000,000 of francs, I have agreed with M. Sabatier to claim the sum originally fixed, and he on his part has consented to waive the question of payment within fifteen days. Looking to the insufficient powers of the Turkish Commissioner, and to the means of coercion at the disposal of M. Sabatier, I have thought it best to prevent any unnecessary collision between the French and Turkish authorities, whilst preserving the appearance of perfect agreement between my colleague and myself. I trust that the course pursued, in circumstances of some delicacy, will have your Lordship's approval.

I fear that the abstract of claims, forming an inclosure in Captain Pullen's Report of the 3rd November, may have somewhat misled your Lordship as to the amount of losses really sustained by British subjects, for, on examination of the papers, I am at a loss to understand upon what data some of his conclusions have been arrived at. In the first place, the necessity of abandoning, for account of the Sublime Porte, all goods in the hands of the authorities, appears not to have occurred to Captain Pullen, and he has not sufficiently calculated on their deterioration. In the next place he has looked to immediate losses, without sufficiently calculating the damages that must arise from the suspension, if not breaking up, of commercial establishments, of which some of the members have been murdered, or of which the agents and employés have been driven away, under circumstances that render their return highly improbable. Though freely admitting that some of the claims are greatly exaggerated, I cannot adopt Captain Pullen's estimate, or hope to make reductions to the extent which he has indicated: but my best attention shall be directed to effect such an equitable adjustment of all demands, that, without pressing hardly on the Porte, the sufferers may receive a just indemnity for their injuries and losses.

Among the claims of which a list has been forwarded to your Lordship, is one by Farag Yusur, a British subject, for the loss of two baghlehs (large boats), valued at 4,000 dollars, which were amongst the vessels destroyed by the boats of the "Cyclops" during the bombardment of Jeddah. Similar claims, both French and British, will doubtless be brought forward: and I regret that, upon this subject, I have not received your Lordship's instructions; and am scarcely likely to receive them before the labours of the Commission terminate.

It appears to me very questionable whether the Porte will ever exact the

full amount of indemnity from the town of Jeddah. There are many indications of weakness on its part with regard to the port of Mecca, and I conceive it possible that the Ottoman Government may find it more convenient to make payment in some other place. Such indulgence would probably be dangerous both to the authority of the Porte in this province, and to the lives and property of Europeans who may settle here. Jeddah has not yet paid the penalty of its crimes, and the least punishment that can be inflicted on the wealthy instigators and abettors of massacre and pillage is, that they should be mulcted in their purses, since the law, as administered, is inadequate to touch their persons.

It is much to be regretted that the Porte has exhibited so much dilatoriness in sending out the new Governor-General of the Hedjaz, appointed to replace Namick Pasha. The latter has withdrawn to Mecca, and, though invited by the Turkish Commissioner to return, obstinately remains there, on the plea of indisposition. The instructions of Seid Hamdi Pasha impose on him the necessity of consulting with the Governor-General, as well as of referring to Constantinople; and months may thus be wasted when, with proper arrangements, a few weeks would have sufficed to indemnify the injured, punish the guilty, and re-establish such order and authority as should enable the important trade of the Red Sea to return to its ordinary channels.

I understand from M. Sabatier that as soon as the claims for indemnity have been considered by the Commission, and reported on, it is his intention to proceed to Suez in the "Duchayla." My own movements will, of course, be regulated by the instructions that may reach me in the interval; but, in the absence of instructions, it is probable that I may find it convenient to adopt a similar course, in order to have the advantage of direct communication with the Foreign Department, of which, under existing circumstances, I am wholly deprived.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 330.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Jeddah, December 13, 1858.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, has the honour to inform his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, Commissioner for the Sublime Porte, that, looking to the responsibility of the Sublime Porte to indemnify all British subjects and protégés who, directly or indirectly, have been injured in their person or property by the massacre and pillage which took place in Jeddah on the 15th of June last, and for which that town must, by the Porte, be held civilly responsible, he abandons, on behalf of the parties interested, as well as in virtue of the mission confided to him by Her Majesty's Government, all merchandize, chattels, or property of whatsoever description, of which the local authorities may have taken possession during or subsequent to these events; leaving such property to be disposed of by the said authorities, as to them shall seem best, for account of the Sublime Porte.

Conformably, however, with a suggestion of the British claimants, the Undersigned has to submit to the consideration of his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha whether, at sale of the merchandize and chattels by public auction, an original holder, if purchaser of merchandize or chattels formerly his property, might not, for the mutual convenience of the Sublime Porte and the parties interested, be entitled at once to receive such merchandize or chattels against a written acknowledgment by him for the purchase money, the amount of which should be subsequently deducted from the indemnity finally assigned to him.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to select and withdraw from the articles collected by the authorities, such objects belonging to the late Acting Vice-Consul, or other victims of the massacre, as may, in his opinion, have a personal interest as souvenirs of the deceased, and which it may be considered proper to forward to their relatives.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 330.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Jeddah, December 20, 1858.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, has the honour to inform his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, Commissioner of the Sublime Porte, that he has received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to obtain complete satisfaction for the injury and losses sustained by British subjects and protégés from the massacre and pillage which occurred at Jeddah in June last, for which that town must by the Porte be held civilly responsible; and that, though the damages cannot be exactly estimated, till the claims have been subjected to an inquiry, which will be entered on in a few days, it is already ascertained that the British and French losses considerably exceed the sum of 3,000,000 francs. The Undersigned has, therefore, to invite his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha to take such measures as may be thought necessary to make an early provision for satisfying these claims, by demanding of the town the amount above mentioned, as an instalment of the indemnity due; reserving to himself to call, at a future time, for such further sums as may be necessary to complete the indemnity, whenever the claims have been finally adjudicated.

The Undersigned, &c. (Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 330.

M. Sabatier to Seid Pasha.

Djeddah, le 13 *Décembre*, 1858.

LE Soussigné, Commissaire du Gouvernement Français, a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de son Excellence Seid Pacha à telles fins que le droit, que se basant sur les arrangements arrêtés à Constantinople d'après lesquels la ville de Djeddah sera rendue civilement responsable des dommages éprouvés par les sujets Chrétiens pendant les évènements du mois de Juin dernier—

1. Il abandonne dès à present à l'autorité locale, et pour qu'elle en dispose de telle façon qu'elle le jugera convenable, tous objets, meubles, ou marchandises, ayant appartenu précédemment soit à la famille du Consul de France, soit à des personnes placées sous protection Française.

2. Il déclare tant au nom des intéressés qu'au nom de son Gouvernement renoncer à toute réclamation ultérieure à cet égard.

Toutefois, comme parmi ces objets il pourrait s'en trouver qui fussent pour les enfants de M. Eveillard un souvenir précieux à conserver, le Soussigné croit devoir informer son Excellence Seid Pacha qu'il a chargé M. Emerat, son secrétaire interprète, de procéder à un examen minutieux à cet égard et de provoquer, s'il y a lieu, restitution immédiate.

La présente communication n'étant à autres fins, le Soussigné, &c.

(Signé) B. SABATIER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 330.

M. Sabatier to Seid Pasha.

Djeddah, le 18 *Decembre*, 1858.

Excellence,

VOUS n'ignorez pas que d'après les dispositions arrêtées d'un commun accord à Constantinople entre la Sublime Porte et les Ambassadeurs de France et d'Angleterre, la ville de Djeddah doit être rendue civilement responsable des pertes éprouvées par les Chrétiens dans la journée du 15 Juin dernier, et les jours suivants. Vous savez aussi qu'il doit être prélevé sur les habitants de Djeddah, à titre d'amende, une somme dont le Gouvernement de l'Empereur des Français et celui de Sa Majesté Britannique se réservent de fixer eux-mêmes le chiffre et destinée spécialement à indemniser les familles de tous ceux qui ont succombé, ainsi que les personnes qui ont survécu à leurs blessures.

En attendant que le chiffre de ces diverses sommes ait été exactement évalué, il a été décidé qu'une contribution extraordinaire de 3,000,000 francs

que l'on complétera ultérieurement s'il y a lieu, serait frappé sans retard sur la ville de Djeddah. Je viens vous prier en conséquence de vouloir bien prendre, dès à présent, telles mesures que vous jugerez convenables pour que cette résolution reçoive, le plus tôt possible, son plein et entier effet.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) B. SABATIER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 330.

Seid Pasha to Consul Walne.

(Translation.) 16 *Gumad-Aevel*, 1275. (*December* 22, 1858.)

(After the usual compliments.)

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your note dated the 20th December, requesting me to recover immediately from the inhabitants of Jeddah the sum of 3,000,000 francs, on account of damages sustained from the outbreak which occurred; and this previous to decision on the amount by our respective Governments.

In answer, I beg to state that according to the instructions which I have received from the Ottoman Government respecting the losses sustained from the outbreak, it is the business of the Commissioners to estimate and fix the amount of damages; but the recovery, acceptance, increase or decrease, are matters to be decided on by the Sublime Porte.

The Commissioners, in conjunction with the Governor-General, are to ascertain the exact damages, and discover those who have caused them.

I am distinctly instructed to submit to the Sublime Porte the "mazbata" or statement of the damages as estimated and established. As to their recovery from the inhabitants, there is nothing in my instructions. To put in execution what is not found in the said instructions, I must apply for authority from the Sublime Porte.

I beg you to accept my excuse, and the assurance of my esteem.

(Signed) SEID HAMDI PASHA,

Turkish Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah.

No. 331.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received January* 15, 1859.)

(No. 5.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, December* 22, 1858.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 16th November, No. 2, conveying to me instructions as to the course to be pursued, in conjunction with M. Sabatier, in the event of the non-arrival at Jeddah of the Turkish Commissioner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 332.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received January* 15, 1859.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, December* 22, 1858.

I HAVE had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 17th November, No. 3, conveying to me your Lordship's instructions with regard to Austrian claims.

Up to the present time I have not received from the Austrian Consul-General in Egypt any official communication respecting Austrian claims; but, before leaving Cairo, I was informed by the Austrian Consul that some would be presented through the channel of Her Majesty's Commissioner, in consequence of arrangements made by the Embassies at Constantinople.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 333.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received January* 15, 1859.)

(No. 7.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, December* 24, 1858.

SINCE my arrival here I have had several applications from Ionians and other persons under British protection, who have returned to this port with a view of carrying on trade, and who have experienced, on the part of the local authorities, difficulties not warranted by the Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire, and which assuredly would not be met with in any province of Turkey, near the centre of Government.

In a few instances I have ventured so far to interfere, by verbal communications with the Lieutenant-Governor, as partially to remove those difficulties; but looking to the possibility of our trade with Jeddah being gradually resumed, and to the necessity of our traders having the full protection to which they are entitled, I have respectfully to submit to your Lordship whether it would not be desirable that a Consular officer should, as early as possible, be sent out, and Consular authority re-established.

It may be worthy of the consideration of your Lordship, whether in future the Consular officer in Jeddah should not be prohibited from trading; whether he should not have that jurisdiction in criminal cases which can be exercised legally only in virtue of a commission; and whether it might not be advisable to obtain for him the exequatur of the Sultan, and put him in every respect in a position equal to that of his French colleague.

For a long time to come British authorities in the Red Sea will require the support of an armed force, and I consider it my duty to suggest to Her Majesty's Government the advisableness of maintaining there such a squadron as will enable the officer in command to keep, at least, one vessel-of-war stationed at Jeddah, as well as cruizers looking in from time to time at the other ports of trading importance.

There is every reason to believe that, immediately after the events of June, the conspirators of Jeddah intended to effect a massacre of all the Christians at Massowah, and actually sent arms there for that purpose. The arrival of a bugleh in ballast excited the suspicion of the French agent, and this nefarious scheme was providentially frustrated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 334.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received January* 15, 1859.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, December* 24, 1858.

IN his despatch of the 23rd November, Captain Pullen reported to your Lordship that in consequence of a communication which he had received from Brigadier Coghlan, with respect to the tungul of the Moplahs, Syud Fuzl, who has for some time resided in the Hedjaz, he had demanded of Namick Pasha the delivery of that person.

I have long been aware of the dangerous character of the tungul, and of the necessity of his being watched, placed as he is in a position to have frequent communications with pilgrims arriving from India; but without special authority from Her Majesty's Government, I should not have considered myself warranted in making a demand for his expulsion, for which, so far as I am aware, there is neither precedent nor Treaty right. Whilst, therefore, awaiting your Lordship's instructions, I shall carefully avoid entering further on this subject in my communications with the Governor-General of the Hedjaz.

It appears to have been rather hastily concluded, and certainly without sufficient proof, that Syud Fuzl, or some Indian refugee of importance, had been mixed up in the outbreak at Jeddah. But during the lengthened inquiry carried on by the Commission, I have as yet seen no evidence whatever of interference on

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

the part of Syud Fuzl or of any Indian of note. Abdallah el Mohtessib and the traders from Hydramaut were obviously the principal instigators of the massacre and pillage of June; whilst the Kaimakam and other authorities, civil and military, if they were not actually abettors, as is represented, at least took no measures to suppress an outbreak from which some of them, it is supposed, subsequently reaped an ample harvest, both in plunder and bribes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 335.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received January 17.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 15, 1859.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter dated the 25th ultimo, from Captain Seymour, of the "Pelorus," reporting his proceedings at Jeddah, and requesting instructions for the guidance of the officer in command of the naval forces in the Red Sea, as to the course to be pursued in the event of the port of Jeddah being occupied or blockaded by the French forces.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. CORRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 335.

Captain Seymour to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "*Pelorus*," *Jeddah, December* 25, 1858.

I AVAIL myself of the opportunity afforded by the departure of the "Gabarri," merchant steamer, from this port, for Yembo and Suez, to acquaint you with the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships under my orders since I had the honour of addressing you on the 3rd instant.

2. The "Roebuck" sailed for Aden on the following day to bring up Commodore Edgell, and twenty-one days having elapsed since her departure, I am at a loss to account for her not having yet returned, as the letters I received by the French corvette "Duchayla" acquainted me that the Commodore was expected to reach Aden on or about the 5th instant. Unfortunately, as at this period of the year there is no communication between Jeddah and Aden by means of merchant-vessels, we have no opportunity of learning the cause of her detention.

3. The "Cyclops" proceeded to take the line of soundings between Suakin and the Island of Perim on the 15th instant, and will, probably, reach Aden in about a week, whence she will proceed to Bombay.

4. During the last fortnight the Commissioners of the three Powers have been engaged in investigating the causes which led to, and the circumstances connected with, the massacre of June last. Next week it is their intention to enter into the question of indemnity, but unfortunately a great obstacle to any final arrangement taking place immediately presents itself, in consequence of the Turkish Commissioner having informed his colleagues that he has not the power of at once arranging the mode and time in which the indemnity demanded by the English and French Governments is to be levied on the inhabitants of this district, and that he must refer to Constantinople previous to taking any steps whatever in the matter. As their Lordships are, of course, aware that it was distinctly understood, when the Representatives of Great Britain and France quitted Cairo, that the Turkish Commissioner should be empowered to settle this question, they will perceive in this transaction another instance of extraordinary conduct on the part of the Ottoman Government.

5. Having been informed by Captain Pullen that he had acquainted Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with the discrepancy which exists between the instructions under which the British and French Commissioners are

acting as regards having recourse to hostilities, the latter having the power of calling upon the Commander of the French naval forces to take any steps he may deem fit to enforce a compliance with his claims, I beg most respectfully to request that their Lordships will honour the senior officer in this sea with their views as to the line of conduct which they may wish to be adopted by him, in the event of the French proposing to occupy or blockade Jeddah; and I am the more anxious to receive information on this head, as repeatedly, in the course of private conversation with Captain Tricault, commanding the "Duchayla," I have seen that he is of opinion that it will be necessary to have recourse to the latter proceeding before any satisfactory settlement can be arrived at; and their Lordships' orders, dated the 17th of September, distinctly forbid any acts of hostility being perpetrated by Her Majesty's naval forces excepting in self-defence. I do not, however, imagine that we need fear any immediate act of hostility on the part of the French, as their Commissioner, M. Sabatier, has announced his intention of returning to Suez in the "Duchayla," for the purpose of submitting the state of affairs to his Government the moment he has decided with his colleagues as the amount of indemnity which is to be claimed over and above the 3,000,000 francs demanded, which, in all probability, will be in about eighteen or nineteen days.

Mr. Walne, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, informs me that, somewhat later, he shall apply to the senior officer present for a passage to Suez for himself and suite, should no instructions to the contrary reach him in the meantime. As, in the present state of negotiations, direct communication with the Foreign Office is most desirable, but all this will cause great delay in the settlement of the affair, and will, in all probability, entail the necessity of the Commissioners returning to Jeddah, I shall, therefore, suggest to Commodore Edgell the propriety of establishing a depôt of about 300 tons of coal here (the quantity in store last month having been exhausted by the "Chesapeake," "Cyclops," and "Pelorus"), so that we may be prepared to meet any emergency; and, in the event of Commodore Edgell determining on returning to India, shall beg that the "Roebuck" and "Mohawk" (of the latter of which I have heard nothing since she was placed under my orders in September last), may be placed at my disposal, for the purpose of keeping up the communication with the several ports in this sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR.

No. 336.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the accompanying bills on the Admiralty for the sum of 772*l.*, which have been received from Captain Pullen, late Her Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of claims at Jeddah.

Out of the proceeds of these bills, the amount of 224*l.* 9*s.* is payable to Mr. W. N. de Mattos, and I am to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to cause the same to be issued to him on his application.

The remaining amount of 547*l.* 11*s.*, composed of the sums of 19*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for coals, and 527*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for the value of half a vessel, has been realised for the heirs of Mr. Page, late Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah; and I am to request that their Lordships will cause the same to be retained in the hands of the Solicitor to the Treasury, on account of those who may prove to be the legal heirs of that gentleman.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 337.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Captain Pullen, late Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, respecting the claim of Mr. W. N. de Mattos on the Admiralty for coals belonging to him at Jeddah, which have been supplied to Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea; and I am to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause the amount of this claim, namely, 1,574*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, to be paid to Mr. de Mattos, who will be told to apply to their Lordships for the same.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 338.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the India Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the accompany letter from Captain Pullen, late Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, respecting the claim of Mr. W. N. de Mattos, for coals belonging to him which have been supplied to the steam-ship "Lady Canning;" and I am to request you to move Lord Stanley to cause the amount of this claim, namely, 23*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, to be paid to Mr. de Mattos, who will be told to apply for the same at the India Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 339.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. de Mattos.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you that Captain Pullen has reported that the coals belonging to you at Jeddah have been sold under his authority, and have realized the net sum of 2,035*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, from which is to be deducted a sum of 3*l.* for the expenses of taking charge of the coals for six months, and the hire of a person to weigh them, leaving a balance of 2,032*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* payable to you.

A portion of these coals having been purchased for the use of Her Majesty's ships of war, and of the steam-ship "Lady Canning," of the Indian Navy, the particulars of the sale have been forwarded by Captain Pullen to the Admiralty and the India Office, and Lord Malmesbury has requested that the sum of 1,574*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* payable to you by the Admiralty, and the sum of 23*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* payable to you by the India Office, may be issued to you on your application; and his Lordship has also requested the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to issue to you the amount of 224*l.* 9*s.* on your application, as soon as bills drawn at seven days' sight by Captain Pullen, and sent this day to the Treasury, shall be realized.

I am to add, that a bill for 210*l.* on account of coals supplied to the Medjidie Steam Company has not yet been received, but will be sent to you as soon as it reaches this office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 340.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1859.

THE Porte has given no instructions or power to its Commissioner to exact indemnity from Jeddah. This is too bad. Porte has also delayed sending new Governor-General, and the old one refuses to act. Set all this right at once.

No. 341.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 19, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from Captain Pullen,* reporting that he has transferred to Mr. Walne the duties with which he was charged as a Commissioner at Jeddah; and I am to request that you will call their Lordships' attention to Captain Pullen's commendation of the services performed by Mr. Whillier, whilst acting as his Secretary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 342.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 19, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, for the information and consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying extract of a despatch from Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah,† suggesting the expediency of maintaining such a naval force in the Red Sea as will enable the commanding officer to keep at least one vessel of war stationed at Jeddah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 343.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 20, 1859.

I HAVE laid the Earl of Malmesbury your letter of the 15th of January, inclosing a letter, dated December 25, from Captain Seymour, of Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus," calling attention to the discrepancy which then existed between the instructions of the English and French Commissioners at Jeddah, as to having recourse to hostilities; and requesting to know what course the British senior naval officer should pursue, in the event of the French proposing to occupy or blockade that place; and I am directed by Lord Malmesbury to request you to state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Her Majesty's Government believe that the orders of the two Commissioners, with regard to using force, are by this time identical; but that instructions on this subject have again been sent to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

I am to add, that Her Majesty's Government cannot sanction any attack or blockade by the British naval forces, without previous reference home by the English Commissioner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* No. 329. † No. 339

No. 344.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 97.)

Foreign Office, January 20, 1859.

My Lord,

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, and of a letter from the Admiralty,* respecting the progress made by the Commission in investigating the causes of the recent massacre, and the amount of the losses sustained by British and French subjects.

Your Excellency will observe that there appears to be a divergence in the instructions under which the Commissioners of the two Governments are acting, both as regards the amount of the indemnity to be claimed, and the steps to be taken in the event of a refusal to pay the indemnity when it shall be decided on; and as you reported in your despatches No. 1,216 of the 17th of September, and No. 1,519 of the 28th November last, that you had been informed by Count Walewski that instructions had been sent to M. Sabatier corresponding in both points with those sent to the British Commissioner, I have to instruct you to ascertain and report to me what are the real facts of the case in regard to this important point.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

P.S.—I inclose a copy of the answer which I have caused to be returned to the Admiralty on this subject.†

No. 345.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, January 20, 1859.

I HAVE agreed with Marshal Pelissier that you and the French Chargé d'Affaires should press on the Porte to send full powers to its Commissioner to raise, as well as to decide on, the amount of fine on Jeddah. Urge this so as to conclude business.

No. 346.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 21, 1859.)

(No. 9.)

Jeddah, December 31, 1858.

My Lord,

HAVING reason to suppose that it is of importance to the interests of the late Mr. Page's estate that his executor should, as early as possible, be put in possession of his will, I avail myself of the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Roebuck" to forward that document to your Lordship, by intervention of Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I would have forwarded, at the same time, affidavits of the witnesses to the will, but, on inquiry, I have ascertained that they are now at Java, and will not be here for some weeks.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 346.

Will of the late Mr. Page.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, Stephen Page, do hereby declare that this is my last will and testament, and that I bequeath all and everything I possess to my

* Nos. 330 and 336.

† No. 343.

natural daughter, Mary Victoria Page, and that I nominate as my Executors Mr. Charles J. D. Cole and Ibraim Gabrielo, the latter, at present, my Representative in Cairo.

Jeddah, August 30, 1856.

(Signed) STEPHEN PAGE.

SAID SAFFI BIN.
ALI HUSSUEE.

No. 347.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of claims at Jeddah,* inclosing the will of the late Mr. Consul Page, who was murdered in the outbreak at that place in June last; and I am to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to place the will in the hands of their Solicitor, in order that he may dispose of it according to law.

I have informed Mr. J. D. Cole, of Erith, and also Mr. H. Fenwick, of No. 17, Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool, who has communicated with this Department on behalf of Mr. Page's mother, that the will has been sent to the Treasury.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 348.

Mr. Hammond to Vice-Consul Cole.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you that the will of the late Mr. Consul Page has been this day received from Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of claims at Jeddah, and that the said will has been sent to the Treasury, in order that it may be disposed of according to law by the Solicitor of that Department.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 349.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you that the will of the late Mr. Consul Page has been this day received from Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of claims at Jeddah; and that the said will has been sent to the Treasury, in order that it may be disposed of according to law by the Solicitor of that Department.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* No. 346.

No. 350.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 21.)

(No. 10.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, January 2, 1859.*

HAVING pushed, as far as appeared advisable to my French colleague and myself, the inquiry as to who were the instigators and accomplices in exciting the population of Jeddah to massacre the Christians, and pillage their establishments, on the 15th of June, as well as to the conduct of the local authorities on that occasion, the Commission closed the *procès-verbaux* of its interrogatories on the 28th of December.

But although several meetings of the Commissioners were subsequently held, it was only yesterday that a decision was adopted as to the terms in which the Commission should put on record the results of its inquiry.

Considerable discrepancy between the instructions sent to the French and British Commissioners by their respective Governments; the want of an exact knowledge of the powers given to the Turkish Commissioner by the Porte; some little difference of ideas as to procedure, when examined from a French, Turkish, or English point of view; the absence of a Governor-General in a position to offer efficient and willing concurrence: such are the circumstances which have embarrassed the Commissioners during the last week, and led to repeated discussions on questions that, under a well-regulated Government, might have been safely confided to the decision of the constituted tribunals.

I considered it my duty to repudiate the idea of the British and French Commissioners exercising judicial functions as to the cases brought before the Commission. It appeared to me that it was perfectly within our attributes to be members of a Board of Inquiry, and, in a barbarous country like this, to go to extreme limits in expressing our opinion, not only as to the result of that inquiry, but as to the course which ought to be pursued in punishing the guilty. But at the conclusion of our inquiry, I have been careful in leaving to the Turkish Commissioner the responsibility of giving to further proceedings such legal forms as may, in his opinion, satisfy the ends of justice, without overstepping the powers delegated to him by the Sublime Porte. My French colleague has, in general, on reflection, agreed with my views.

I have now the honour of inclosing, for your Lordship's information, translation of the report of the Commission sitting as a Court of Inquiry. It is the draft framed by M. Sabatier and myself, and finally accepted by Seid Hamdi Pasha. After the signature of that report, the functions of the Commissioners in regard to the criminals must necessarily differ. It will be the duty of M. Sabatier and myself to call for the punishment of those whom we conscientiously believe to be guilty; it will be the duty of Seid Hamdi Pasha to satisfy the ends of justice, so far as he can do, by the authority delegated to him, and with whatever executive means may be, reluctantly, placed at his disposal by Namick Pasha, whom the Porte has already judged fit to remove from the Government of the Hedjaz.

That Namick Pasha has been culpably negligent, if not something worse, is sufficiently clear from the now established fact, that the so-called tribunal constituted to try the poor wretches executed by Ismail Pasha at the time of the bombardment included in its members the very individuals that our recent inquiry has proved to have been most criminal, whether as instigators or abettors of the massacre.

Whilst consenting to allow of Ibrahim Aga, Kaimakam, being sent to Constantinople, where probably his punishment may be commuted to imprisonment, it is the clearly expressed intention of M. Sabatier and myself that Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh Amoodee should be immediately executed here as an example calculated to produce a salutary effect upon the town of Jeddah, where such an example appears to be much required.

Verbal communications, which my colleague and myself have just received from the Turkish Commissioner, lead us to expect that the latter will receive from Namick Pasha the least possible aid, if, indeed, any aid whatever. But to an invitation from the Governor-General to an interview with M. Sabatier and myself, for the purpose of discussing the course to be pursued in reference to the

decision of the Commission, we have replied that we can treat only with the Commissioner specially delegated by the Porte.

The questions of claims to indemnity will be entered upon in two or three days, if unexpected circumstances do not prevent the preparation of the papers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 350.

Report.

AYANT vu et examiné les procès-verbaux des interrogatoires, les Commissaires de France, de la Grande Bretagne, et de la Sublime Porte déclarent, de commun accord, que dans leur opinion consciencieuse les faits suivants ont été entièrement établis:

1. Que le soulèvement du 15 Juin dernier, qui a eu pour suite le déplorable massacre des Consuls Français et Anglais, et d'une partie de la colonie Chrétienne, ainsi que le pillage de leur maisons et établissements, est parti du Medglis tenu au Kiosk de la Douane dans l'après midi du dit jour.

2. Qu'il est constaté que le Caimacam Ibrahim Aga, Abdallah el Mohtessib, Seid el Amoudie, Abdallah Baharoun, Cheik Abd el Gaffar Bagadhir, Yousouf Banadjé, Omar Badiah, Seid Baglaf, Saleh Gohar, et Cheik Chami Bakri, assistaient au dit Medglis.

3. Que toutes les personnes ci-dessus y ont été invitées, directement ou indirectement, par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur de la ville de Djeddah, Ibrahim Aga Caimacam.

4. Que l'ordre de faire soulever les Hadarem, armés, et de les appeller à la Douane, a été donné, selon sa propre confession, par Abdallah el Mohtessib, au nom du Caimacam Ibrahim Aga; et qu'en effet les gens armés d'Hydramout ont été soulevés, et rassemblés à la Douane, par l'agence directe de Seid el Amoudi, auquel ces ordres avaient été donnés, comme il en fait lui-même l'aveu.

5. Que le Caimacam Ibrahim Aga, s'il n'a pas, comme il le prétend, pris à l'évènement une part aussi directe que cela résulterait des aveux et déclarations de Seid el Amoudi et d'Abdallah Mohtessib, a du moins failli à tous les devoirs qui lui étaient imposés par sa position; que de plus il n'a pu ignorer ce qui se projetait, et qu'en tout cas il n'a rien fait pour l'empêcher, quoiqu'il eut à sa disposition une force matérielle suffisante.

6. Que les autres individus présent au Conseil de la Douane, savoir Abdallah Baharoun, Cheik Bagaffar, Yousouf Banadjé, Omar Badarb, Seid Baglaf, Saleh Gohar, et Cheik Chami Bakri (actuellement en fuite), ont pris plus ou moins de part à ces actes, et par conséquent se sont rendus coupables de complicité dans l'évènement.

7. Que le Colonel d'Artillerie Hassan Bey, le Cadi Abd el Kader Effendi, et le Capitaine des Zapties Mustapha Aga, ont également encouru une punition sevère:

Le premier en refusant de prendre des mesures pour arrêter la foule quand elle s'est portée sur le Consulat de France, et en s'opposant le lendemain à ce que les portes de la caserne fussent ouvertes à plusieurs individus qui venaient y chercher un refuge—circonstance qui a entraîné le massacre d'un de ces malheureux près les yeux même du Colonel Hassan Bey;

Le second en conseillant, comme il résulte de plusieurs dépositions, et particulièrement de celles de Sotiri Moldovano et Strati Viliero, de massacrer même un des Chrétiens qui avaient embrassé la foi Musulmane, et de réchercher le Chancelier du Consulat de France pour le mettre à mort;

Le troisième en abandonnant le Consulat d'Angleterre qu'il avait reçu l'ordre de défendre.

Les Commissaires, s'étant parfaitement convaincu des faits susdits, déclarent que dans leur opinion ils sont appellés à établir trois catégories de culpabilité aux criminals, c'est-à-dire:—1. Instigateurs et agents actifs dans le soulèvement et massacre. 2. Complices du soulèvement. 3. Officiers publics qui ont grossièrement négligés leurs devoirs.

Dans la première catégorie se placent:—Abdallah Aga Mohtessib, Seid el Amoudi, Ibrahim Aga Caimacam.

Dans la seconde catégorie :—Seid Abdallah Baharoun, Cheik Abd el Gaffar Bagaffar, Yousouf Banadjé, Omar Badarb, Seid Baglaf, Saleh Gohar, Cheik Chami Bakri (en fuite).

Dans le troisième catégorie :—Le Colonel Hassan Bey, le Cadi Abd el Kader Effendi, le Capitaine des Zapties Mustapha Aga.

Les Commissaires sont d'opinion que, selon leur degré respectif de culpabilité, sont passibles des peines suivantes :

Dans la première categorie:—Abdallah el Mohtessib, Seid el Amoudi, Ibrahim Aga Caimacam ;—peine de mort.

Dans la seconde catégorie :—Seid Abdallah Baharoun, Cheik Abd el Gaffar Bagaffar, Yousouf Banadjé, Omar Badarb, Seid Baglaf, Saleh Gohar, Cheik Chami Bakri ;—emprisonnement pour la vie dans une forteresse de l'Empire, qui devrait être en même temps résidence d'autorités Consulaires.

Dans le troisième categorie :—Le Colonel Hassan Bey, le Cadi Abd el Kader Effendi, le Capitaine des Zapties Mustapha Aga ;—cinq ans de prison.

La Commission réunie ayant ainsi formulé son opinion, les Commissaires Français et Britanniques laissent à son Excellence Seid Hamdi Pacha, Commissaire délégué *ad hoc* par la Sublime Porte, le soin d'y donner telles suites que de droit, pour que la justice ait son plein et entier effet.

Le 26 Gamad-Awal, 1275. (1 *Janvier*, 1859.)

(Signé) B. SABATIER.
ALFRED S. WALNE.
SEID HAMDI PASHA.

No. 351.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 15.)

Foreign Office, January 22, 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 10 of the 2nd instant, reporting the final proceedings of the Commissioners at Jeddah in their inquiry into the causes of the outbreak there in June last, and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of your conduct in those proceedings.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 352.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 22.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, January* 21, 1859, 5 P.M.

THE Turkish Government gives precise orders to Turkish Commissioner to treat with French and English Commissioners as to amount of indemnity. If all opinions agree, the Turkish Commissioner will sign the joint report. If not, a separate one, and the Porte will adjudge.

This Government reserves the question finally for itself, not knowing amount of indemnity that may be demanded, nor how it could best be raised; but fully agrees to the principle of indemnity and to the consideration of the amount being a portion of Commissioners' duty.

No. 353.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, January* 24, 1859.

IT is indispensable that the Turkish Commissioner at Jeddah should be authorized to levy on the town, without referring to the Porte, a contribution equal to the amount of the losses, and settled by the three Commissioners in concert.

Consult with the French Ambassador, who will receive identic instructions, and urge the immediate transmission to Jeddah of positive orders.

Inform Mr. Walne.

No. 354.

M. Musurus to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January 25.)

(Private.)

My Lord, *Bryanston Square, le* 24 *Janvier*, 1859.

JE m'empresse de communiquer à votre Excellence la copie ci-incluse d'une dépêche télégraphique que je viens de recevoir de Constantinople sur les instructions transmises au Commissaire de la Sublime Porte à Djeddah, au sujet de la question de l'indemnité.

Si votre Excellence avait quelque remarque à y faire, je la prierais de vouloir bien me faire savoir à quelle heure je pourrais passer chez elle.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) C. MUSURUS

Inclosure in No. 354.

Mahmoud Pasha to M. Musurus.

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le* 22 *Janvier*, 1859.

LA Sublime Porte vient de donner des ordres au Commissaire Impérial à Djeddah, pour s'entendre avec les Commissaires Anglais et Français, au sujet de la question de l'indemnité. S'il y a accord parfait entre eux, le Commissaire Impérial aura à signer le rapport collectif; si non, il fera un rapport séparé. Dans tous les cas, c'est la Sublime Porte qui décidera définitivement.

En outre, comme le montant de l'indemnité qui pourra être demandé, et la manière dont il sera prélevé, ne sont pas décidées, la Sublime Porte se réserve la question en dernier ressort, tout en étant d'accord sur le principe de l'indemnité. La fixation du montant de la dite indemnité fait partie de la mission de son Commissaire.

Copie de l'instruction adressée à ce sujet au Commissaire Ottoman vous sera transmise par la poste.

No. 355.

The Earl of Malmesbury to M. Musurus.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, January* 25, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 24th instant, inclosing a copy of a telegraphic despatch of the 22nd from Constantinople, containing the substance of the orders sent by the Porte to its Commissioner at Jeddah, upon the question of the indemnity to be levied on that town, and I regret to inform your Excellency that those instructions are not satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government.

In order, however, to put your Excellency in possession of the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the question of the indemnity, I transmit to you a copy of a telegram which I sent yesterday to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,* and I have to express to you the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Sublime Porte will immediately send instructions to its Commissioner at Jeddah, in strict conformity to the terms of that telegram.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

---

* No. 353.

No. 356.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received January 25.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January 24, 1859.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the "Erance" merchant-ship at Jeddah, and her disputed nationality, and more particularly to your letter of the 21st of October last, upon which instructions were given to Captain Pullen, of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," but which did not reach him until he had taken other steps, of which I informed you on the 27th of November; I am now commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, copy of a letter from Captain Pullen, dated at Jeddah, the 14th ultimo, giving the reasons which induced him to send the "Erance" to Bombay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure in No. 356.

Captain Pullen to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Cyclops," Jeddah, December 14, 1858.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt, on the 28th ultimo, of your letter of the 23rd of October last, with its several inclosures, relative to the British ship "Erance," seized by my authority, for having hoisted Turkish colours at this place, and signifying their Lordships' directions to me to report what has been done in the matter.

2. My letter of the 2nd of last month will have informed their Lordships that I had sent the "Erance" to Bombay, to be delivered to the Vice-Admiralty Court there, and of my reasons for so doing.

3. With reference to my letter to his Excellency Namick Pasha, dated the 23rd of June, last, referred to by the Law Officers of the Crown in their opinion, I beg to call your attention to the answer of his Excellency thereto, viz., that on the terms I required he could not receive this ship; this would have decided me at once in sending her to a British port for adjudication, but it was impracticable to obtain ballast in the then state of the populace, and nothing like order or government of any kind being restored, it would have been very dangerous to the lives of the men placed in her to have allowed them to remain on board the ship in the absence of the "Cyclops."

4. At the time, however, the crew were withdrawn, and the vessel left in charge of the chief mate.

5. On my return to this place in July last, she had the Turkish colours again flying, contrary to my protest to the Pasha; thus again by act of her alleged owner she becomes forfeited. I immediately informed the Kaimakam of this circumstance, and stated that unless the colours were immediately pulled down, I would send the ship outside, and either burn or sink her; after a long delay, the authorities complied with my demand.

6. On my return in October last, I informed his Excellency of my determination to send the ship to Bombay, and gave written notice thereof to the alleged owner, in order that he should be prepared to defend any action at law commenced against him.

7. Although the various letters have given every information with regard to this affair, I will shortly recapitulate facts which were proved, either in evidence or by my documents.

(1.) That the "Erance" is a British-registered ship.

(2.) That on two (or more) occasions, namely, on the 15th of June and the 23rd of July, she lying at Jeddah, had endeavoured to change her nationality and character, by hoisting Turkish colours, and by having her proper name erased from her stern.

The Merchant Shipping Act provides penalties for these offences, for one a penalty of not more than 100*l.*; for the other, forfeiture of the ship to Her Majesty.

8. With regard to the question of Turkish jurisdiction over questions concerning British subjects, I refer to the Treaties in force with the Ottoman Porte on the subject, and especially to the Act 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 94, establishing Her Majesty's jurisdiction, to all intents and purposes as if the offence had been committed in Her Majesty's dominions.

9. These Laws and Treaties have been my guide in the matter, and which I have caused to be fulfilled to the best of my ability, and according to their common-sense meaning and interpretation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. I. S. PULLEN.

No. 357.

Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received January .)

(Telegraphic.) *Suez, January 24, 1859.*

FRENCH Envoy arrived from Jeddah. Indemnification not yet decided. Chief police officer and a merchant executed. Six (?) condemned to death, waiting confirmation from Constantinople. Six of the culpable condemned to exile; and perpetual imprisonment three others; five are youths.

No. 358.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Fitzgerald.—(Received January 29.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January 28, 1859.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter from Commodore Edgell, dated the 1st January, and copy of its inclosure, containing intelligence relative to the state of affairs at Jeddah, and the movements of Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 358.

Commodore Edgell to Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour.

Sir, *"Chesapeake," Jeddah, January 1, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of your Excellency, a report of proceedings since my arrival at Jeddah, and inclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Walne, Her Majesty's Commissioner, giving me, as I have requested, a statement of the progress of the Commission up to this date, which will give you (and their Lordships, to whom I send a duplicate of this) all the information I possess on the subject.

The letter of Captain Seymour, 25th December, will have informed their Lordships of the arrival of the Commissioners, and the instructions of M. Sabatier, the French Commissioner.

The French claims are, I believe, arranged, and M. Sabatier proposes to leave in four or five days in the "Duchayla" for Suez, to await at Cairo further instructions from his Government.

Mr. Walne trusts that by the 18th instant he will have arranged the claims for indemnity as far as the actual sums required are concerned; but the Turkish Commissioner has not brought with him those full powers which were expected, and the question will have to be referred to Constantinople.

It is Mr. Walne's intention to leave for Cairo when ready, and I shall direct Captain Seymour, of the "Petorus," to convey him there, and unless I receive other instructions from their Lordships by the return of the "Roebuck," which vessel carries these despatches to Suez, it is my intention to leave the "Petorus" and "Roebuck" for the present in the Red Sea, as the Commissioner requests,

and proceed to India, touching at Galle and Trincomalee, and, if possible, reach Calcutta to meet the Governor-General; returning to Trincomalee immediately, as arranged with your Excellency, expected to be there in Her Majesty's ship "Calcutta" in March.

With regard to the two last paragraphs of Mr. Walne's letter, respecting the necessity of employing a naval force in the Red Sea, I would beg to observe to your Excellency that the ships of war of the late Honourable East India Company have been constantly there, and their officers are perfectly acquainted with the various ports, the navigation of the whole being exceedingly difficult, owing to the numerous coral reefs which fringe the coast on either side. I would therefore beg to suggest to your Excellency that as many of this force as are required be employed on this part of the station.

I have requested Brigadier Coghlan to keep a small depôt of coals at Perim, which he will endeavour to do through the Peninsular and Oriental Company; this precaution is necessary, as, owing to the heavy southerly winds which prevail from the Island of Jibbel Jeer to Mocha, steamers making the passage to Aden run short of coal, and are obliged to work up against the north-east monsoon: a few tons from Perim would obviate this, and time would be gained.

From the heavy weather the "Roebuck" has encountered, she leaks much from the upper-deck; I have had her caulked, as far as time and the limited supply of stores would allow. She had also a leak in the magazine: by removing the powder we have, I trust, discovered the cause, and remedied it.

"Pelorus" is ready for any work, and, I am happy to say, the health of the ships is most satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY EDGELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 358.

Consul Walne to Commodore Edgell.

Sir, *Jeddah, December* 31, 1858.

WITH reference to the last paragraph of your despatch of the 28th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the labours of the Commission are so far advanced that the inquiry into the conduct of the local authorities, and with regard to the persons accused of being instigators of the outbreak which occurred in June last, is on the point of being brought to a conclusion.

The consideration of the indemnity to be claimed for losses will occupy the attention of the Commission during the next week, and as many of the claims are of a very complicated nature, I shall consider myself fortunate if I see them reduced to a just estimate in the course of a fortnight.

The state of Jeddah is not such as will allow of its being left without, at least, moral control from without, and as I have reported to Her Majesty's Government, even when a Consular Officer is again established at this port, he will for a long time require the support of a naval force.

Circumstances have come to my knowledge which make it desirable that other important ports of the Red Sea should from time to time be visited by a cruizer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 359.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 31, 1859.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Malmesbury your letter to Mr. Fitzgerald of the 28th instant, inclosing a Report, with its inclosures, from Commodore Edgell, relative to the movements of Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea; and I am directed to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Lord Malmesbury considers it absolutely necessary that a

British man-of-war should be left at Jeddah till the indemnity for losses is paid, as a French ship will be there; and, moreover, that arrangements should be made for showing the British flag at Jeddah and other important ports in the Red Sea, for the space of a year afterwards.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 360.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received January* 31, 11 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, January* 31, 1859.

THE Jeddah affair is difficult. Porte agrees fully to pay indemnity herself, but says the town has been bombarded; some criminals hung, others since condemned; that some letters seized show that the Arab population accuses the Sultan of being sold to the Christians; and that risings may take place, if matters are pushed too far; and confidentially complains of Sabatier, as personally hostile. I and French Chargé d'Affaires are doing our utmost, and, to-morrow, I shall telegraph final result.

No. 361.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.)
(Extract.) *Foreign Office, February* 1, 1859.

IF part of indemnity is raised at Jeddah it may do; the rest being paid by the Porte.

No. 362.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February* 1, 1859.

AFTER a fresh examination the two Governments judge it to be absolutely indispensable to levy the amount of the indemnity on Jeddah. They consent that it shall be calculated according to the resources of the inhabitants, and in such a way as to fall more especially upon the guilty.

Instructions in this sense will be addressed to our Commissioners.

Urge the Porte to send identic instructions to its Commissioner.

If necessary, the remainder might be paid by the Ottoman Government.

No. 363.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 16.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 2, 1859.

I TRANSMIT for your information a copy of a telegram which I have received from Sir H. Bulwer,* stating the sentiments of the Porte respecting the Jeddah indemnity.

I have to inform you that, after again taking this matter into consideration, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely indispensable to levy an indemnity on the town of Jeddah itself. Her Majesty's Government consent that it shall be calculated in proportion to the pecuniary resources of the inhabitants of that place, and in such a way that the fines may fall more especially upon the guilty; and if the amount raised is insufficient to meet the claims on account of losses sustained, the surplus sum required may be paid by the Ottoman Government.

* No. 360.

Your French colleague will receive an instruction similar to this from his Government, and I have instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to urge the Porte to send identic orders to its Commissioner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 364.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received February 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, February 1, 1859.*

I SEE, by correspondence transmitted, that French Commissioner has been acting at Jeddah on the supposition that the draft of a note, drawn up by M. Thouvenel, but never even sent to the Porte, was a formal agreement come to by M. Thouvenel and myself with this Government, as the error was explained by me when I first heard of it (see my despatch No. 208 of September 20). I see, also, that French Commissioner claims to fix, without concurrence of Turkish Commissioner, the indemnity to be paid; and I believe this is not the idea of Her Majesty's Government. The Porte always agreed to indemnity, but did not agree to its being paid by the town. We have now brought this Government to declare:—

1st. That the amount of indemnity justified by the losses sustained, should be determined by the three Commissioners; and,

2nd. That the whole, or as much of such indemnity as the town could bear, should be paid by it.

I trust this will be satisfactory.

No. 365.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February 2, 1859.*

YOUR telegram of the 1st instant, respecting Jeddah, is satisfactory.

No. 366.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received February 2, 4 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, February 1, 1859, 9·55 P.M.*

AS the Porte seems now to have granted all we asked, and that it would be greatly obliged if the lives of the parties last condemned were spared, fearing discontent of Mahometan population, could we ask to have capital punishment changed into imprisonment for life?

It rather seems to me as if the French Commissioner was endeavouring to bring complications.

No. 367.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February 2, 1859.*

IF your question refers to the seven condemned at Jeddah in the second class, you may assent to the change to imprisonment for life proposed. This does not include the Kaimakam, who is the worst.

No. 368.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February 2, 1859.*

THOSE lately condemned to death at Jeddah are important persons of the upper class, and, if guilty at all, must have been the chief leaders of the massacre. I consider that if it be so, they deserve death more than their poor instruments, and ought to suffer the same fate.

No. 369.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received February 2.)

Sir, *Admiralty February 2, 1859.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram received from Commodore Edgell, through Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, reporting the execution at Jeddah of the instigators of the massacre of the Christians at that place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. CORRY.

Inclosure in No. 369.

Commodore Edgell to Vice-Admiral Fanshawe.

(Telegraphic.) *"Chesapeake," Jeddah, January , 1859.*

THE execution of Abdullah Mohtessib, and of Seid El Amoudi, the instigators of the massacre of the Christians, took place at Jeddah on Wednesday, the 12th of January, in the square near the Custom-house, in the presence of detachments of Marines from His Imperial Majesty's ship "Duchayla," and Her Majesty's ships "Chesapeake" and "Pelorus." All is quiet.

No. 370.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received February 5.)

(No. 12.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, January 14, 1859.*

I HAD the honour, on the 2nd instant, of laying before your Lordship translation of the Report of the Commission sitting as a Court of Inquiry. I stated that it was the clearly expressed intention of my French colleague and myself, that the two principal criminals, Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh el Amoudi, should be immediately executed; but that we were led to expect that the Turkish Commissioner would receive from Namick Pasha the least possible aid, if, indeed, any aid whatever.

The anticipations of the Commissioners proved to be correct. Namick Pasha, who, in June last, wilfully shut his eyes; who publicly received with honour the very persons whom we have found most criminal; who selected them to sit in the tribunal formed for the judgment of those who had taken part in the massacre; who executed the orders of the Porte for their arrest only on the eve of the departure of the "Roebuck" for Suez in November last, when he knew that his acts must be reported to Constantinople; who, as it is confidentially stated, even stooped to give advice to the prisoners as to the course they should pursue when called before the Commission: Namick Pasha, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, whose duty it was to act with and support the Turkish Commissioner, took upon himself to thwart his proceedings; and, for a time, obstinately refused to exercise the powers which had been expressly conferred

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

on him, under exceptional circumstances, by a special firman of the Sultan, and by special instructions from the Porte.

Inclosed is a translation of a letter addressed to me on the 4th instant by the Turkish Commissioner, as well as a translation of the letter from Namick Pasha therein referred to. At a meeting of the Commission held on the 5th, Seid Hamdi Pasha explained to M. Sabatier and myself all the difficulties which he had experienced with Namick Pasha, the little hope which he had of prevailing over his obstinacy, and the possibility of his being obliged to suspend his relations with the Governor-General, and retire on board one of the vessels of war.

On that occasion, M. Sabatier intimated his intention of leaving in the "Duchayla," within two days, to proceed to Egypt, from whence he would immediately report to the Emperor the unwarrantable conduct of Namick Pasha. The Turkish Commissioner was requested again to confer with the Governor-General, and, if possible, persuade him to carry out the orders of the Porte.

On the 6th, at a meeting of the Commissioners, Seid Hamdi Pasha reported that Namick Pasha was obstinate, and would take no steps without previous reference to the Porte. His object appeared to be to gain time, in order to throw all responsibility on his successor, Mahmoud Pasha, whose arrival, it was said, might be shortly anticipated.

M. Sabatier, speaking for himself, stated that he had already announced his intention of leaving in the "Duchayla," and should do so; but that he had come to the firm determination that if, before the day fixed for sailing, the demands of the Commissioners were not complied with, and the necessary measures taken to secure the execution of the two principal criminals, Abdallah el Mohtessib and Seid Amoudi, the "Duchayla," for which soundings were taken, should be brought close to the town, and not a single shot or a single shell be left unemployed.

Looking to the discrepance in our instructions, I was not, of course, in a position to employ the same language; but, without explaining that discrepance, I urged on the Turkish Commissioner to make one more effort to bring Namick Pasha to a sense of his responsibility.

The position had become somewhat critical, and one which could not fail to be extremely unpleasant to the Commodore in command of a squadron very much superior to the French force, but which must necessarily remain inactive. Inclosed are copies of a despatch which I addressed to Commodore Edgell, of his answer, and of the letter which he thought it advisable to send to the Commander of the "Duchayla."

Early on the 7th, the Secretary of the Turkish Commissioner came off to M. Sabatier and myself, to announce that Namick Pasha had, at the last moment, yielded to the arguments of Seid Hamdi Pasha, backed as they had been by a threat of coercive measures on the part of the French Commissioner.

A meeting of the Commissioners was held a few hours later, at which this intelligence was confirmed. There was still an attempt on the part of Namick Pasha to gain time, on the plea of an outbreak of the Arabs between Taif and Mecca, the absence of the Sheriff, and the danger of disturbances in Jeddah itself: all of which pretexts were effectually silenced by the offer of such material support on the part of the British squadron as should enable Namick Pasha to move into the interior, and to take with him any troops that he might consider necessary for the protection or police of the Holy Cities. Time was given to the Turkish authorities to complete any formalities which might be held essential to the ordinary course of justice in the cases of the two criminals who stood convicted, by their own admissions, of crimes to which the law of the Empire has assigned the penalty of death.

On the 10th, M. Sabatier and myself received a communication, of which a translation is inclosed, to the effect that the execution of Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh el Amoudi would take place on the 12th: in that communication mention was also made of the further proceedings which had taken place with reference to the criminals—proceedings which, it may be presumed, amply met the requirements of Turkish law.

It having been agreed by the Commission that armed detachments from the British and French ships of war should be present at the execution, I addressed to Commodore Edgell a communication of which a copy is inclosed, together with that of his answer.

On the 12th, half-an-hour after sunrise, Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheik el Amoudi were publicly decapitated, on the platform of the Custom-house, within a few yards of the kiosk in which was held, on the 15th of June, that extraordinary council of the principal people of Jeddah, from which emanated the order to raise the armed mob of Hadarum, who, a little later, massacred the Consuls and other Christian residents, and plundered their establishments.

In addition to a considerable body of Turkish and Egyptian troops, there were on the ground detachments of Marines from the "Chesapeake" and "Pelorus," and of sailors from the "Duchayla," the armed boats of the squadron lying at a little distance from the landing-place.

There remain to be sent to Constantinople, by the first opportunity that may offer, the Kaimakam, six others who rank as principal offenders, and three to whom a less degree of criminality has been assigned. In the second category is Saleh Gohar, whose unwarranted proceedings with regard to the "Erance" were the indirect cause of the outbreak, and who was himself present at the council from which issued the order to raise the Hadarum. Had he been, as represented, a British subject, I should have thought it necessary to refer his case to Her Majesty's Government; but during the inquiry before the Commission, I fully ascertained that Saleh Gohar, though born in the Morea, is a Moslem, claiming to be an Ottoman subject, and not in any way subject to British jurisdiction within the Ottoman territory.

The principal instigators of the massacre in Jeddah having been now either punished, or handed over to the Porte for future punishment, it is my intention to furnish the Turkish Commissioner with a list of persons of minor importance, who, it is stated, took part, more or less, in the pillage of the houses of the Christians, but most of whom have found it convenient to withdraw themselves for a time from the direct jurisdiction of the local authorities.

A more pleasing duty remains to M. Sabatier and myself, that of recommending to the Turkish Commissioner, and through him to the Porte, several public officers who conducted themselves well during a period of difficulty; as well as several private individuals, who, not without great risk, and in some cases considerable loss to themselves, gave protection and shelter to unfortunate Christians, who during the fearful events of June would, without such shelter, have inevitably been sacrificed to the fury of a fanatic rabble, excited to hunt them to the death.

Acting in accordance with M. Sabatier, I have by a letter, of which a copy is inclosed, expressed to the Turkish Commissioner my approval of the measures taken by him to satisfy the ends of justice.

It is due to Seid Hamdi Pasha that I should call your Lordship's attention to his conduct during the criminal inquiry which is now terminated. Under circumstances of difficulty, this officer has shown much judgment and firmness, and his conduct has contrasted most favourably with that of Namick Pasha, in whose hands the Porte had injudiciously placed powers superior to those conferred on the Turkish Commissioner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 370.

Seid Pasha to Consul Walne.

Le 29 *Gamad Aoual*, 1275. (4 *Janvier*, 1859.)

(Après les compliments d'usage.)

D'APRES la décision prise par la Commission au sujet des instigateurs de l'affaire de Djeddah, et dont vous m'avez confié l'exécution, Abdallah Mohtessib et Seid Amoudi doivent être mis immédiatement à mort. Ayant maintes fois exposé l'affaire à Namick Pacha, en le priant d'exécuter (la décision prise par nous), le Gouverneur-Général admettant une foule d'excuses et prétextes, m'avait répondu, qu'avant l'en avoir reçu l'autorisation de Constantinople, il n'osait procéder à cette exécution. Cette réponse m'ayant paru insuffisante, je lui ai écrit officiellement, et il m'a donné, par écrit, une réponse semblable à celles qu'il m'avait déjà faites. J'en ai fait faire deux copies; j'en ai adressé

une à M. Sabatier, Commissaire de France, et je vous envoie l'incluse pour que vous en preniez connaissance.

Comme vous ne l'ignorez pas, d'après mes instructions, et l'ordre du Grand Vézir que j'ai apporté, ma mission est subordonnée au Gouverneur-Général.

L'administration civile et militaire étant placée sous l'autorité de Namick Pacha, et ce dernier s'opposant à l'exécution, il m'est impossible à moi seul d'agir.

Je vous ai adressé cette lettre pour vous donner connaissance du fait, et pour vous prier d'agréer mes excuses.

(Signé) SEID HAMDI PACHA,
Commissaire Ottoman à Djeddah.

Inclosure 2 in No. 370.

Namick Pasha to Seid Pasha.

(Traduction.)

Excellence, *Le 28 Gamad Aoual*, 1275. (*3 Janvier*, 1859.)

LORSQUE vous êtes venu chez moi, vous m'avez fait connaître qu'en conséquence de la décision prise entre vous et MM. les Commissaires, Abdallah Mohtessib et Seid el Amoudi devraient être mis à mort; que les autres inculpés seraient ou envoyés à Constantinople, ou retenus en prison jusqu'à la réception d'un ordre; et que si cela n'avait pas lieu, on attendrait l'arrivée de mon successeur. Vous m'avez prié d'y mettre de l'activité.

Bien que je vous aie fait connaître les inconvénients qui pourraient en résulter, vous avez jugé convenable de m'écrire officiellement. J'ai parfaitement compris le contenu de votre lettre, qui m'est arrivée hier au soir. Je vous dirai que pour l'exécution de ces individus j'avance deux excuses. La première est celle-ci:—Selon l'usage l'enquête a eu lieu sécrètement, entre vous et MM. les Commissaires; tout le monde ignore quels sont leurs aveux, quel est le degré de leur culpabilité, et le motif du châtiment. Dans l'état actuel des choses dans l'Hedjaz, cette exécution précipitée augmenterait les troubles qui existent parmi les tribus Arabes des environs. D'après la loi, et de l'avis de tous les hommes compétents, la peine de mort est considéré comme la peine la plus sévère. Puisque vous vous en rapporter à moi quant à l'exécution, j'assumerais la responsabilité de tout ce que cette affaire pourrait avoir de mauvais, et comme l'exécution aurait lieu sur vos seules instances, je n'aurais rien en mains pour en répondre devant Dieu; et dans ce cas je ne pourrais me soustraire à la responsabilité qui peserait sur moi dans ce monde et dans l'autre. Pour me soustraire à cette responsabilité, il faut que le jugement soit établi par une pièce émanée des hommes de la loi. Si ce jugement est rendu, bien; mais s'il ne l'est pas, l'exécution deviendra très difficile.

Après m'être livré à ces considérations, je n'ai pas le courage de faire cette exécution. J'espère que vous voudrez bien admettre une de ces raisons, et que tous les trois vous voudrez bien m'excuser. Mais dans le cas que ma prière n'est pas acceptée, et que l'on me force d'agir, comme je suis destiné, et que je dois partir pour Constantinople, j'abandonnerai l'administration du pays, dont je ne suis que momentanément chargé, en attendant l'arrivée de mon successeur; et je vous écris la présente pour votre information.

(Signé) MOHAMMED NAMICK.

Inclosure 3 in No. 370.

Consul Walne to Commodore Edgell.

Sir, *"Pelorus," Jeddah, January 6*, 1859.

WITH reference to your despatch of this day's date, requesting to be furnished with such details of the progress of affairs as I may deem it expedient to give for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I hasten to apprize you of the very critical position of negotiations, and of the danger that there is of hostilities

being shortly commenced against the town of Jeddah by the French vessel "Duchayla," at the instance of the French Commissioner, M. Sabatier.

The French, British, and Turkish Commissioners entered, on the 4th ultimo, on an inquiry into the causes of the outbreak of June last, which had had for its sequel the massacre of the English and French Consuls, and of a portion of the Christian population at Jeddah, as well as the pillage of their houses and establishments. The *procès-verbaux* of the interrogatories were not closed till the 28th of December; and, on the 1st instant, after much and serious discussion, the Commissioners recorded their unanimous opinion. The inquiry which had, for so many days, occupied their entire attention, had produced a perfect conviction on their minds of the guilt, in their respective categories, of the parties enumerated in that document. Of the three considered most culpable, Abdallah el Mohtessib, Sheikh el Amoudi, and Ibrahim Kaimakam: the first confessed that he gave orders to raise the armed mob of Hydramaut on the 15th of June; the second that he had actually raised them; the third, if not equally implicated with the others, had, at least, neglected every duty imposed on him by the position of Lieutenant-Governor.

Reasons were urged by the Turkish Commissioner for placing Ibrahim Kaimakan at the disposal of the Porte, with a view to his receiving such commuted punishment as the Sultan might, in his clemency, think fit to assign him; but it was the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners that Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh el Amoudi should suffer the extreme penalty of their crimes in Jeddah itself, as a salutary example to those who had taken part in the massacre and pillage, or who, for want of such example, might be tempted to engage in similar crimes. It was the distinctly-expressed expectation of my French colleague and myself that this example should be made as early as was consistent with the powers possessed by the Turkish authorities.

Although the Commission, as a body, in its report expressed a very decided opinion as to the culpability of the parties, and went even so far as to indicate the punishments applicable to them respectively, the French and English Commissioners left to the Turkish Commissioner alone the duty of taking such further proceedings as he might think necessary to the ends of justice. The latter, on his part, applied to the Governor of the Hedjaz, Namick Pasha, to execute Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh el Amoudi, but received, first verbally, and subsequently in writing, a positive refusal to take any part in the measures suggested by the Commission; although we know officially that the Mushir has in his possession a special firman from the Sultan authorizing him to punish, even capitally, any persons convicted as instigators and abettors of the outbreak and massacre of June.

At a meeting of the Commission held yesterday, M. Sabatier announced that if satisfaction were not given by the immediate execution of Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheik el Amoudi, he should, within two days, leave in the "Duchayla," and proceed to Egypt, with a view of reporting to the Emperor of the French the conduct of the Turkish authorities.

But to-day, at a conference of the Commissioners, M. Sabatier communicated to the Turkish Commissioner, in my presence, that soundings were already taken, that the "Duchayla" would be brought near the town, and that, failing satisfaction before the time fixed for his departure, he would not leave a shot or a shell of that vessel unemployed.

In the delicate position in which a divergence of instructions has placed us, I have endeavoured to work as cordially as possible with my French colleague, and have urged the Turkish Commissioner to exert himself once more to obtain from Namick Pasha the satisfaction most justly demanded.

But the time is now arrived in which the instructions of my colleague and myself are too much at variance to allow of their being conciliated. M. Sabatier has such orders as apparently justify him in employing coercive measures, whilst, as you are aware, my own simply prescribe that hostilities shall not be resorted to without previous reference to Her Majesty's Government.

The obstinacy of Namick Pasha is such that, knowing the character of the man, I have little hope of his yielding; and the position taken up by M. Sabatier is one from which he can with difficulty retire.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary to consider what measures it may be advisable to take for the protection of British subjects and property on

shore, in order to withdraw them, as far as can be, from the contingencies to which they may possibly be exposed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 370.

Commodore Edgell to Consul Walne.

"*Chesapeake*," *Jeddah, January* 7, 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th instant, giving me the details of the state of affairs at Jeddah up to that date, with the critical position of the negotiations, owing to the obstinacy of Namick Pasha.

2. I truly feel the delicate position in which we both stand, owing to the great difference in the instructions of M. Sabatier and yourself.

3. M. Sabatier of course fully understands the intention of the French Government, and if it is his opinion that a bombardment of Jeddah will produce the anticipated effect on Namick Pasha, he has the authority to carry it out; but my instructions are so precise that I cannot assist in a matter on which I have also my doubts, both as to the expediency of the measure, as well as its producing the expected results. I have, therefore, written to my colleague Captain Tricault, stating my views on the subject, and regretting that my instructions will not permit me at present to act in a hostile manner against the town of Jeddah. Of this letter I have the honour to inclose a copy for your information, and I shall issue directions for the reception of such Christians as may wish to take refuge in Her Majesty's ships, and for the protection of their property, should the French Commissioner decide on ordering the "Duchayla" to bombard the town, still trusting that the influence of the Turkish Commissioner will induce the Pasha to act up to his instructions, and thus avoid what all will feel to be a calamity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY EDGELL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 370.

Commodore Edgell to Captain Tricault.

"*Chesapeake*," *Jeddah, January* 6, 1859.

Sir,

HAVING received from Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of affairs at Jeddah a notice that it is the intention of M. Sabatier, in the event of certain demands not being complied with by the Turkish authorities, to call upon you to bombard the town of Jeddah, I beg to make the following observations on the subject.

1st. Neither the instructions of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, nor my own, permit me at present to enter on hostilities against the town of Jeddah, without reference to the Home Government; but as instructions have been sent for, in case it should be necessary to this measure, I would beg to suggest, for the French Commissioner's consideration, that, as the "Roebuck" has now gone to Suez for the mails, of which two, if not three, are due, whether it would not be advisable to wait the arrival of that vessel, which may be expected in ten days; she has also particular instructions to bring the new Governor of the Hedjaz to Jeddah.

2ndly. The British Commissioner having informed me of the result of the examination of the various persons accused, and the cause of M. Sabatier's resorting to these means to enforce the penalties of the law, I must confess that these penalties appear to me perfectly just, and ought to be carried out; but the question which crosses my mind is, will the bombardment by the "Duchayla" effect this object, and in what better position will affairs be placed after this event?

3rdly. Having waited so long for the arrival of the new Governor, who,

without doubt, will have instructions to carry these objects into effect, would it not be better to do so, than cause a new phase in affairs, already sufficiently complicated?

4thly. Should, however, M. Sabatier adhere to his resolution, I beg that you will give me timely notice, so that all Christians may have an opportunity of being received on board Her Britannic Majesty's ships, and that British property (of which I am informed there is a considerable amount) may be removed, for, owing to the shoalness of the water, this will occupy some time.

Lastly. Happy as I always have been in co-operating with the forces of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, I regret that the instructions from Her Britannic Majesty's Government are so explicit that I cannot disobey them, yet, could I see that benefit would arise from the course about to be pursued, although at the risk of my commission, I might be inclined to act in concert with those I have so often and readily joined before.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY EDGELL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 370.

Seid Pasha to Consul Walne.

(Traduction.) *Le 5 Gamad el Ahar*, 1275. (10 *Janvier*, 1859.)

(Après les compliments d'usage.)

AYANT informé l'ex-Gouverneur-Général de Djeddah de la décision prise par la Commission, que d'après les dépositions, spontanément répétées, d'Abdallah el Mohtessib et de Seid el Amoudi, ces deux individus, compris dans la première catégorie, ont été reconnus passibles de la peine de mort à Djeddah même, et que les autres doivent être envoyés à Constantinople, pour y subir leur châtiment nécessaire, il a ordonné que les dépositions d'Abdallah el Mohtessib et de Seid el Amoudi devaient être une autre fois prises devant une espèce de Commission composée de moi-même, Hafeel Pacha Caimacam de Djeddah, Abdalla Effendi, le Cadi, et Abou Bakr Effendi, écrivain Arabe de la ville de Djeddah, et d'autres, qui se rendraient à la caserne pour y prendre leurs dépositions, afin que tout le monde puisse savoir le degré de leur culpabilité. Par suite de son ordre, moi et les autres personnes susdites nous nous sommes rendus à la caserne le jour de Samedi, 3 Gamad-el-Ahar, et ayant interrogé Abdallah el Mohtessib et Seid el Amoudi, en les amenant l'un après l'autre devant nous, ils ont confessé leur culpabilité, comme ils l'avaient déjà déclarée devant notre Commission. La Commission susdite en ayant donné connaissance à son Excellence Namick Pacha, il a décidé que le jour de Mercredi le 7 courant, à la Douane de Djeddah, Abdallah el Mohtessib et Seid el Amoudi seraient exécutés, en vertu du firman du Sultan, de l'ordre du Grand Vézir qu'Ismail Pacha avait apporté, de celui du Grand Vézir que j'avais moi-même apporté, et des instructions dans mes mains: et il m'a ordonné de vous écrire. Donc je viens vous informer, comme je le fais aussi à M. Sabatier, Commissaire de France, que l'exécution aura lieu Mercredi matin, une demie heure après le lever du soleil.

(Signé) SEID HAMDI PACHA,
Commissaire Ottoman à Djeddah.

Inclosure 7 in No. 370.

Consul Walne to Commodore Edgell.

"*Petorus*," *Jeddah, January* 10, 1859.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH it was verbally communicated to us on the 7th instant that Namick Pasha had yielded to the urgent remonstrances of the Turkish Commissioner, Seid Hamdi Pasha, it is only this afternoon that M. Sabatier and myself have received an official intimation, in writing, that the execution of Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheik el Amoudi will take place on Wednesday next.

The Custom-house is fixed as the place in which the execution is to take

place; the time which the authorities have found convenient to name, half-an-hour after sunrise.

M. Sabatier and myself have led the Turkish Commissioner to understand that on this occasion, as on a former one, armed detachments will be sent from the naval forces before Jeddah, to be present at this public execution. I have no doubt that you will agree with me as to the propriety of this measure, and that you will give the necessary orders so far as concerns the ships under your command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 370.

Commodore Edgell to Consul Walne.

Sir, "*Chesapeake*," *Jeddah, January* 11, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, informing me of the appointed time and place for the execution of Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheik el Amoudi.

A guard of marines from Her Majesty's ships at Jeddah will be present at the execution, and armed boats in attendance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY EDGELL.

Inclosure 9 in No. 370.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Excellency, *Jeddah, January* 13, 1859.

I HAD the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter dated the 5th Gamad el Ahar, 1275 (10th January, 1859), communicating to me the orders given by the Governor-General of the Hedjaz for the execution of Abdallah el Mohtessib, and Seid el Amoudi, convicted of having been the principal instigators of the fearful massacre that took place in this town on the 15th of June last.

Justice having now had its course with reference to these criminals, and provision being made for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the other prisoners who are to be sent to Constantinople, the time is arrived in which, in common with M. Sabatier, I am at liberty to express to your Excellency my satisfaction at the decided measures which have been taken to meet the just demands of my colleague and myself. It will be my duty to report proceedings to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and I confidently hope that the satisfaction given, so far as relates to criminal questions, may be considered sufficient by Her Majesty's Government.

The questions of pecuniary indemnity for losses sustained during the events of June have still to occupy your Excellency's attention; but I avail myself of this opportunity to thank your Excellency for the cordial concurrence which has hitherto been afforded me, and to express to your Excellency my high opinion of the judgment and firmness which have enabled you to carry out, under circumstances of difficulty, the unanimous decision by which the Commission closed the first and most difficult part of its lengthened inquiries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 371.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received February* 5.)

(No. 13.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, January* 14, 1859.

IN my despatch of the 2nd instant, No. 10, I reported to your Lordship that the questions of indemnity would be entered on in two or three days, if unexpected circumstances did not prevent the preparation of the papers.

Since then the difficulties experienced with regard to criminal questions have so completely occupied the time of the Turkish Commissioner, that it has been impossible to enter upon any serious discussion with regard to civil claims; though I have myself in some measure profited by the interval to examine papers, obtain explanations from the barrister who represents the greater part of the claimants, and call for further documents in support of their demands, several of which have, by consent, been modified and refused in amount.

M. Sabatier, who is on the eve of departure in the "Duchayla," has sent to the Turkish Commissioner a short list of French claims, with brief observations; but he distinctly declines to enter into any discussion whatever upon their merits, reserving to himself to report thereon to his Government, with which alone, in his opinion, rests the final decision.

Though without precise instructions for my guidance, I think I shall best meet the wishes of your Lordship by pursuing a different course; and I propose to enter fairly with the Turkish Commissioner into explanations on each claim. But having once formed a deliberate opinion as to the award which ought to be given, I shall not readily admit modification on his part, though such award will of course be held subject to the approval of your Lordship.

Two or three of the most important claims present great difficulties even to a person having, like myself, local information which it is impossible to convey fully to others. The books and documents of Tonna Sava and Co. have been designedly destroyed, and proofs in favour of the principal establishment, Tonna, Myrialaki, A. d'Antonio, and Co., have to be brought from Hodeida, Cairo, and other distant places: they are necessarily such as in a Court of law would be hardly admissible, though in an equitable point of view, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, they are entitled to greater consideration than could be given to them in ordinary suits.

At best I can only hope to arrive at an approximative estimate of the indemnity to be assigned to that house, for it is questionable whether the surviving partners are even now themselves fully aware of the extent of their losses.

Although the paper is incomplete, I inclose, for your Lordship's information, a tabular statement of the claims as they now stand, and as they are shortly to be presented to the Turkish Commissioner. Under the heading of "Award proposed by British Commissioner," will be found the conclusions at which I have arrived, after due reflection, with reference to eleven cases, the others being still under consideration.

The total amount of claims, in their reduced form, but with reserve for interest, if the indemnity be not paid within a reasonable time, say the 1st of May, 1859, is 579,765½ Austrian dollars. From this it is possible that some further reduction may be made in respect of the two large claims Nos. 1 and 9, in support of which additional documents have been called for, and regarding which there may be much discussion with the Turkish Commissioner, before even an approximative award can be proposed on my own part.

Of the claim of Farag Yusuf, No. 7, I have inserted in the list only one portion, reserving for reference to your Lordship, in a separate despatch, that part of his demands which arises from losses sustained during the bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops."

Whether it be decided by the Porte to raise the amount of indemnity from the town of Jeddah, or to draw it from other sources, it is at Cairo that the greater part of the payments must be ultimately effected. The suggestion of Captain Pullen, made in his despatch of the 3rd of November, that the funds should, in the first instance, be remitted to England, would, if acted on, lead to a considerable loss in carriage and exchanges; and I must submit to your Lord-

ship that it would be desirable to avoid such loss, which must be necessarily detrimental to the parties interested.

The Turkish Commissioner having no power of coming to a final decision upon any of the cases now to be brought before him, and being obliged to report to Constantinople, my labours here will, I presume, terminate with the discussions on which I am about to enter. All that, under the circumstances, I can effect in Jeddah being once accomplished, I hope your Lordship will not take it amiss if I proceed to Egypt, there to report my proceedings, and await further instructions. Captain Seymour, of the "Pelorus," on board which I am at present residing, is anxious to obtain provisions which cannot be procured here; and, for myself, I have suffered so much from this climate, and from the fatigue that I have undergone during the last two months, that, like my French colleague, I find a little repose on shore, and in a more temperate atmosphere, absolutely indispensable to the restoration of my health.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 371.

CLAIMS of British Subjects and Protégés to Indemnity for Injuries and Losses resulting from the Outbreak, Massacre, and Pillage which occurred at Jeddah, on June 15, 1858.

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.
					$		$
1	Myrialaki, Anastasi d'Antonio & Co., of Cairo; for branch establishment at Jeddah, Toma Savo & Co.	For losses resulting from the murder of Sava Moscudi, the resident partner, and other persons in his house; the pillage of the establishment; and consequent interruption of all commercial affairs, damages, and costs.	13	£176,528	336,891	Toma, Myrialaki, D'Antonio and Co., have, for many years, carried on a very extensive trade, particularly with Jeddah and other ports of the Red Sea, and have thirty-one agencies in different places, including Liverpool, London, Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, &c. The books and securities of the branch house at Jeddah have been destroyed during the events of June, obviously under the direction of interested parties, who have thus sought to extinguish their debts to the establishment. The Jeddah house has been broken up by the events of June, and it is questionable whether it can ever be restored to anything like its former condition, which appears to have been one of great prosperity. Proofs in support of the claim have to be sought in the Cairo house, and in its other branch establishments, and must of necessity be so imperfect that only approximative conclusions can be arrived at.	
2	Antun Yusif Abd el Messieh	For loss of securities, jewels, and other effects lodged with Toma Savo and Co., damages and costs.	7	$57,098 10c.	34,187	.. ..	34,187

Claims of British Subjects, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Amount proposed by British Commissioner.
				$	$		$
3	Youssef Yacoub Salame ..	For loss of specie and merchandise consigned to Toma Sava and Co., to the value of 3,234½ dollars, with damages and costs, to be estimated.	4	3,234½	..	This claim, though sent in by the Portuguese Vice-Consul in Cairo, indirectly interests the house of Toma, Myrialaki, and Co., under British jurisdiction.	3,526
4	S. Metaxa	The loss of capital, arising out of a partnership with G. Moscudi (of the house of Sava and Co.), who was murdered on the 15th June. For the value of goods consigned to Toma Sava and Co.; damages consequent to the breaking up of that establishment by the massacre and pillage of June, and costs.	6	11,707½	7,634½	Of the indemnity to be given to the partnership claim, the representatives of G. Moscudi will be entitled to receive 1,950 for capital and calculated profits.	7,634½
5	Christopho Youssuf Yacoub .	For value of a "sanbuk" sold to Hamed Sinbul, for 800 dollars, which were paid for account of Yacoub to Toma Sava and Co. For deprivation of profits on the said sum, which he had ordered to be employed in the purchase of merchandise; damages and costs.	5	1,250	1,000	.. ..	1,000
6	Ezekiel Sasson	For loss of merchandise plundered from the magazines of Toma Sava and Co., in June, 1858, and estimated at 2,500 piastres.	6	883	..	.. ..	883
7	Haubiouri and Populani ..	For loss of merchandise plundered from the magazines of Toma, Sava and Co., in June 1858, estimated at 2,640 dollars, with damages and interest 1,320 dollars.	5	3,960	..	.. ..	3,300
8	Ghirg'i Nasrallah Zahr ..	For balance of cash in the hands of Toma Sava and Co., on June 15, 1858, 1,037 dollars. For damages resulting from suspension of agency business, in consequence of destruction of Toma Sava and Co.'s establishment at Jeddah.	8	3,968	1,589	This case, though sent in by the Belgian Consular Agent at Cairo, indirectly interests the house of Toma, Myrialaki, and Co., under British jurisdiction.	1,589

Claims of British Subjects, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.
				£	$		$
9	Paleologo, Cochilani, and Co.	For loss of property pillaged from their establishment; for damages incurred by suspension of business; and for costs.	14	£129,349	166,875	This house has for some time carried on an extensive business with Jeddah, where its branch establishment has been completely broken up by the events of June. Under any circumstances a long time must elapse before it can be restored to its former condition, which, judging from the division of profits by the principal house, appears to have been one of great prosperity.	
10	Mohammed Ali Bazrak ..	For loss of two bales of red Persian silk, of the value of 300*l.*, which were consigned to Toma Sava and Co.; damages and costs.	7	£453	1,710	The goods in question were, a few weeks since, at the custom-house, being amongst those abandoned for account of the Porte. It is understood that the local authorities have recently handed them over to a person who has no legal right to represent Mohammed Ali Bazrak, whose procuration is in the hands of Mr. Ayrton.	1,710
11	For Mr. Stephen Page's representatives	In the absence of the executor, or any person authorized to represent the late Mr. Page's estate, reserve is made for losses resulting from the pillage of his house and mercantile establishment, and this exclusive of any further pecuniary compensation which Her Majesty's Government may consider fit to assign to the representatives of the late Acting Vice-Consul, murdered on the 15th of June	7	..	..	In this case Her Majesty's Commissioner puts in an approximative estimate of losses, based on information which he has received, and from his own judgment, of what may have been the state of Mr. Page's affairs at the time of his decease	60,000
12	Representatives of Ibrahim Gabriel, Clerk to Mr. Page, and his agent at Cairo	For compensation for losses occasioned by murder of Ibrahim Gabriel, his whole property having been pillaged	2	$2,500	..	.. ..	2,500
13	Mohammed Aga (Janissary to the British Consulate)	For arrears of salary, and accounts due to him by the late Mr. Page, Acting Consul, murdered on the 15th June	1	$127	..	In the event of suitable indemnity being allowed for the death of the late Mr. Page, and the pillage of his property, this claim may be referred to his executor, the amount being deducted from the indemnity allowed	

Claims of British Subjects, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.
14	Representatives of Isaac Dwek, Interpreter to the British Vice-Consulate at Jeddah	For loss of property of estate of the deceased, deposited at Her Majesty's Consulate, and pillaged on 15th June, with interest	6	--	--	In this case Her Majesty's Commissioner puts in an estimate of losses in the absence of parties authorized to make a distinct claim, his estimate being based on information obtained by him from one of the cavasses in the service of the late Acting Vice-Consul	$1,393 30c.
15	Michael Shaheen el Talhami	For loss of goods, worth 4,063 dollars, which were pillaged in June 1858. For loss of securities to amount of 280 dollars, for goods sold for his account by Elias Hanna Antoun, late Interpreter of the Consulate, who was murdered in June, 1858; damages and costs	5	$4,857	--	The claimant states that his missing goods are, more or less, to be found among those deposited at the house of the Kaimakam. These being abandoned to the Porte, an equivalent has to be paid in the form of indemnity.	
16	Representatives of Elias Hanna Antoun, Interpreter to Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah	For loss occasioned by the murder of the late Interpreter to the Jeddah Consulate.	5	$6,000	--	The approximate estimate of losses is based on information obtained, as to what was the probable amount of property belonging to the deceased at Jeddah, when he fell a victim to the massacre	$6,000
17	Faraj Yusur	For compensation for guns paid into Her Majesty's Consulate for advances made by him for the ship "Blanche," 372*l.* for 20*l.* due to him for services in Consulate; and for 26*l.* which he was compelled to pay by the people of Jeddah, as due by the late Vice-Consul; damages to his trade, and costs, 5,000 dollars	6	$2,518	$6,950 50c.		

British Commission, Jeddah,

No. 372.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received February 5.)

(No. 14.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, January 14, 1859.*

IN my despatch of the 22nd of December, No. 4, I mentioned the claim of Faraj Yusur for the loss of two bughlehs (large boats) valued at 4,000 dollars, which were amongst the vessels destroyed by the armed boats of the "Cyclops" during the bombardment of Jeddah.

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship, with copy of the original claim of Faraj Yusur, copies of two affidavits which have recently been sworn before me, and which throw much light upon the circumstances under which those vessels and many others, belonging to French and English protégés as well as Turkish subjects, were, as it is now very generally considered, unnecessarily burnt, sunk, or otherwise destroyed.

Some explanations of Captain Pullen's proceedings may, perhaps, be found in his correspondence with the Admiralty, but among the papers which he has handed to me I find no information whatever.

After talking over the matter with M. Sabatier, who has hesitated to advance the claims for losses under this head which have been sent to him, and after taking information from naval authorities as to what course they would themselves have pursued in the circumstances in which Captain Pullen was placed at the time of the bombardment, I have thought it best not to include in the list which I am about to hand to the Turkish Commissioner, any claim for boats so destroyed. It has appeared to me that it would be better to leave to your Lordship to decide on a question so delicate, which if unnecessarily mooted here might serve to raise up counter claims on the part of the Porte that would not be without embarrassment to Her Majesty's Government.

The vessels destroyed were doubtless native-built craft for the coasting trade of the Red Sea, and as such not entitled to carry British colours, though owned by a British subject resident in an Ottoman port. The men on board could not receive any notice of what was to happen, seeing that Captain Pullen had with him no interpreter. The bughlehs were lying out of the line of fire, and the armed boats of the "Cyclops" made a special expedition for their destruction, and that of many others, all of which might easily have been retained within range of the ship's guns, till such time as their ownership could be distinctly ascertained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 372.

Petition.

To Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cairo, this 16th day of September, A.D. 1858, the Petition of Mikhaïl Abd en Nur, of Cairo aforesaid, representing Faraj Yúsr, established as a merchant under Her Majesty's jurisdiction, in the town of Jeddah, in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and lately in the said town and district thereto belonging, conducting the duties of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, respectfully showeth as follows:

On the 25th day of July, A.D. 1858, the said Faraj Yúsr lawfully possessed, then lying in the port of Jeddah, with their stores and tackle complete, two sea-going vessels of the kind known as "bugleh," and respectively named the "Durreh," which is to say "Pearl," and the "Musterieh," which is to say "Easy;" of which the first-named was of the value of 2,500 dollars, and the other of the value of 1,500 dollars, being together of the value of 4,000 dollars.

The said Faraj Yúsr was, on the said day, residing in the said town, under Her Majesty's jurisdiction as aforesaid, and was then employing and had always theretofore employed the said vessels in his lawful calling of a merchant and carrier by sea, and never did anything to cause the seizure or destruction of them by Her Majesty's naval forces.

On the same day, the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" bombarded the said town, and, with an armed force, attacked, destroyed, burnt, and sunk divers vessels, including among them the above-mentioned two vessels of the said Farag Yúsr, in the said port, to the damage of the said Farag Yúsr of 6,500 dollars, being 4,000 dollars on account of the value aforesaid of the said two vessels, and 2,500 dollars which he would have acquired as profit from the use of the said two vessels if they had not been so destroyed.

Your petitioner is instructed by the said Farag Yúsr to state that he has, since the said 25th day of July, been informed that the said bombardment and attack were executed by order of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of the refusal by the Governor of the said town, after a reasonable time for compliance had been granted to him, and the consequences, as mentioned, of such refusal duly notified to him, to afford certain reparation rightfully demanded of him for the murder of Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul, and of the Vice-Consul of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and of many Christian residents, and for the plunder of their property, and for outrages to the flags of England and France, and to divers persons and things under their Majesties' protection, by Ottoman Mahometan subjects in the said town, on the 15th day of June, 1858, and following days; and that the Sublime Ottoman Porte has consented to indemnify all persons under their Majesties' jurisdiction, for losses and damages occasioned to them by the above-described acts of murder, plunder, and outrage by Ottoman subjects, or by proceedings resulting therefrom: and that a Commissioner has been appointed on the part of Her Majesty, and another on that of His Imperial Majesty, to proceed together to the said town of Jeddah, for the purpose of settling the amount of such indemnity.

Your petitioner is also instructed by the said Farag Yúsr, to state that the said Governor did not, as was his duty, at any time before such bombardment and attack, of which he had due notice as aforesaid, afford to the persons, including the said Farag Yúsr, residing under foreign jurisdiction in the said town and port, or to their property, including the above-mentioned two vessels, there, any protection against such bombardment and attack; or give due notice thereof to the said persons who could not otherwise obtain such notice; or give due notice that there was such property in the said town and port, to the officer commanding Her Majesty's said ship, so as to enable him or the said persons to protect such property from such bombardment and attack; although such bombardment and attack was, as mentioned, a proceeding necessary for obtaining reparation for the said acts of murder, plunder, and outrage, and was, in fact, consequent to and caused by those acts: and that, therefore, the said Farag Yúsr, is entitled to be indemnified for his above-mentioned damage by the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Wherefore, in the absence of a British Consular Officer at Jeddah, your petitioner prays on behalf of the said Farag Yúsr, that you will be pleased to take such steps in the subject of this petition for communicating the same to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, or to Her Majesty's Commissioner aforesaid, and for obtaining for the said Farag Yúsr the indemnity above claimed by him, as the case may require.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) MIKHAIL ABD EN NUR,
On behalf of the within-mentioned Farag Yúsr.

Seen, and ordered that the duplicate be forwarded to Captain Pullen, R.N., Her Majesty's Commissioner for examining claims to indemnity for losses sustained during the disturbances at Jeddah.

Cairo, September 16, 1858.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 372.

Deposition.

Re Farag Yúsr ("el Musterich").

THIS 8th day of January, A.D. 1859, at Jeddah, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah, appeareth Omar Ibn Hamedi el Nuweimi, of Yembo, and maketh oath and saith:

In the month of Zu-l-higgeh, A.H. 1274, corresponding to the period between the 12th day of July, and the 10th day of August, 1858, I was the reis or master of the vessel named "el Musterich," belonging to the Hadji Farag Yúsr. About the middle of the said month of Zu-l-higgeh, the town of Jeddah was bombarded, by the officer commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cyclops." On the morning following the commencement of the bombardment, the boats of the said ship, manned and armed, attacked the merchant-vessels lying at anchor in the usual anchorage, before the said town. Neither the persons on board of the said vessel "Musterich," nor those on board of any of the said vessels, so far as I could observe their proceedings, did anything to provoke the attack upon them. We were, at the time of the said attack, on board the "Musterich," myself and two sailors. Between 4 and 5 o'clock (corresponding to between 9 and 10 o'clock of European reckoning) of the said morning, a boat containing twelve armed men from Her said Majesty's ship came alongside, and nine of the said men boarded the said "Musterich." No one of them could speak our language, which is Arabic, nor any of us theirs. We could not comprehend what they wanted. Immediately they got on board, they collected together the sails of the vessel, clothes of the crew, and other combustible materials, and placing them in the body of the vessel, strewed gunpowder among them, and set fire to them. The flames quickly broke out and took hold of the vessel, whereupon we became greatly alarmed. One of our number, by name Abdallah ibn Bokhit, hid himself inside the water-cistern of the vessel, in order to save himself from the English. Seeing the fire increasing, I, with one of the sailors belonging to the said vessel, jumped into the sea and swam ashore. Abdallah ibn Bokhit was burned to death in the vessel. When I saw the English burning the vessel, I called to one of them that it belonged to Farag Yúsr, but they took no notice of me. The said vessel was completely consumed. It was of 600 ardebs burden, and worth, including its furniture and tackle, 1,500 Austrian dollars. I have been a long time a master of vessels in the Red Sea, and know well the value of such vessels as the "Musterich."

In witness whereof the said Omar ibn Hamed el Nuweimi hath, the day and year first above-written, hereunto set his seal.

(L.S.) OMAR IBN HAMED EL NEWEIMI.

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned,

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated, and perfectly understood by the deponent.

(Signed) G. SACRONA, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

And the same day of January, before me, the said Commissioner, also appeareth Said Omar, and maketh oath and saith:—

I have heard read and explained the above-written statement of the said Omar ibn Hamed el Nuweimi. I was, at the time of the burning of the said vessel "el Musterich," one of the crew thereof. The said statement is correct and true.

In witness whereof the said Said Omar hath, the same day of January, hereunto set his seal.

(L.S.) SAID OMAR.

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated, and perfectly understood by the deponent.

(Signed) G. SACRONA, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 372.

Deposition.

Re Farag Yúsr ("el Durreh.")

THIS 8th day of January, A.D. 1859, at Jeddah, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah, appeareth Hassan Khadhr ibn Ahmed, of Jeddah, and maketh oath and saith:—

In the month of Zu-l-higgeh, A.H. 1274, corresponding to the period between the 12th day of July and the 10th day of August, 1858, I was the reis or master of the vessel named "el Durreh," belonging to the Hadji Faraj Yúsr, of Jeddah.

About the middle of the said month of Zu-l-higgeh the town of Jeddah was bombarded by the officer commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cyclops." On the morning following the commencement of the bombardment, the boats of the said ship, manned and armed, attacked the merchant-vessels lying at anchor in the usual anchorage before Jeddah. Neither the persons on board of the said vessel "Durreh," nor those on board of any of the said vessels, so far as I could observe their proceedings, did anything to provoke this attack upon them. We were, at the time of the said attack, on board the "Durreh," myself and one sailor.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, corresponding to between 9 and 10 o'clock by European reckoning, on the said morning, a boat containing eleven armed men from Her said Majesty's ship came alongside, and nine or ten of the said men boarded the said "Durreh." No one of them could speak our language, which was Arabic, nor any of us theirs. We could not comprehend what they wanted. Immediately they got on board they collected the sails of the vessel, our clothes, and other combustible things together, and placing them in the body of the vessel, put gunpowder among them, and fired them. When we saw that, we called out to them in Arabic that the vessel they were in belonged to Farag Yúsr. They took no notice of us, but re-embarked in their boat, and remained at a short distance to observe the progress of the flames. The fire rapidly increased, and took hold of the vessel. The boat again approached the vessel, whereupon I and the sailors with me on board the vessel becoming afraid, jumped into the sea and swam ashore. The vessel was completely consumed by the fire. We lost everything we had on board.

The burden of the said vessel "el Durreh" was 750 ardebs, and its value, including its tackle and furniture, which were also consumed, 2,500 Austrian dollars. I have been a master of vessels in the Red Sea for more than forty years, and know well their value.

In witness whereof the said Hassan Khadhr ibn Ahmed hath, this day and year above written, hereunto set his seal.

(L.S.) HASSAN KHADHR IBN AHMED.

Sworn before me the day and year above mentioned.
(Signed) Alfred S. Walne, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated, and perfectly understood by the deponent.
(Signed) G. Sacrong, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

And the same day of January, before me, the said Commissioner, also appeareth Farag Allaam, and maketh oath, and saith:—

I have heard read and explained the above written statement of the said Hassan Khadhr ibn Ahmed. I was at the time of the burning of the said vessel "el Durreh," one of the crew thereof, and I affirm the said statement to be correct and true.

In witness whereof the said Farag Allaam hath the same day of January hereunto set his seal.

(L.S.) FARAG ALLAAM.

Sworn before me the day and year above mentioned.
(Signed) Alfred S. Walne, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated and perfectly understood by the deponent.
(Signed) G. Sacrong, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

No. 373.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received February 7.)

(No. 15.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, January 19, 1859.*

YOUR Lordship's despatches Nos. 4 to 13 inclusive reached me only on the 17th instant, having been brought from Suez by Her Majesty's ship "Roebuck."

As I have already reported to your Lordship, the Commission had previously closed its inquiry as to the causes of the outbreak at Jeddah; had recorded an unanimous decision as to the facts established; and given its opinion as to the respective degrees of culpability of the criminals implicated in the atrocities of June last.

The instructions intended for my guidance in the direction of this inquiry arrived too late to have any influence on my proceedings: those addressed to M. Sabatier will meet him at Suez, for which port he left in the "Duchayla" on the 15th instant.

Inclosed is a translation of a proclamation issued by the Governor-General of the Hedjaz immediately after the execution of Abdallah el Mohtesib and Seid el Amoudi, copies of which, it is understood, will be published, if not at Mecca and Medina, at least in the principal ports of the Red Sea.

The execution of these criminals, on the very scene of an atrocious conspiracy, was an act of public justice, indispensable as an example, without which there would be no security for the lives of Christians in any port of the Red Sea. The immediate effect has been to inspire a salutary fear among the inhabitants of Jeddah, who, at the same time, are by no means sorry to be freed from such an arch-oppressor as Abdallah el Mohtessib; but at Mecca public prayers have, I understand, been offered up in favour of the criminals, who are, no doubt, considered martyrs by a conclave of Mussulman fanatics gathered together in that so-called holy city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 373.

Translation of proclamation published in the quarters of Jeddah, and at the Mekkeh gate of the town, on Wednesday, the 8th of Gamad Ahar, 1275 (corresponding to the 12th of January, 1859), by order of the Local Government, for general information, and as intended to be sent to all the towns of Hedjaz and Yemen, that the same may also there be known.

KNOW all men, concerning the circumstance which happened in Jeddah, on the 3rd day of Zilkadeh, 1274 (15th of June, 1858) on the part of the lower orders of the people dwelling therein, that they rose up and dared to kill the Consul of the honourable Government of France, and the Consul of the honourable Government of England, then residing in Jeddah, and attacked them in their houses and dwellings, while under the safety and protection of the High Ottoman Government; and that they killed the said Consuls, and eighteen persons of those dwelling in security, and of the Christian subjects of the High Government, and plundered their property, and that the event was most grave, and contrary to law, and opposed to the will of the High Government of His Majesty, and to the dictates of humanity, and that thereupon was sent from the part of the High Government, and from the parts of the two honourable before-mentioned Governments, Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into, and ascertaining who were the cause of the occurrence of the said event, and who instigated it; and that on their arrival, there took place a Council and questions in the presence of the Commissioners, and that it was authenticated and proved in the Council, by the confession of Abdallah, the former Mohtessib (Chief of Police) of Jeddah, that it was he who instructed a man of the Hudarem, by name Seid el Amoudi, to bring all the Hudarem with their arms, and that they presented themselves on his summons, and that by

reason of the assemblage of them, and of the lower orders of the town, the disturbance was occasioned, and that they then attacked and killed the said Consuls, and those in security, and Christian subjects of the Government, to the number above-mentioned, and that they plundered their property; and that the question was put to the said Seid el Amoudi, who also confessed that it was he who instructed the Hadarem to assemble for the above-mentioned purpose.

That then, pursuant to the confessions of the said two-named persons as mentioned in the Council, the Commissioners demanded the death of the said two men who were the cause of the occurrence of the said event, and the deportation of those who assisted them with their counsels and presence at the time spoken of, to Constantinople, in order to their receiving fitting punishment there, and that after obtaining such confessions, and after the demand of execution by the Commissioners, as mentioned, the question was again put to Abdallah el Mohtessib and to Seid el Amoudi, concerning what they had deposed and confessed at the former meeting of the Commissioners, in the presence of the Commissioner of the Sublime Porte, the Mir Liva, his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, and his Excellency Khaleel Pasha, Kaimakan of Jeddah, and the representative of the noble law the Cadi, the Sheik Abdallah Sâmy Effendi, and others, when the said two men again deposed and confessed orally, in the presence of the persons mentioned, to the effect of their previous confessions at the time of the question; they being perfectly within their own discretion, and not under coercion or intimidation. And that on its being established that the said two men stated that they were the cause and the instigators of the event which occurred, according to their past and subsequent confessions, then, in pursuance of the High Imperial firmân, and the Government instructions, and the Vizirial order to put to death and destroy the movers in, and originators of, the said event, forthwith and without delay, and without reference, took place, by due authority, the death and destruction of Abdallah el Mohtessib and of Seid el Amoudi, as a punishment and warning and monition, conformably with their wicked deeds and infamous actions, as proceeding from them, and proved against them by their own confessions. And that inasmuch as His Majesty our Lord the Sultan has committed the necessary faculty to the Mussulman body to kill whoever is legally deserving of death, that was authorized by law; but that, as to whoever among the people should have assisted and abetted in the said event, should be sent to Constantinople, in order to receive there, punishment according to his deserts, be it of exile or of imprisonment.

And let this be a warning and a caution to all against the doing of evil actions, which may lead to disturbances and guilty acts, and to events such as have happened.

And let all this be known to you.

No. 374.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received February 7.)

(No. 16.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, January 19, 1859.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 25th of November, No. 7, touching the course to be pursued in regard to Syed Fuzl, I have to report that I experience some difficulty in carrying out your Lordship's instructions.

In my despatch of the 24th of December, No. 8, I explained to your Lordship that, during the inquiry before the Commission, I had seen no evidence whatever of interference on the part of Syed Fuzl in the outbreak of June; nor have any facts since come to my knowledge calculated to criminate him as an accessory to the massacre, either before or after the fact.

Of crimes committed by Syed Fuzl within British territory, I have not before me even a statement; and I am not aware that there exists any Treaty of Extradition between Great Britain and Turkey, in virtue of which he could be legally

given up by the Turkish authorities for crimes committed without the Ottoman territory.

Acting, therefore, on the last paragraph of your Lordship's despatch, I propose to limit myself to engaging the Governor-General to remove the tungul to some place situated in the Turkish dominions in Europe.

This fanatic passes here for a saint; and I have little hope that even the most moderate demand will meet with compliance on the part of Namick Pasha, or his successor.

I beg, therefore, most respectfully to submit to your Lordship whether the question had not better be at once referred to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople; as I feel confident that, without positive orders from the Porte, directed to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, Syed Fuzl will neither be given up, nor removed from his present asylum.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 375.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 17.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 8, 1859.*

IN reply to your despatch No. 12 of the 14th ultimo, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government approve the course which you followed during the inquiry at Jeddah.

I inclose, for your information, a copy of an instruction which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,* directing him to express to the Porte the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the conduct of Seid Hamdi Pasha; and to report the best means whereby the goodwill of Her Majesty's Government might be shown to those who afforded such shelter and protection as was in their power to Christians at the time of the massacre.

I have to instruct you also to report to me on this point, and to send me a list of such persons as appeared, in the course of your inquiry, to come under this category.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 376.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 18.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 8, 1859.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 13 of the 14th ultimo, inclosing a list of the claims for indemnity on account of losses sustained at Jeddah in June last; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve your proceedings with regard to those claims.

I have further to state to you that Her Majesty's Government adopt the suggestion which, for the reasons set forth in your despatch, you have been led to offer, that the indemnity, when paid, should be retained in Egypt for distribution to the sufferers, instead of being remitted to England for that purpose, as was proposed by Captain Pullen.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 377.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 102.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 8, 1859.*

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, copies of the last despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah :†

* No. 377.

† Nos. 370, 371, and 372.

and, with reference to what is stated in Mr. Walne's Report No. 12 of the 14th ultimo, respecting the conduct of the Turkish Commissioner during the late inquiry, I have to instruct your Excellency to express to the Sublime Porte the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the manner in which Seid Hamdi Pasha has acted, and their thanks for the good judgment and firmness displayed by him under the difficult circumstances in which he was placed.

I have further to call your Excellency's attention to what Mr. Walne states regarding the timely protection and shelter given to Christians by several public officers and private individuals during the scenes of murder and violence at Jeddah in June last; and as Her Majesty's Government would wish to mark their grateful appreciation of the services rendered by those persons, I should be glad to receive your opinion as to the most appropriate and acceptable testimonial I could offer to them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 378.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received February 8.)

Sir, *Admiralty, February 5, 1859.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter dated the 12th ultimo, from Commodore Edgell, inclosing copies of his correspondence with the captain of the French corvette "Duchayla," respecting the affairs at Jeddah; and copy of a letter from Captain Seymour, of the "Pelorus," reporting the execution of the two principal instigators of the massacre in June last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 378.

Commodore Edgell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Chesapeake," Jeddah, January 12, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of a correspondence between Captain Tricault, of His Imperial Majesty's corvette the "Duchayla," and myself, relative to the affairs of Jeddah, which began to assume a serious aspect.

Their Lordships will perceive that, after long delays, the Commissioners decided unanimously on the guilt of certain parties brought before them, and, after mature deliberation, accorded against their several names the sentences which, in their opinion, ought to be carried out by Namick Pasha, the Governor-General, who has full authority from the Porte to order any punishments that the Commissioners unanimously declared to be commensurate with the crimes committed.

On Namick Pasha's refusing to carry out the extreme penalty of the law upon Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh el Amoudi, the two principals, the French and English Commissioners differed in opinion as to what measures should be adopted to decide him on rendering justice to the two Governments. M. Sabatier determined to resort to force, having full powers to do so from his Government, whilst the instructions of Mr. Walne and myself were most explicit in directing us to refrain from any act of hostility, without first communicating with the Home Government. Placed in this position, I was reluctantly obliged to inform my colleague, Captain Tricault, that, although I should be happy to render him all the moral support in my power, I still, under the circumstances, could not assist in the measures suggested and determined on by M. Sabatier, viz., the bombardment of the town of Jeddah, which, in my opinion, would not enable us to secure the execution of the criminals.

The Turkish Commissioner was not aware of any discrepancy existing

between the orders of the Commissioners, and by the joint entreaties of M. Sabatier and Mr. Walne, proceeded once more to Namick Pasha to point out the necessity of his carrying out the power entrusted to him by the Porte, and what misery his obstinacy would entail on the inhabitants, as well as himself, should he, by his refusal, expose the town to a bombardment. Happily the Pasha was eventually induced to acquiesce in the decision of the Commissioners, and the execution was arranged, and carried out, at the Custom-house (the spot where the massacre of the Christians was plotted), at half-an-hour after sunrise this morning.

Detachments of Marines from His Imperial Majesty's corvette "Duchayla," and from Her Majesty's ships "Cheasapeake" and "Pelorus," as arranged by Captain Tricault and myself, with their colours, were landed under the superintendence of Captain Beauchamp Seymour, of Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus" (whose report of the execution I inclose), and I am happy to say that at last the principal instigators of the savage outbreak at Jeddah in June last, viz., Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh el Amoudi, the one the instigator and the other the leader of the rabble, met the reward due to crimes of such fiend-like cruelty.

The remainder of the prisoners, twelve in number, are to be forwarded to Constantinople, and I trust these measures will show the Mussulman population on the borders of the Red Sea that this fanatical spirit cannot be carried out with impunity, and that sooner or later a just retribution will overtake men who imbrue their hands in the blood of those who rejoice in the name and principles of a Christian.

I trust their Lordships will approve of Captain Seymour's measures, who has been in charge here some time, and of my own in this latter part.

Mr. Walne hopes to conclude his question relative to the indemnity about the middle of February, and I purpose leaving this about the end of the month for India, placing the "Pelorus" and "Roebuck" at Mr. Walne's disposal.

His Imperial Majesty's corvette "Duchayla" will convey this despatch to Suez on the 15th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY EDGELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 378.

Commodore Edgell to Captain Tricault, January 6, 1859.

[See Inclosure 5 in No. 376.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 378.

Captain Tricault to Commodore Edgell.

M. le Commodore, *"Duchayla," Djeddah, le 6 Janvier, 1859.*

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la lettre dans laquelle vous m'adressez différentes observations relative à un bombardement éventuel de la ville de Djeddah par la corvette le "Duchayla," placée sous mon commandement.

Ainsi que je vous l'ai exprimé ce matin avec la plus entière conviction, je considère tout acte d'hostilité entrepris sans votre co-opération comme une de ces extrémités déplorables auxquelles on n'a recours que faute de pouvoir faire autrement.

Je le considère de cette façon pour la cause même que je suis venu soutenir ici, et pris en vue de cette fraternité d'armes si heureux partout, si nécessaire ici, à laquelle vous faites allusion d'une manière dont je vous remercie et qui trouve en moi un sincère et puissant écho.

M. Sabatier, à qui j'ai fait part de votre lettre, m'a chargé tout spécialement de vous exprimer à ce sujet son entière sympathie.

Je comprends de plus qu'en agissant seul je serai obligé d'employer de mauvais moyens, tels que celui, par exemple, de canonner cette ville, qu'on amenerait surement à composition par un simple blocus.

Assurément si je croyais que l'arrivée du "Roebuck" pût assurer l'action commune des deux pavillons, je demanderais instamment à M. Sabatier de suspendre jusque là l'emploie des moyens extrêmes, et je suis convaincu qu'il le ferait.

Bien que ma conduite soit toute tracée, et que je sois chargé simplement de faire exécuter la décision des Commissaires, cependant j'ai dû faire usage de mon propre jugement, et me poser la question que voici:

Devant le refus du Gouverneur de l'Hedjaz de donner suite aux conclusions unanimes des Commissaires, après tout ce qui s'est passé, est-il possible que le "Duchayla," envoyé spécialement pour joindre le force au droit, ayant pour instructions de faire exécuter ce qui aura été décidé de commun accord; est-il possible, dis-je, que le "Duchayla" s'abstienne et qu'il s'éloigne de Djeddah, sans avoir fait usage des moyens dont il dispose?

Je n'ai pas trouvé qu'il y eut deux manières de répondre à cette question.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) E. TRICAULT,

Capitaine de Frégate, Commandant la corvette "Duchayla,"

Inclosure 4 in No. 378.

Captain Seymour to Commodore Edgell.

Sir, *"Pelorus," Jeddah, January 12, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that in compliance with your orders of yesterday's date, I left the "Pelorus" at 5·15 A.M., with the force noted in the margin,* in company with four boats from the French ship-of-war "Duchayla," whose commander, M. Tricault, obligingly sent an officer to act as my aide-de-camp.

At break of day we started from the anchorage of the merchant shipping, and entered the narrow passage leading to the town of Jeddah. The disembarkation was effected in the order previously arranged, and the allied force, amounting to 52 French and 51 English, exclusive of officers, was drawn up facing the sea; 120 Turks, 120 Egyptians, and about 40 Bashi-Bozouks, forming the remaining sides of a square facing inwards. The boats were moored in full view of the place of execution.

In a kiosk built on the wall of the town, were seated Seid Pasha and other Turkish functionaries, and M. Emerat, Secretary of the French Commission, attended for the purpose of identifying the criminals.

In about ten minutes' time the prisoners Abdallah el Mohtessib and Sheikh el Amoudi were brought out with their arms tied behind. Apparently no previous arrangement had been made to procure executioners, as two Bashi-Bozouks were called out from the ranks and told to execute the criminals, which they proceeded to do with the species of broad and long knife worn in their girdles.

I will not attempt to describe the disgusting scene of butchery which ensued. Sheikh el Amoudi was so fortunate as to die almost immediately, but Abdallah el Mohtessib received at least three wounds before he fell. Nothing could exceed the stoical indifference with which both met their fate.

Exclusive of those who attended it officially, not above fifty persons could have witnessed the execution, as the Turkish authorities had evidently taken every measure in their power to prevent its being numerously attended.

On the corpses being covered over with sheets, the force re-embarked in reverse order to that which they landed in, and returned to their ships.

The only accident which occurred during the morning shows the dangers of the very narrow channel leading to the town. The "Pelorus'" first cutter being the last boat but one in the line, touched just after dawn on a portion of the wreck of one of the buggalows destroyed by Captain Pullen in July last, which two feet on either side would have cleared her of, and which ten boats must have passed at that distance. Three planks of her bottom were stove, and it was

* "Chesapeake"—4 boats, 1 12-pounder howitzer, 2 rocket-tubes, 30 Marines and Marine Artillery. "Pelorus"—4 boats, 2 rocket-tubes, 21 Marines and Marine Artillery.

necessary to remove her Marines and leave her on the coral reef until she was repaired by her crew with the stores provided in expectation of such a casualty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR.

No. 379.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 8, 1859.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you copies of a despatch and of its inclosures from Mr. Walne, the British Commissioner at Jeddah,* respecting a claim brought before him on account of the destruction, by the armed boats of the "Cyclops," at the time of the bombardment of Jeddah, of two large boats belonging to Farag Yusur, a merchant of that place; and I am to request that in laying these papers before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will move their Lordships to favour Lord Malmesbury with their opinion upon the merits of this claim.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 380.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received February 19.)

(No. 98.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, February 9, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of the instructions addressed by the Porte to the Sultan's Commissioner at Jeddah. The new Kaimakam of that place is the bearer of them, and starts this day; and M. de Lallemand and myself have also written to the British and French Commissioners by the same conveyance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 380.

The Grand Vizier to Seid Pasha.

(Translation.) *February 6, 1859.*

YOUR letters which have been received of various dates concerning the way in which you had entered upon the questions of your mission at Jeddah have been laid collectively before the Council of Ministers, and have been maturely considered. They have also been submitted to the foot of the Throne.

According to your Excellency's statements, the British and French Commissioners made, at the very beginning, a demand that 3,000,000 francs should be levied on the inhabitants of Jeddah in fifteen days on account of compensation for loss and pillage during the occurrence in question.

It is well known to what degree that atrocious event afflicted the Sultan.

In order to perform the duty of justice incumbent on his Government, the Sultan ordered the infliction of summary chastisement on those persons who had been, directly or indirectly, the causes of the catastrophe. It had likewise from the commencement been spontaneously determined by the Sultan's Government to grant a fair compensation for the losses of a pecuniary nature which had been incurred. Although it is requisite to carry out this determination, it is equally necessary, both in the administration of punishment and in the awarding of compensation, to reconcile circumstances and facts with the rule pointed out by justice and equity. It is beyond a doubt that both those two Governments will coincide with this view.

* No. 372.

It is impossible upon a mere estimate to levy on a small town like Jeddah a sum beyond its powers of endurance. But it is in accordance with precedent and example after having completed, without loss of time, the means of carrying out the best and easiest mode of settling this question, to vote, as an extraordinary tax, the amount of compensation to be given on such occurrences as these, and capable of being borne by the inhabitants, and to provide for the other in some other mode.

You will, therefore, in the first instance, agree with the Commissioners upon the real amount of compensation, and then the portion of it to be levied on the town of Jeddah, in the form of an extraordinary contribution, will be determined between the Sheriff of Mecca, the Governor of Jeddah, and yourself. The amount of this portion will be communicated by you to the other Commissioners, and should they also agree to it, then all the inhabitants of Jeddah, whether subjects of the Porte, or of other Powers, with the exception of such as suffered during the well-known occurrence, will have to be taxed, an extraordinary contribution will be assessed, on each one according to his means and circumstances, and it will be levied either at once, or by instalments.

Should unanimity not prevail between you and the other Commissioners as to the amount of compensation, or as to the portion of it to be levied on the town, you will refer the matter for decision here without loss of time.

Such are the instructions which have been submitted to His Majesty, and which His Majesty has commanded to be addressed to you.

This resolution has been fully communicated to the Sheriff and Governor.

The importance and delicacy of this matter will not escape your intelligence. It will, therefore, be necessary for you, in the performance of His Majesty's commands, to give proofs of acquaintance with business.

(Seal of Mehemed Emin Aali.)

No. 381.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received February 26.)

Sir, *Admiralty, February 25, 1859.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing copies of a despatch and of its inclosures from Mr. Walne, the British Commissioner at Jeddah, respecting a claim raised by a merchant of that place, established there under Her Majesty's jurisdiction, for compensation for two large boats which were destroyed when Jeddah was bombarded by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that my Lords have taken Counsel's opinion in this case, and I inclose a copy of the same, as given by the Queen's Advocate and Mr. Atherton; by which it will be seen that no claim can be raised against the Turkish Government for compensation, nor can one be enforced at law against Her Majesty's Government; but that, under the circumstances of the case, it is one rather to be left to the liberality of this Government for redress.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Inclosure in No. 381.

Opinion.

WE do not clearly understand whether the petitioner Farag Yusur, described as established as a merchant under Her Majesty's jurisdiction in the town of Jeddah, &c., is a British subject, or a person who, although not a subject, enjoyed British protection. However this may be, we do not see what claim he can have against the Turkish Government, being the State attacked, and whose forces in no way interfered in the destruction of the property in question.

Neither can any recourse be had by the petitioner against Captain Pullen if the particular acts of destruction of his vessels were either previously ordered, or, with full knowledge, subsequently adopted in all their circumstances by the British Government. The maxim, "Respondeat superior," in that case fully applies.

We are also of opinion that no claim can be enforced at law against the British Government. At the same time, we consider it our duty to point out that the destruction of these particular vessels would seem to have been not absolutely necessary to the prosecution of hostilities, nor even accidental; and that the petitioner would seem to be left without any other redress than such as the equity or liberality of Her Majesty's Government may be disposed to afford under the circumstances.

(Signed) J. D. HARDING.
W. ATHERTON.

Doctors' Commons, February 22, 1859.

No. 382.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received March 1.)

(No. 17.)
My Lord, *Jeddah, January 31, 1859.*

I HAD a few days since an interview with Namick Pasha on the subject of Seyd Fuzl. I reminded his Excellency of the demand made by Captain Pullen, that this person should be given up, and informed him that I had received from your Lordship a despatch by which I was instructed to repeat that demand. Her Majesty's Government had been led to suppose that Seyd Fuzl had taken an active part in instigating the outbreak at Jeddah; and if I had sufficient evidence of such proceeding on his part, it would be my duty, in execution of my instructions, to have the man formally tried as a British subject, and dealt with according to law.

In the absence of such evidence, I had to inform his Excellency that it was the determination of Her Majesty's Government not to allow of Seyd Fuzl's further residence in the Hedjaz, where he was in a position to have frequent communications with fanatic pilgrims, through some of whom he might exercise an influence dangerous to the tranquillity of the district from which he had been removed by the British authorities in India. Under these circumstances, and without reference to any supposed interference in the outbreak at Jeddah, I had to call upon his Excellency either to place Seyd Fuzl at my disposal, with a view to his being put under the surveillance of Her Majesty's Government in India, or to make arrangements for at once removing him to some place in the Turkish dominions in Europe, where the Porte could insure his safe keeping.

Namick Pasha replied that, in consequence of Captain Pullen's demand, he had already written for instructions to his Government; that those instructions had not yet reached him, and would probably be given to his successor in the Pashalic, who was expected to arrive shortly; and that, in a matter of this kind, nothing could be done without receiving previously the orders of the Porte. Seyd Fuzl, he said, was much respected by the Moslems of Mecca, where he usually resided, and his forcible expulsion from the Hedjaz could not be effected without serious embarrassment to the Local Government; but, on the other hand, a simple invitation from the Sultan would probably suffice to induce that person to remove to Constantinople, where the authorities could make such provision as to his future residence as would be satisfactory to the British Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 383.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received March 1.)

(No. 18.)
My Lord, *Jeddah, February 4, 1859.*

THE prisoners whom the Commission decided should be sent to Constantinople proceed, to-morrow to Suez by the Egyptian steamer "Gabarri," with

the exception of Sayed Baghaf, regarding whom two medical officers of the British squadron have certified that his state is such as will not admit of his removal.

Although the Turkish Commissioner is not communicative on the subject, I have reason to suppose that he has discovered, in the house of Ibrahim Aga, ex-Kaimakam, a considerable amount of treasure, being, no doubt, a portion of the plunder of the Christian houses during the outbreak in June last. Further researches may, possibly, still lead to the recovery of a portion of the pillage which fell to the lot of Abdallah el Mohtessib, though, through the connivance of the local authorities, his sons had every opportunity of removing his treasure to distant places of concealment.

From the 15th ultimo, the Turkish Commissioner and myself have been constantly occupied with the examination of the claims for indemnity. Much has been already effected, but I shall consider myself fortunate if I succeed in bringing the greater part of the cases to a satisfactory arrangement within a fortnight from this time. On one or two questions our decision must be suspended till we meet in Egypt, it being necessary to refer to books which cannot be brought here.

Mr. Cole's claim, though not accompanied by affidavit, has been accepted, without demur, by the Turkish Commissioner, subject only to deduction for a few articles which I had recovered from the local authorities.

As to the pretensions of Messrs. Neroutsos and Co., respecting which there has passed a correspondence between the Foreign Office and that house, copies of which were forwarded to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th December, 1858, No. 11, I think it right to state, that I have good reason to suppose that their agent, Aristide Democides, withdrew from Jeddah with the property of his principals long before the events of June last. I am informed that, though he has, in the interval, traded between Bombay, Aden, and Hodeida, he has not been seen at this port since 1854.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 384.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 19.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 1, 1859.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 14 of the 14th of January last, on the subject of a claim advanced by Farag Yusur for the loss of two small coasting-vessels, valued at 4,000 dollars, which were destroyed by the armed boats of the "Cyclops" during the bombardment of Jeddah; and I have now to inform you that, although Farag Yusur is not legally entitled to receive indemnification, yet Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a reasonable compensation should be paid him on account of his losses out of the fine to be levied upon the town of Jeddah, and I shall therefore invite the French Government to send instructions to their Commissioner to join you in settling Farag Yusur's claim in this manner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 385.

The Secretary to the Treasury to Mr. Hammond.—(Received March 3.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, March 1, 1859.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th January, inclosing bills on the Admiralty for the sum of 772*l.* on account of the settlement of claims at Jeddah, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, that my Lords have directed the payment therefrom of the sum of 224*l.* 9*s.* to Mr. W. N. de Mattos, as requested by you.

My Lords have also authorized the payment to Mr. C. J. D. Cole, late Vice-Consul at Jeddah, as the legal representative of the late Mr. Consul Page, of the sum of 547*l.* 11*s.*, the amount stated to be due to the late Mr. Page.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. A. HAMILTON.

No. 386.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Viscount Chelsea.

(No. 43.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, March 5, 1859.*

YOUR Lordship will perceive from the accompanying copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Walne,* that Her Majesty's Government propose to invite the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French to send instructions to their Commissioner at Jeddah to join Her Majesty's Commissioner in settling a claim brought forward by Farag Yusur for the loss of two small coasting-vessels on the occasion of the recent bombardment at Jeddah, and I have accordingly to instruct your Lordship to place yourself in communication with Count Walewski, with a view of carrying out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

I also inclose a copy of the despatch from Mr. Walne to which my despatch above alluded to is an answer.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 387.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received March 9.)

Sir, *Admiralty, March 8, 1859.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, and to my reply of the 25th, on the subject of a claim raised by Farag Yusr, a merchant of Jeddah, for compensation for boats destroyed during the bombardment of that place by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will draw the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury to that part of the letter dated 31st January, 1859, from Captain Seymour, of Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus" (copy of which was sent to you on the 2nd instant), which states that Hadji Farag Yusr was the person who was entrusted with British Consular duties from April to June 1858.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. CORRY.

No. 388.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 12, 1859.*

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Malmesbury your letter of the 8th of March, and I am directed by his Lordship to state to you in reply, for the information of the Board of Admiralty, that he has informed Her Majesty's Commissioner at Jeddah, that under the peculiar circumstances of Farag Yusur's claim, Her Majesty's Government consider that a reasonable compensation should be paid him, on account of his losses, out of the fine to be levied upon the town of Jeddah, and that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Paris has been directed to invite the French Government to send instructions to their Commissioner to join Consul Walne in settling Farag Yusur's claim in this manner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* No. 384. † No. 372.

No. 389.

Mr. Melvill to Mr. Hammond.—(Received March 15.)

Sir, *India Office, March 15, 1859.*

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward, for the information of Lord Malmesbury, copy of a despatch from the Government of Bombay, respecting the destitute condition of the daughter of Mr. Page, Acting Consul at Jeddah, who was murdered at that place; and I am desired to express a hope that his Lordship will take the case into his favourable consideration, with a view to the future maintenance of the orphan girl; it being understood that an indemnity for the losses sustained at Jeddah either has been, or will be, obtained from the Government of the Porte.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. COSMO MELVILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 389.

The Governor of Bombay in Council to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, *Bombay Castle, January 24, 1859.*

IN the second paragraph of our despatch to the address of the late Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated the 4th of August last, we reported the occurrence of an outbreak among the Mahometan population of Jeddah, and the massacre of almost all of the few Christian residents at that place, inclusive of the French and English Consular authorities.

2. We now do ourselves the honour of submitting for your Lordship's favourable consideration, copy of a letter to the address of our Political Secretary, from Mr. C. J. D. Cole, the British Agent and Consul at Jeddah, but now on leave in England, dated the 2nd of October last, representing that his *locum tenens*, Mr. Page, who was murdered on the above occasion, has left a daughter, about twelve years of age, altogether unprovided for, and requesting that some provision may be made for her support.

We have, &c.
(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.
H. SOMERSET.
A. MALET.
HENRY REEVES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 389.

Mr. Cole to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir, *Erith, Kent, October 2, 1858.*

I BEG to bring to your notice, that the late Mr. Page, so barbarously murdered at Jeddah while actively engaged in the discharge of his duty, has left an only child, a daughter about twelve years of age, and that she is now entirely dependent on me, her father having left her to my care. The Turkish Government, I believe, will grant her an annuity, but in the present state of that country, this will be a very precarious provision for her: I therefore trust that the Bombay Government will, in consideration of her father having fallen while in their service, bring her case to the notice of the home authorities, with a view to some permanent provision being made for the unfortunate orphan.

From Her Majesty's Government I can expect nothing, as they look upon the Jeddah appointment as appertaining to India. Soliciting, therefore, your kind interest in this matter, I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 389.

Resolution.

Resolution by the Honourable Board, dated the 17th of November, 1858:—

Resolved:—That copy of Mr. Cole's demi-official note be forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

November 17, 1858.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.
A. MALET.
H. W. REEVES.

No. 390.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received March 16.)

(No. 19.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, February 21, 1859.*

I HAD the honour of receiving on the 19th instant, by Her Majesty's ship "Rochuck," your Lordship's despatches Nos. 14, 15, and 16, and by the same opportunity I received a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador, furnishing me with translation of the new instructions sent to the Turkish Commissioner, Seid Hamdi Pasha.

In my despatch of the 4th instant, No. 18, I stated that from the 15th of January the Turkish Commissioner and myself had been constantly occupied with the examination of the claims for indemnity, and that much had already been effected; I even suggested the possibility of the greater part of the cases being brought to a satisfactory termination in about a fortnight. As I have now to report that my expectations have to a great degree been disappointed, it is necessary that I should explain to your Lordship the comparatively satisfactory manner in which the early part of the negotiations in relation to the indemnity were conducted; the sudden and adverse change of conduct on the part of the Turkish Commissioner, and the reasons for that change; the little hope that I have of arriving at a satisfactory result, if the negotiations are continued at Jeddah; and my own view as to the best, if not the only, means of bringing them to a termination.

My French colleague having withdrawn from Jeddah, without deigning to enter into any discussion with the Turkish Commissioner as to the details of French claims, it became a question between Seid Hamdi Pasha and myself as to how we could best conduct the examination of the British claims, on which I was prepared to enter. It was agreed that we should meet daily at the house placed at my disposal by the local authorities; that a list having been given in of the claims, I should enter on an explanation of them one by one; that the Secretary should take notes of each case, and of the supporting evidence; and that, finally, the Turkish Commissioner, having obtained such further information on the subject as was available, should give in, on a future day, a memorandum of his opinion on the case. In this way ten claims were, in the course of a fortnight, disposed of in such a way as to show very little discrepancies in opinion, although in each case the Turkish Commissioner took care to give his decision subject always to the approval of his Government. Seid Hamdi had, in his first instructions, been directed to consult, on all matters concerning his mission, with the Governor-General of the Hedjaz; but, finding on the part of that functionary only impediments and opposition, he had resolved to finish his work with me, and leave Namick Pasha to make, on his final report, any observations that pleased him, whether militating or not against his decisions.

My despatch No. 18 had scarcely left Jeddah before I found that my relations with Seid Pasha had suddenly undergone a change little favourable to the progress of affairs. It was gradually explained to me that the Turkish Commissioner had received fresh instructions, brought down by the new Defterdar, Ramze Effendi. There was no longer a possibility of treating the cases as between Commissioner and Commissioner. Seid Hamdi Pasha had been instructed to confer on all questions of indemnity with the Medjlis of

Jeddah: according to the tenour of the instructions the French and British Commissioners were even to appear before that honourable body to submit their claims, then and there to be adjudged in their presence. The instructions had left Constantinople a few days only after the departure of the Turkish Commissioner, and had obviously been drawn up before the Porte was fully aware of the real origin of the outbreak and massacre.

At the same time that Seid Hamdi Pasha received from the Porte instructions which were well calculated to embarrass a man not very clear in his judgment, or confident as to his position, measures were taken by Namick Pasha to intimidate him to the utmost, by leading him to suppose that he had committed a grievous error in urging the execution of Abdullah el Mohtessib and Seid Amoudi—acts that the Governor-General pointed out as in direct opposition to the instructions of the Porte, which reached him after the departure of the "Duchayla." Namick Pasha was so triumphant as to the correctness of his own opinion, and the mistake of Seid Hamdi Pasha, that the latter, looking to the adverse influence which might be exercised at Constantinople, was fairly frightened out of his propriety. Our communications became rare and unsatisfactory, and from that day to this I have not received from him a single favourable answer to any one of the claims previously placed in his hands.

Though careful not to play the game of Namick Pasha by taking up a position hostile to Seid Hamdi Pasha, I felt obliged to express to the latter in strong terms my dissatisfaction at his proceedings, of which, to do him justice, he appeared to be thoroughly ashamed. By his instructions he was in the hands of the Medjlis, and without the Medjlis he could do nothing. I, on my part, had been sent by Her Majesty's Government to treat with the Turkish Commissioner, and I had determined, in matters concerning the Commission, to have no communication whatever either with Namick Pasha or his creatures, constituting the so-called Medjlis, from neither of whom could I expect any decisions other than adverse to the claims which it was my duty to protect, within the limits of justice.

I inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of a correspondence which has passed relative to this incident between Seid Hamdi Pasha and myself; and also copy of a letter which I addressed him on the subject of the largest claim which we have to treat, that of Messrs. Toma Mirialachi, A. d'Antonio, and Co., to which as yet I have received no answer.

Having received from Her Majesty's Ambassador translation of the instructions sent to the Turkish Commissioner on the 6th February, I had yesterday an interview with Seid Hamdi Pasha, in which I explained to him the communications that had reached me. He had himself received no despatches, the bag which arrived by the "Roebuck" being directed to Namick Pasha, and sent on to Mecca.

This morning the Turkish Commissioner called on me, to read an order which he had just received from the Vizier, of a date anterior to that of which Her Majesty's Ambassador had sent me a translation. There was no longer a question of the Commissioners coming before the Council. Seid Hamdi Pasha was to examine the claims to indemnity, in conjunction with the French and British Commissioners, and endeavour to arrive speedily at equitable decisions; and if he could not agree with his colleagues, to refer to the Porte. It appeared to the Pasha, as well as to myself, that this new order relieved him to a considerable extent from the trammels in which he had been previously placed. He went so far even as to say that he should no longer object to affixing his seal to the awards which he had given in, though he had previously committed himself by refusing, in writing, to comply with that formality.

Notwithstanding this change which has apparently come over Seid Hamdi Pasha, I will not conceal from your Lordship, any more than I have concealed from the Turkish Commissioner, my impression that it is quite impossible that we can agree upon some of the cases brought under our consideration. I trust that I am myself in condition to arrive at an independent judgment, without favour or affection; but I have lived sufficiently long in the East to know that a Turkish officer in the position of Seid Hamdi Pasha, when treating a question which affects his own Government, dares not give a decision that may possibly be disapproved of by his superiors. Whatever may be his private convictions, Seid Hamdi Pasha will consider it incumbent on him to protect to the utmost the interests of the Porte, and with that view he will, probably, in some of the

cases of most importance, show his zeal by giving awards quite at variance with what I must myself propose. Were there a third Commissioner here, he might, perhaps, in some measure act as an umpire; but even then there would be an opening for reference to the Porte.

Looking to the great bulk of the papers which are before me, and to the necessity of verbal explanations, a reference could not, by myself, be made either to Her Majesty's Government or to Her Majesty's Embassy, half so effectually in a written communication as by a personal interview. Taking into consideration the distance between Jeddah and Constantinople, and the very slow and imperfect means of communication, it occurs to me that the best, if not the only, means of bringing these negotiations to an end, within a reasonable period, is to move the three Commissioners to the capital, there to finish their work, with the aid, on one side, of the Porte, and on the other, of the British and French Ambassadors. With such an arrangement I consider it probable that questions which would here train on for months and months, may there be settled in a few days; whilst in point of expense, as well as of time, a considerable economy would be effected; for our present communications with Suez, when by special steamers, are exceedingly expensive.

I have talked over this matter with Seid Hamdi Pasha, who entirely agrees in my view, and has promised to submit the suggestion to his own Government. He admits that such an arrangement would relieve him of an amount of responsibity which bears heavily on him; fearing as he does the sinister influences at Constantinople of Namick Pasha, who will shortly return there, and who will not fail to vilify the Commissioner whose lot it has been to assist in detecting and bringing to punishment that band of conspirators whom the Mushir protected whilst here, and to whom, doubtless, he hopes to extend his protection elsewhere.

With reference to the amount of indemnity to be raised from the town of Jeddah, nothing can be done till the arrival of Ali Pasha, the new Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Suez when the "Roebuck" left, and who is expected here in a few days. The absence of a French Commissioner, and the little probability there is of our being able to agree on the exact amount of indemnity to be finally awarded to British claimants, are difficulties which I may or may not be able to get over. I do not see that in any case the presence of the Commissioners is necessary during the operation of taxing the town, which will have to be managed by Ali Pasha, with the advice of the Sheriff of Mecca. The amount raised, whatever it may be, can in due time be transmitted through the Senior Officer of the British squadron.

Commodore Edgell has informed me that the "Chesapeake" will sail in about a week from this time. The provisions of the "Pelorus" are so low that Captain Seymour assures me that he cannot, in any case, remain more than a fortnight or three weeks. I shall do my best to push on my discussions with Seid Hamdi Pasha, and as soon as I have accomplished all that I can effect here, proceed to Egypt to report the result to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 300.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Excellency, *Jeddah, February 10, 1859.*

IN the course of the negotiations which have occupied our attention since the 15th ultimo, relative to the indemnity to be accorded to British subjects and protégés for losses and injuries sustained during or subsequent to the events of June last, your Excellency has given me written opinions on twelve cases, subject to the approval of the Sublime Porte. It was distinctly understood from the commencement that on each case presented an opinion would be given in a similar manner, and that all such papers would, as is usual in such cases, receive the signature or seal of your Excellency.

As I have to report on the progress made by the Commission, and may have to transmit to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the documents in question, or authenticated copies of them, I have now to invite

your Excellency to complete each paper by the usual signature or seal; a formality of which I doubt not your Excellency will see the propriety, and regarding which I cannot anticipate, on the part of the Representative of the Sublime Porte, the slightest difficulty or hesitation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 390.

Seid Pasha to Consul Walne.

(Translation.)

(After the usual compliments.) 7 *Rajab*, 1275. (*February* 10, 1859.)

I RECEIVED, this day, with due respect your letter; and having understood, from its contents, that you request me to sign and seal the copies given you, for your information, of the verifications made by me regarding every question connected with the indemnity cases, for which a strict investigation has been made, from the commencement up to the present day, I beg to state that the papers you received from me are copies of the "mazbata" (*procès-verbaux*) of judgments which are to be presented to the Porte, respecting the whole of the investigations made by me.

It is not customary that copies should be signed and sealed; besides which, my instructions say nothing about giving sealed and signed papers to the Commissioners, and the said copies were given merely for your information.

(Signature and Seal of) SEID HAMIDI PASHA,
Commissioner of the Sublime Porte in Jeddah.

Inclosure 3 in No. 390.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Excellency, *Jeddah, February* 10, 1859.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of this day's date, declining to affix your seal to the papers handed in as opinions on claims for indemnity. I will not conceal from your Excellency that this decision, so completely at variance with the course which I had been led to expect, has produced on me a very unfavourable impression, and it is with great regret that I shall have to report this proceeding to higher authority.

In carrying out what I conceived to be the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, I entered, on the 15th ultimo, on the examination, with your Excellency, of the claims of British subjects to indemnity for losses and injuries, laying frankly and fairly before you each individual case, instead of limiting myself to merely furnishing, like my French colleague, a summary of awards, subject to the approval of my Government.

The reasonable conclusions arrived at in some ten trifling cases, of those first submitted, led me to hope that I had not committed an error in thus frankly treating with the Commissioner of the Sublime Porte; and that, by continuing to negotiate on the same footing with regard to cases much more important, though necessarily much more complicated, it would be in my power to report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs results equally satisfactory. But I have observed, with extreme regret, that, within the last week, since your reception of fresh instructions from Constantinople, on the arrival of the Defterdar, Ranzo Effendi, the affairs of the Commission have entered on a new phase, one which leads me to doubt as to the possibility of bringing the negotiations to any conclusion that shall prove satisfactory either to Her Majesty's Government or to the Sublime Porte.

Ten days have elapsed since I submitted to your Excellency the claim of Messrs. Duca Paleologo, Cochilani and Co.; it is only to-day that I have received an answer, and that of a most unsatisfactory character. Reserving to myself to examine into this case more fully at Cairo, where alone, for want of evidence here, its merits can be fully estimated, I invited your Excellency to make your observations on the fourteen items of which that claim consists.

From the general tenour of your Excellency's observations, I am led to understand that, beyond the value of the goods existing in the Custom-house, and long since abandoned to the Porte, the complainants have no indemnity to expect. Yet your Excellency must be fully aware that the business of the branch house in Jeddah, of an important mercantile establishment in Cairo, under British jurisdiction, has been already suspended for nearly eight months, and that indirect losses must necessarily have been incurred. Your Excellency cannot be ignorant that the agent of that house, M. Sottiri Moldovano, was, in June last, exposed to the most brutal treatment, and owed his escape from death solely to the protection of a British ship of war.

Exclusive of this case, on which it is my intention to report separately to Her Majesty's Government, there still remain several claims to be considered, including that of Messrs. Tonna Miriaiaki, A. d'Antonio and Co. Before proceeding further with these cases, it is my duty to remind your Excellency that I am instructed by Her Majesty's Government to obtain "complete satisfaction for the injury and losses sustained by British subjects." This implies the necessity of taking into due consideration, not only the direct losses that may have been occasioned by the pillage of their establishments, which, from their very nature, cannot, in most instances, be even approximatively ascertained; but also the indirect losses, of which fair evidence can be adduced. Looking to the difficulties which have recently been raised, it is necessary that I should receive from your Excellency an explanation as to the powers conferred on its Commissioner by the Sublime Porte, for I need not say that it would be an useless waste of time on my part to continue to negotiate with an officer delegated by the Porte for the examination of the claims to indemnity, unless that officer had powers to consider fully all cases that might be brought before the Commission, with a view to estimating the indirect, as well as the direct, losses which form the subject of those claims.

It is painful to me to have to remind your Excellency that the losses and injuries sustained by British subjects, during and subsequent to the events of June last, are to be attributed not only to the neglect of duty shown by the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, but to the infamous acts of his subordinate officers. After the inquiry made by the three Commissioners, there is no longer any question of a spontaneous outbreak of the lower orders to massacre Christians, and pillage their houses; it is now well known that the local authorities themselves originated that massacre, and shared in that pillage. It is not in the power of the Ottoman Government to remedy all the evils that have been caused by the negligence, by the connivance, by the criminal acts of its officers; but it is in its power to indemnify the survivors of that fearful massacre for the pecuniary losses which they have sustained; and the least that can be expected from the delegate of a friendly Power, sent down expressly to to verify those losses, is that he should enter upon their examination in a spirit of justice, and that he should do his best to arrive at a prompt and equitable decision on each and every claim that may be brought before him, even though his instructions oblige him to submit that decision to the final approval of his Government. It is, doubtless, with such expectation that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has sent me to Jeddah, to confer with the Commissioner appointed by the Sublime Porte; and it would be to me source of deep regret, were I obliged to report that after weeks, I may say months, of patient and persevering efforts, coupled with extreme moderation, I had been obliged to withdraw without effecting the most important object of the mission confided to me by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 390.

Seid Pasha to Consul Walne.

(Translation.)

(After the usual compliments.) 13 *Rajab*, 1275. (*February* 16, 1859.)

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 10th February, written in English, the contents of which I have understood with the assistance of the French translation subsequently given me.

In reference to your statement that since the arrival of the Defterdar in Jeddah, the verification of the claims to indemnity for losses and damages has entered on a new phase, and that the same attention is not paid to it as at the commencement, I beg to say that the arrival of the Defterdar in Jeddah made no alteration, but that the first claims were small and easy, and were verified with facility; the claims sent in afterwards, being very large, are difficult to verify, and consequently require more time for exact investigation. From the verification made, it was ascertained that Sottiri Moldevano, the agent in Jeddah for Messrs. Palcologo and Cochilani, merchants, lost nothing during the outbreak; that the goods which arrived afterwards were kept in the Custom-house for preservation, and not having been withdrawn, they still remain there. It is not in my power to do more for the verification of this claim than has been done.

As to the goods abandoned to the Sublime Porte, as alluded to in your letter, I beg to inform you that in my instructions with reference to the abandonment of goods or reception of such things on account of the Sublime Porte, not the slightest order has been given me.

It being my duty to examine into the damages and losses sustained by persons in the outbreak, I have taken for a base the information which you have given me on the cases examined by you, and have lost no time in making inquiries in the Medjlis of Jeddah, and from all the officers and persons acquainted with them, and of every case verified and adjudged information has been given you.

As to the claims now in my hands, I will do my best to verify them also, and acquaint you with the result of my zeal and exertion, but I am not instructed to examine the indirect damages.

(Signature and Seal of) SEID HAMDI PASHA,
Commissioner of the Sublime Porte in Jeddah.

Inclosure 5 in No. 390.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Excellency, *Jeddah, February* 11, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency copy of a paper which has been presented to me by the procurator of Messrs. Toma Mirialachi, A. d'Antonio, and Co., purporting to be a "Statement of the value of the property in the possession of Messrs. Toma Sava and Co., at Jeddah, on the 15th of June, 1858, according to the evidence produced in proof thereof, before Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner."

I shall be ready to afford your Excellency any explanations that may be required of the sworn evidence in my possession; and the accounts presented will be open to the inspection of any competent persons whom you may appoint for their examination.

As it is my intention to report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs upon the case of Messrs. Toma Mirialachi, A. d'Antonio, and Co., I have to request your Excellency to communicate to me, with the least possible delay, any observations which you have to make on the part of the Porte, in opposition to the demands of the claimants as previously communicated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 390.

STATEMENT of the Value of the Property in the possession of Messrs. Toma Sava and Co., at Jeddah, on the 15th of June, 1858, according to the evidence produced in proof thereof before Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner.

		Austrian Dollars.	Austrian Dollars.
1. Cash in the iron money-safe in the offices attached to the house of Messrs. Toma Sava and Co., at Jeddah		47,350	
2. Cash in cashier's box, resulting from ordinary daily transactions of the house		2,000	
3. Cash brought by Mr. Sava Moskhoudi, on the afternoon of the 15th of June, 1858, from Yemen		10,000	
4. Cash in packets on a table in the said offices, intended to have been sent on the following morning—			
To Loheia	$250		
To Suakin	500		
To Hodeida, 350 Turkish sovereigns at $4 2/5	1,420		
		2,170	
5. Cash in iron-bound chest removed by Mr. Sava Moskhoudi from the said offices to the upper part of the said house before his departure for Yemen, on the 23rd March, 1858 (8 Shaban, 1274), and in the said house on the 15th of June, 1858, 11,000*l* at $3 4/5		51,333⅓	
6. Cash in desk occupied by Mr. Nicolas Sabbidi in the said offices		480	
7. Cash arrived at Jeddah, in the name of Toma Sava and Co., after the 15th of June, and received by the Local Government		1,327	
			114,660⅓
8. Securities for moneys owing to Toma Sava and Co., from divers persons of Jeddah and other places (of which securities the Local Government has in its possession, among the papers formerly with his Excellency the Ottoman Commissioner, $8,320 28)		25,000	
9. Amount of "sergis" held by Messrs. Toma Sava and Co., on the 15th of June, 1858, 150,000 Turkish piastres, equivalent to 1,500 Turkish sovereigns at $4 2/5		6,075	
10. Value of "havaleles" (orders) for grain on the Government magazine at Jeddah		789	
			31,864
11. Value of vessels in the Red Sea		7,875	
12. Value of house and offices at Jeddah		5,700	
13. Value of furniture in the same (so far as recollected)		6,783	
14. Value of property belonging to Mr. Toma Mirialachi in the said house, on the 15th of June, 1858 (and apart from the property and furniture of Toma Sava and Co.)		3,811½	
15. Value of property belonging to the Sheik Hassan in the said offices		20	
16. Estimated value of pearls left by Mr. Sava Moskhoudi, before his departure as above mentioned from Jeddah, in the said house, and remaining in it on the 15th of June, 1858	$5,000		
17. Estimated value at Jeddah of pearls purchased by Mr. Sava Moskhoudi in Hodeida for $2,735, and brought with him from Yemen on the 15th June, 1858	3,500		
18. Ditto, ditto, of Indian stuffs, purchased as above, for $659⅔	800		
		9,300	
19. Value of merchandize in and about the said house, on the 15th of June, 1858 (so far as can be recollected)		58,956	
20. Value of merchandize in the Custom-house of Jeddah, in the name of Toma Sava and Co., on the 15th of June, 1858, and since arrived to their consignment, and in the possession of the Local Government		17,191	
			109,638⅓
Total (equal to 54,587*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*)			236,162⅔

The preceding amount can only be fairly set to meet the following items of demand, viz.:—

	Austrian Dollars.
Balance due on Statement B	133,708 26⅞
Value of vessels and profits, to 15th June, 1858	13,734 29
Value of house	5,700 00
Value of furniture in house	7,500 00
Value of Mr. Toma Mirialachi's effects	3 811 00
Estimated profits of Jeddah house, to 15th June, 1858 ..	35 000 00
Total	199,454 15⅞

The Local Government is said to have in its possession—

	Austrian Dollars.	Austrian Dollars.
Merchandize recovered after the 15th of June	14,157	
Cash ditto ditto	1,500	
Merchandize arrived at Jeddah since the 15th of June ..	17,191	
Cash ditto ditto	1,327	
		34,157
Amount of Tamassukhs formerly with his Excellency the Turkish Commissioner	8,321 21/40	
Ditto of Sergis	6,075	
Havalehs for grain	789	
		15,185 21/40
Total	..	49,360 13/20

And, in addition to this sum, whatever has been recovered of furniture and other effects, and of cash, from Ibrahim Aga and from Abdallah el Mohtessib.

It must also be borne in mind that it has not been possible to recollect and enumerate the whole of the property in the possession of Messrs. Toma Sava and Co., on the 15th of June, and that, therefore, the above list and valuation is short of the real value of property plundered, and to be set against the demands by and on account of Messrs. Mirialachi A. d'Antonio and Co.

(Signed) FREDK. AYRTON,
Representing Messrs. Mirialachi A. d'Antonio and Co.

Jeddah, February 10, 1859.

No. 391.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received March 16.)

(No. 20.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, February* 21, 1859.

IN my despatch of the 14th January, No. 14, I had the honour of laying before your Lordship the claim of Farag Yusur, for the loss of two large boats, destroyed by the armed boats of the "Cyclops," during the bombardment of Jeddah.

I have now to submit to your Lordship a claim for 4,882 dollars, for damages and costs arising from the destruction, on the same occasion, of a sea-going vessel named the "El Amán," the property of a certain Ruttongy, stated to be a subject of Her Majesty. The claim is supported by affidavits, of which copies are inclosed.

In this case, as in the former, it is not my intention to put in any claim without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

I have reason to suppose that another claim of a similar nature is likely to be presented, being for loss of a vessel belonging to Said Mohamed Husseyn, Agent at Kosseir to Her Majesty's Government in India; the amount likely to

be claimed for loss, damages, and costs, being 9,640½ dollars. I have been privately informed that claims of a like nature have been presented to the Turkish Commissioner by Ottoman subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 391.

Petition.

To Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Jeddah, this 19th day of February, A.D. 1859, the Petition of Ruttongy, the son of Behim, a subject of Her said Majesty, and formerly of Porebunder and Bombay, and for some time past, until now, trading at Lohcia, in the dominions of the Sublime Porte on the Red Sea, respectfully showeth as follows:—

ON the 26th day of July of the year 1858, of the Christian era, your petitioner lawfully possessed, lying in the port of Jeddah, with its sails, furniture, and tackle complete, a sea-going vessel named "El Amán," which is to say, "The Safety," of the burden of 800 ardebs, and of the value of 2,800 dollars.

Your petitioner was on the same day employing, and had always theretofore employed, the said vessel in his lawful calling of a trader and carrier by sea, and neither he nor the master of the said vessel, or the crew, or any of the crew thereof, ever did anything to cause the lawful seizure or destruction of the said vessel by her said Majesty's naval forces.

On the same day, the officer commanding Her said Majesty's ship "Cyclops" bombarded the town of Jeddah, and with an armed force, belonging to the said ship, attacked, destroyed, burnt, and sunk, divers vessels, including, among them, the said vessel of your petitioner to the damage of your petitioner of 4,582 dollars, being 2,800 dollars on account of the value aforesaid of the said vessel, and 582 dollars on account of the value of cash and other property therein, and 1,200 dollars which he would have acquired as profit from the use of the said vessel if it had not been so destroyed, burnt, and sunk.

Your petitioner has been informed, since the said 26th day of July, that the said bombardment and attack were executed by order of Her said Majesty's Government in consequence of the refusal of the Governor of the said town, after a reasonable time for compliance had been granted to him, and due notice on behalf of Her said Majesty, to the effect that, in the event of such refusal, such bombardment and attack would take place, been given to him, to afford certain reparation rightfully demanded of him for the murder of Her said Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul, and of the Vice-Consul of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and of many Christian residents, and for the plunder of their property, and for outrages to the flags of England and France, and to divers persons and things under their Majesties' jurisdiction and protection in the said town by persons exercising, on behalf of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the government of the said town, and by Ottoman Mahometan subjects, in the said town, on the 15th day of June A.D. 1858, and that the said Sublime Porte has consented to indemnify all persons under their said Majesties' jurisdiction and protection, for losses and damages occasioned to them by the above-described acts of murder, plunder, and outrage, by such persons exercising, as aforesaid, the government of the said town, and by such Ottoman subjects, or by proceedings resulting therefrom, or consequent thereupon.

The said Governor did not, as was his duty, at any time before such bombardment and attack, of which he had due notice as aforesaid, afford to the vessels, including the said vessel of your petitioner, belonging to persons not under Ottoman jurisdiction in the said port, or to the property contained in such vessels, any protection against such bombardment and attack, or give due notice thereof to the masters or crews of such vessels, who could not otherwise obtain such notice, or give due notice that there were such vessels in the said port to the said officer commanding Her said Majesty's said ship, so as to enable him or the said masters of the said vessels to protect such vessels and property from

such bombardment and attack, although such bombardment and attack was, as aforesaid, a proceeding necessary for obtaining reparation for the said acts of murder, plunder, and outrage, and was, in fact, consequent upon and caused by those acts, and your petitioner, therefore, is entitled to be indemnified for his above-mentioned damage by the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Your petitioner adduces herewith, in support of the allegations herein contained, the affidavits of Abkar ibn Hamid, Selim ibn Bakheit, Abdu ibn Osman, and Sayyid Abdallah, marked respectively A, B, C, and D, sworn before Her said Majesty's said Commissioner on the date hereof.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that you will be pleased to take such steps in the matters of this petition for obtaining for him the said indemnity of 4,582 dollars, together with 300 dollars for the costs and expenses incurred by him in prosecuting his claim to the same, as the case may require; and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) RUTTONGY IBN BEHIM,
By his Attorney, D. K. Moskhoudi.

Inclosure 2 in No. 391.

Affidavit of Abkar ibn Hamid.

(A.)

THIS 19th day of February, A.D. 1859, at Jeddah, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah, appeareth Abkar ibn Hamid, late of Loheia, and at this present time of Jeddah, and maketh oath, and saith :—

On and for about two years last preceding the 14th day of Zul-higgeh, A.H. 1274, corresponding to the 26th day of July, of the year 1858 of the Christian era, I was master of the vessel "El Amán," which is to say, "The Safety," of the burden of 800 ardebs, belonging to Ruttongy, the son of Behim, a British trader established at Loheia. On the last-mentioned day, the said vessel was lying at anchor in the anchorage in the port of Jeddah, where vessels of the same class similar to that of the said vessel usually lie. Early in the morning of the day I quitted the said vessel, and went on shore for the purpose of transacting business in the town of Jeddah. In the course of the forenoon of the said day, being then near the Custom-house in the said town, I saw boats belonging to Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cyclops," manned with English sailors belonging to the said ship, approach the said anchorage. Shortly afterwards I saw the said vessel on fire. I had left in the said vessel, when quitting it, as aforesaid, sixteen sailors, of whom five were ill with the small-pox. Some of the said sailors, in the course of an hour after my seeing, as aforesaid, the said vessel on fire, came to me and informed me that armed men belonging to the said ship had burned the said vessel. I also left in the said vessel when I quitted it, as aforesaid, property of the kinds and values next mentioned, that is to say :—

	Austrian Dollars.	Austrian Dollars.
1 Box, of the value of	5	
Containing therein—		
Cash to the amount of	200	
2 Cloth gubbehs and 1 waistcoat, of the value of ..	18	
1 Sash-shawl, of the value of	9½	
2 Abdans, of the value of	2½	
2 Trebizond cloth shirts, of the value of	6	
3 Cotton shirts, of the value of	3	
3 Maskat towels, of the value of	6	
2 Copies of the Koran, of the value of	10	
4 Books of Delâil el Selawât, or Guides to Prayer, of the value of	8	
		263
Carried forward	..	263

	Austrian Dollars.	Austrian Dollars.
Brought forward	..	263
1 Box, of the value of	6	
Containing—		
Austrian dollars	50	
		56
And 12 boxes containing clothes belonging to the said sailors, of the value (to the best of my knowledge) of	..	100
And 20 packages of tamarind paste, weighing about 400 frasketa, of the value of	160	
And 5 pieces of timber, of the value of	8	
		168
The said property being, in the whole, of the value of ..	..	582

I also, at the time of quitting, as aforesaid, the said vessel, left in it all the sails, furniture, and tackle belonging to it complete, and as well as the said vessel in a good and sound state. The said vessel, together with the said sails, furniture, and tackle, was, at the time of its being burnt, as aforesaid, worth three and a-half dollars for each ardeb of its said burden, or, for the whole of such burden 2,800 dollars, which, together with the aforesaid sum of 582 dollars, makes for the value of the said vessel, sails, furniture, tackle, and property, 3,382 dollars. The whole of the said sails, furniture, tackle, and property, were consumed in the said vessel when burnt, as aforesaid. The profits resulting to the said Ruttongy, from the transport of merchandize and of passengers, by the said vessel, were, so far as I could judge, at the rate of about 1,200 dollars a year. I have been a master of vessels in the Red Sea for the last sixteen years, and know well the value of vessels similar to the said vessel "El Amán," and profits resulting from their employment in the Red Sea.

In witness whereof, the said Abkar ibn Hamid hath, the day and year first above written, hereunto set his mark.

(Signed) ABKAR IBN his ✕ mark. HAMID.

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated, and perfectly understood by the deponent.
(Signed) G. SACHONE, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 391.

Affidavit of Selim ibn Bakheit.

(B.)

AND the same day of February, before me the said Commissioner, at Jeddah, appeareth also Selim ibn Bakheit, of Roweis, near Jeddah, and maketh oath, and saith :—

I have been a master of vessels in the Red Sea for about twenty years, and know well the value of vessels used in the coast navigation of that sea, and their capabilities for earning profits. I knew the vessel "El Amán" belonging to Ruttongy, the son of Behim, of Loheia. The said vessel was of about 800 ardebs burden. It was destroyed with other vessels at Jeddah, on the 14th day of Zul-higgeh, A.H. 1274, by the boats of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cyclops." I saw the said vessel in the port of Jeddah, shortly before the said 14th day of Zul-higgeh. It was then in good condition, and well found in sails, furniture, and necessary tackle, and was worth, inclusive of such sails, furniture, and tackle, about three and a-half Austrian dollars for each ardeb of its burden. The said vessel, if constantly employed in the Red Sea, would gain for its

owner, after payment of expenses, from 1,000 to 1,500 Austrian dollars in a year.

In witness whereof, the said Selim ibn Bakheit hath, the same day of February, hereunto set his hand.

(Signed in Arabic) SELIM IBN BAKHEIT.

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated, and perfectly understood by the deponent.

(Signed) G. SACRONG, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 391.

Affidavit of Abdu ibn Osman.

(C.)

THIS 19th day of February, A.D. 1859, at Jeddah, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah, appeareth Abdú ibn Osman, late of Lohcia, and at this present time of Jeddah, and maketh oath and saith:

On and during the four years next preceding the 14th day of Zul-higgeh, A.H. 1274, corresponding to the 26th day of July, of the year 1858 of the Christian era, I was employed as a sailor on board the vessel "El Amán," belonging to Ruttongy, the son of Behim, a British trader established at Lohcia. On the last-mentioned day the said vessel was lying in the port of Jeddah, Abkar ibn Hamid was the master of the said vessel. He went on shore early in the morning of that day, leaving on board the said vessel sixteen persons, including myself. Five of the said persons were ill of the small-pox. In the forenoon of the same day boats, manned and armed, came from Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops" towards the anchorage in which the said vessel was lying. One of the said boats, carrying a gun mounted in the bow thereof, approached the said vessel. Seven or eight armed men, being of the crew of the last-mentioned boat, boarded the said vessel, and called out to the said persons "jao! jao!" which is to say in Hindostani "go! go!" and then proceeded to break the boxes belonging to the said master and to the above-mentioned persons, and with a portion of the pieces and contents thereof to make a fire in the body of the said vessel for the purpose of burning it. Whereupon I, with the remainder of the said persons, became alarmed, and immediately left the said vessel in the jolly-boat thereto belonging, and went to the nearest part of the shore. Shortly after getting into the said jolly-boat, I saw the said vessel on fire. It, together with all the property it contained, including its sails, furniture, and tackle, and fourteen boxes, containing the effects of the said master, and of the "kerany," and of the said persons, was completely consumed. The twelve of the said boxes containing the effects of the said persons were, together with the same effects, worth 100 Austrian dollars.

In witness whereof the said Abdu ibn Osman hath, the day and year first above written, hereunto set his mark.

(Signed) ABDU IBN his ✕ mark OSMAN.

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated and perfectly understood by the deponent.

(Signed) G. SACRONG, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 391.

Affidavit of Sayyid Abdallah.

(D.)

AND the same day of February, at Jeddah, before me, the said Commissioner, appeareth also Sayyid Abdallah, lately of Lohcia, and at this present time of Jeddah, and maketh oath and saith:

On and for three years next preceding the 14th day of Zul-higgeh A.H. 1274, corresponding to the 26th day of July, of the year 1858 of the Christian era, I was employed as a sailor on board the vessel "El Amán," belonging to Ruttongy, the son of Behim, a British trader established at Lohcia. I have heard read and explained the statement this day made on oath before Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner by Abdu ibn Osman. I was on board the said vessel on the occasion of its being burnt by armed men sent from Her said Majesty's ship "Cyclops," and witnessed the facts mentioned in the said statement, which from my own knowledge of the same facts I declare to be correct and true.

In witness whereof the said Sayyid Abdallah hath, the same day of February, hereunto set his hand.

(Signed in Arabic) SAYYID ABDALLAH.

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated and perfectly understood by the deponent.

(Signed) G. SACRONG, *Interpreter to Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

No. 392.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received March 16.)

Sir, *Admiralty, March 16, 1859.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter dated the 22nd ultimo, from Commodore Edgell, reporting the progress of affairs at Jeddah.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. CORRY.

Inclosure in No. 392.

Commodore Edgell to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *"Chesapeake," Jeddah, February 22, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the report of proceedings at Jeddah since my last despatch of the 4th instant.

The Commission advances but slowly in its progress towards a satisfactory termination of the indemnity question. The Commissioner informs me that at first they found Seid Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, ready and willing to entertain fair and reasonable views on the various cases examined into; but about three weeks ago Ramsa Effendi, the Defterdar, or Treasurer, arrived in a buggalow, with fresh instructions from the Porte to Seid Pasha, and since that time matters have progressed most slowly and far less satisfactorily; and on certain points on each case, such as indemnification for loss the house has sustained in its commercial prospects by the stoppage of trade, and the complete disarrangement of its affairs, owing to the events of the 15th of June, the Turkish Commissioner states that he has no authority to entertain such a question.

Namick Pasha, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, has also thrown every obstacle in the way of the Commissioner, and has evidently, since the arrival of the Defterdar, made the Turkish Commissioner less willing to act in the straightforward manner he had previously been pursuing. This is much to be regretted, for, by the present slow progress, I do not see when Mr. Walne is likely to leave. His colleague, M. Sabatier, having left, also retards business: for, if two of the Commissioners had agreed on the point of indemnity above mentioned, their decision would have been final.

I have endeavoured to impress on Mr. Walne the necessity of decision on these cases, for I cannot see, after the Turkish Commissioner refusing to entertain certain points, the use of wasting time in argument, but to finish the claims in an official manner, by having the objections of the Turkish Commissioner in writing, for reference to the authorities at home, for eventually the question of indemnity will have to be arranged at Constantinople. The Secretary of the Turkish Commissioner informed Mr. Walne, privately, that such would be the case.

The "Roebuck" reported the arrival, at Suez, of the new Governor-General, Ali Pasha. I had given instructions to Commander Symonds to receive the Pasha, and two of his suite, if he chose to avail himself of the opportunity, but, having a very large establishment, he declined the offer. He is now expected to arrive in a Turkish steamer, and I hope will bring more positive instructions for the Turkish Commissioner, as the season is fast advancing. Should he not, Mr. Walne purposes leaving for Suez in about three weeks. As by that time "Pelorus" will require provisioning, it is my intention to leave her all the spirits I can spare, but we have only sixteen days' on board.

All is quiet at Jeddah, and three vessels, under English colours, have lately arrived with pilgrims.

His Imperial Majesty's corvette "Duchayla" was at Suez, waiting for the French Consul, shortly expected, when she would convey him to Jeddah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY EDGELL.

No. 393.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Melvill.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1859.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, recommending to Lord Malmesbury's favourable consideration the case of the daughter of the late Mr. Page, of Jeddah, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that Miss Page is not the object of charity his Lordship has been led to suppose, as she will receive a large amount of the compensation obtained on account of the destruction of British property at Jeddah, and probably a pension of 1,000 francs per month, which the Sultan has expressed his intention to grant to the person who shall prove to be the legal representative of the late Mr. Page.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 394.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Consul Walne.

(No. 20.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 17, 1859.

SINCE the date of my despatch No. 19 of the 1st of March, acquainting you that the claims of Farag Yusef, for the loss of two boats destroyed in the bombardment of Jeddah, by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," should be paid out of the indemnity levied on that town, I have received your despatch No. 20 of the 21st of February, respecting the claim of a person named Ruttongy to receive 4,882 dollars, on account of the destruction of his vessel on the same occasion; and I have to state to you, for your guidance, that I settled with the

French Ambassador on the 15th instant, that this claim should be paid out of the indemnity by both Governments. You will, therefore, arrange this settlement with your French colleague.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 395.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received March 26.)

(No. 20.)

My Lord *Cairo, March* 16, 1859.

IN my despatch of the 21st ultimo, No. 19, I reported to your Lordship that, as Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus" would be compelled to leave Jeddah in a short time, it was my intention to push on discussions with Seid Hamdi Pasha, and, having accomplished all that I could effect at Jeddah, proceed to Egypt to report the result to your Lordship. Captain Seymour fixed the 9th instant for the departure of that vessel, and I reached this place late on the 13th.

Ali Pasha, the new Governor-General of the Hedjaz, arrived at Jeddah on the 25th of February, and proceeded, the next day, to Mecca, having previously come to an understanding with the Turkish Minister and myself that he would return on the 4th instant, accompanied by the Sheriff Abdallah Pasha. On that day, the "Duchayla" brought down M. Rousseau, the newly-appointed French Consul, to whom M. Sabatier had partially delegated his powers as Commissioner for France.

All the persons necessary to establish the amount to be paid by the town of Jeddah being thus brought together, my French colleague and myself endeavoured to persuade the Ottoman authorities to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity to come to an understanding as to the portion of the indemnity which the town could support.

The instructions of the Porte, if strictly interpreted, could not be immediately carried into effect; for, in the first place, no agreement had been come to in relation to British claims, respecting every one of which the Turkish Commissioner insisted on making reference to Constantinople; and, in the second, the French Commissioner had no authority to enter on any discussion whatever with regard to French claims. But there appeared no sufficient reason why the Ottoman authorities should not proceed at once to calculate the amount of imposition which the inhabitants could bear; and every effort was made by my colleague and myself to induce them to act in this matter rather on the spirit than the letter of their instructions.

After much verbal discussion, a note, of which a copy is inclosed, was, by myself, sent to Seid Hamdi Pasha; and another note, in a like sense, was addressed to him by M. Rousseau. Both Ali Pasha and the Sheriff of Mecca would listen to no deviation from orders, and the answer conveyed by the Turkish Commissioner was a refusal to entertain the question.

It strikes me that this question would be more easily settled at Constantinople. The town of Jeddah is sufficiently rich to pay, with ease, a fine of 500,000 or 600,000 dollars, one-half of which sum might well be met by the confiscation of property belonging to Abdallah el Mohtessib and other wealthy conspirators.

In the instructions sent to the Turkish Commissioner it is stated, that "all the inhabitants of Jeddah, whether subjects of the Porte or of other Powers, with the exception of such as suffered during the well-known occurrence, will have to be taxed." This part of the order may, perhaps, have escaped the observation of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, but it has by no means escaped that of the authorities at Jeddah. It involves a principle, not only dangerous for the future to the interests of Europeans residing in the Ottoman Empire, but one, the application of which in Jeddah itself would, probably, immediately lead to the infliction of grievous acts of injustice on many of the Indian subjects of Her Majesty now resident at that port. The attention of the French Government has been already drawn to this subject, and I have respectfully to submit it to your Lordship's consideration.

I had hoped that the new Governor-General of the Hedjaz, Ali Pasha,

might have brought with him instructions from the Porte calculated to facilitate the solution of the difficulties which had arisen between the Turkish Commissioner and myself. So far as I could judge of his conduct during my stay at Jeddah, he had, on the contrary, been directed to obstruct our proceedings. Seid Hamdi Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, had no liberty of action, but was obliged, in every matter of doubt or difficulty, to take instructions from Ali Pasha.

The Porte having taken no measures for selling by public auction the goods which had been abandoned, a proposal was made on the part of Messrs. Tonna Mirialaki, A. D'Antonio, and Co., to receive the merchandize formerly belonging to their house, at a valuation to be fixed by competent persons named by the British and Turkish Commissioners. A considerable portion had probably been damaged during the last rainy winter, and, as it is well known, another portion had actually been sold by the authorities previous to the arrival of the Commissioners. To so reasonable a proposal Ali Pasha caused a negative answer to be given, although, as I have good reason to suppose, the Turkish Commissioner himself entertained an opposite opinion. I have the honour to lay before your Lordship copies of the correspondence on this subject.

Previous to the arrival of Ali Pasha, I had received from the Turkish Commissioner answers respecting most of the British claims, not, certainly, of a satisfactory character, but such as, by their admissions, must materially assist the ultimate settlement of these questions. It was, however, with great difficulty, and only an hour before my leaving Jeddah, that I obtained for these documents the signature and seal of Seid Hamdi Pasha. His conduct at the last sufficiently indicated that, however well-disposed personally, he had received, directly or indirectly, instructions to ignore the abandonment of goods, to make light of losses, and reduce the indemnity to the lowest possible figure. His Report is now on its way to Constantinople.

Inclosed is copy of the letter which accompanied my complete list of claims, with the respective awards proposed by myself; but on the present occasion, as the mail is on the point of leaving, I add only a summary note of the latter. I propose, as early as possible, to submit to your Lordship a short analysis of each case, but this is a work which will necessarily require some time for preparation.

M. Rousseau has reported to the French Government his opinion as to the utter inutility of negotiating at Jeddah, and his concurrence with the Turkish Commissioner and myself as to the advisability of transferring the Conferences to Constantinople.

The French claims, which, when M. Sabatier left Jeddah, were estimated at 1,157,594 francs, are now increased, I understand, to 2,500,000 francs. There appears to be great unwillingness on the part of the French Commissioner to allow any minute examination of these claims, and I am disposed to think that they would scarcely bear an ordeal such as that through which the British cases have already passed.

I do not consider it desirable that the British Commissioner should be called upon to assist in the examination of the French claims, as such a proceeding might possibly give rise to differences of opinion which had better be avoided.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 395.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Jeddah, March 7, 1859.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, has the honour to inform his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, Commissioner for the Sublime Porte, that he has been instructed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that, after taking the matter into consideration, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely indispensable to levy an indemnity on the town of Jeddah itself; that such indemnity should be calculated in proportion to the pecuniary resources of the inhabitants of that

place, and in such a way that the fines may fall more especially upon the guilty; and that if the amount raised is insufficient to meet the claims on account of losses sustained, the surplus required may be paid by the Ottoman Government. He has also received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople a translation of the instructions sent to his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha.

Looking to the facilities for consultation now afforded by the presence in Jeddah not only of the three Commissioners, but also of his Excellency the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, and of his Excellency the Sheriff of Mecca, the Undersigned considers the occasion peculiarly favourable for considering and deciding on the portion of the indemnity which should be paid by the town.

It is true that, according to the strict letter of the instructions sent to his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, the total amount of indemnity should be first established by the Commissioners; but as, pending reference to their respective Governments, this cannot be immediately effected, it appears to the Undersigned that there can be no possible inconvenience, but, on the contrary, great advantage, in his Excellency's at once proceeding to examine, in conjunction with his Excellency the Governor-General of the Hedjaz and his Excellency the Sheriff of Mecca, what amount of fine the town can fairly support, seeing that their judgments in this matter have to be guided, not by the actual and precise amount of the indemnity to be finally adjudicated, but by the means of the inhabitants to pay that portion of the indemnity which has to be imposed on them.

The Undersigned having examined the British claims to indemnity, a report on which he reserves to himself to submit to Her Majesty's Government, is on the point of leaving Jeddah; and he believes that it would be highly satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government to be informed that the Ottoman authorities had in this matter afforded facilities sanctioned by the spirit, if not the letter, of their instructions, and that they had done all that was in their power to hasten the final arrangement of those questions which have so long and so seriously occupied the attention of the three Commissioners, and which the Sublime Porte itself must be anxious to bring to a speedy and honourable settlement.

The Undersigned, &c. (Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 395.

Seid Pasha to Consul Walne.

(Translation.)

(After the usual compliments.) 3 *Shaban*, 1275. (*March* 8, 1859.)

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your highly esteemed note, dated the 7th March, pointing out to me the instructions of the Sublime Porte, which refer to an extraordinary tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Jeddah for recovering that portion of the indemnity which has to be established and agreed upon by the Commissioners, and that, although the amount of indemnity is not yet fixed, the instructions should not be carried out word for word, but that, for facilitating the business in future, a sum should be recovered from the said inhabitants.

In order to learn what sum might, by supposition, be now fixed on the town, I communicated with his Excellency the Sheriff and his Excellency the Governor-General of Jeddah, and informed them of the note you addressed me on the subject. They said that the fixing a sum by supposition, without the Commissioners having previously established the total amount of the indemnity, is a proceeding contrary to the orders expressed in the instructions, and even if this would afterwards facilitate the matter, it is impossible in this affair of taxing the town, that they could in ignorance fix a sum by supposition. In any case, the amount of the indemnity should be first known, and then everybody should be taxed according to his means. Now, the amount of the indemnity being unknown, it is impossible, by mere supposition, to fix the sum of contribution. Consequently I address you the present for your information.

(Signature and Seal of) SEID HAMDI PASHA,
Commissioner of the Sublime Porte for the Affairs of Jeddah.

Inclosure 3 in No. 395.

Mr. Ayrton to Consul Walne.

Sir, *Jeddah, February 25, 1859.*

IN reply to the verbal intimation I had the honour to receive from you, yesterday, of the willingness of the Ottoman Commissioner to order the delivery to me, as the representative of Messrs. Miriaki A. d'Antonio and Co., of the property in their name, in the hands of the Local Government, as on account of the indemnity payable to them by the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in respect of the late outbreak at Jeddah, I have to express my consent to receive such property on the following terms, which I believe fairly meet the proposal made to me.

All cash which has been recovered by the Local Government, or realised by it, from the sale by it of goods consigned to Messrs. Thoma Sava and Co., or otherwise received by it in their name since June 15, 1858, to be paid to me.

All goods or other things recovered from those plundered from Messrs. Thoma Sava and Co., on the 15th of June, or since, in their name received by the Local Government, excepting timber in planks or pieces, so far as the same goods or things may be in a sound and saleable condition, to be delivered to me.

Provided, however, that such goods shall be taken by me at the price to be agreed upon by two persons to be named in that behalf by yourself and the Ottoman Commissioner; or in the event of such two persons not being able so to agree upon a price, then at such price as shall be indicated by any third person of sufficient experience, to be named by yourself and the Ottoman Commissioner; and, provided also, that the price when so determined, shall be reckoned as so much cash, and, together with the above-mentioned cash, be received by me on account of the indemnity payable by the Sublime Ottoman Porte to Messrs. Miriaki A. d'Antonio and Co.

Of course the prices of many articles of merchandise have varied with the changes of the market, and are not now what they were on June 15, 1858. Some articles, however, have remained nearly unchanged in price; such are, bees'-wax, cardamoms, rhinoceros' horn, mother-o'-pearl, white leef, and sunn, any quantities of which, in a condition as sound as that in which they were on the 15th of June, I am ready to take at the prices stated in the affidavits of the Sheik Hassan Mohamed and Ahmed Bakheidhar.

The reason why I have excepted the timber from the articles to be taken, is, that it might not be quickly saleable at what might be considered its extreme value, and that, were I to leave it for sale with an agent here, the sum at which it might be valued would be considerably reduced by the expenses of agency and allowance of interest; but if the Ottoman Commissioner is disposed to concede such timber, in the event of there being any, at a price to ensure its immediate sale, I am ready to accept it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. AYRTON,

Representing Messrs. Miriaki A. D'Antonio & Co.

Inclosure 4 in No. 395.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Excellency, *Jeddah, February 28, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency copy of a communication which has been addressed to me by Mr. Ayrton, Procurator of Messrs. Thoma Miriaki A. d'Antonio and Co., relative to a proposal of receiving, on account of the indemnity due to that house, certain moneys and goods now in the possession of the Ottoman authorities at Jeddah; the value of the latter to be ascertained by the estimation of competent persons to be named by the Ottoman and British Commissioners.

As I shall myself leave Jeddah in a few days, in Her Majesty's ship "Pelorus," taking with me Mr. Ayrton and all the persons connected with the late establishment in Jeddah of Messrs. Thoma Miriaki A. d'Antonio and Co., I have to request your Excellency's immediate attention to this proposal, and an early and explicit answer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 395.

Seid Pasha to Consul Walne.

(Translation.)

(After the usual compliments.) 29 *Rayab*, 1275. (*March* 3, 1859.)

I HAVE received your two highly esteemed letters, and understand from their contents that you desire that the goods sent after the outbreak by some of the merchants, and which were kept in deposit for preservation, should, after valuation, be delivered over to the representative of the said merchants, on account of the indemnity, together with the cash kept, which was also received after the late events. I beg to state that, in my instructions, no order has been given me either for the acceptance or consignment of the said things, and that matter being out of my mission, I informed the Governor-General of it, who said that there is no occasion for the delivery by valuation of the goods received after the outbreak, and which were kept for preservation, but that they should be returned as they are to their owners; also, that the cash received, and kept sealed as it was, should not be given as on account of the indemnity, but be withdrawn as it is. Only the goods recovered from the pillage in the case of their being claimed, and of the claimants proving that they belong to them, and wishing to withdraw them, these should of necessity be valued and given over. This was his order, which I verbally communicated to you; but now, having received your two letters addressed me on the subject, I again asked his leave. He said that the goods received after the outbreak ought not to be valued, but returned as they are; also that the cash should not be given as on account of the indemnity, but sealed as it is. As to the goods recovered from the pillage, if the claimants ask to withdraw them, and prove their property, these should be valued and consigned. Consequently, I address you the present for your information.

(Signature and Seal of) SEID HAMDI PASHA,

Commissioner of the Sublime Porte for the Affairs of Jeddah.

Inclosure 6 in No. 395.

Consul Walne to Seid Pasha.

Excellency, *Jeddah, March 6, 1859.*

HER Majesty's ship "Pelorus" will leave this port on the 9th instant, and it is my intention to proceed in that vessel to Egypt, there to report to Her Majesty's Government the result of my inquiries as to the claims for indemnity hitherto presented by persons under British jurisdiction, and by me laid before your Excellency as Commissioner for the Sublime Porte.

Inclosed is a detailed list of these claims, including in separate columns the sums originally demanded, those to which the claims were reduced by consent of the parties, and the amounts to which, in my opinion, the claimants are respectively entitled. Not including the claims of Messrs. Duca Paleologo, Cochinaï, and Co., on which my decision is suspended till further inquiry can be made, the total sum due, according to the awards which I have to propose on my part for the approval of Her Majesty's Government, is 469,992½ dollars. My reasons for each award will be given in my report to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, it being reserved to Her Majesty's Government to decide finally on the amount of indemnity, by approving or disapproving of the several awards proposed by myself as Her Majesty's Commissioner.

Under the impression that your Excellency had the faculty usually accorded to Commissioners and Arbitrators, of inquiring into and deciding on all items of claims to indemnity, whether in the nature of direct or indirect losses, I induced several of the British claimants to reduce their original demands to such modest and reasonable figures as might meet my views of the merits of their respective cases. These reductions were, however, as I informed your Excellency from the first, coupled with conditions, which circumstances have since shown to have been necessary to the protection of the claimants; namely, that their reduced claims should be accepted by the Commission, and that if payment were not

made within a reasonable time, say on or before the 1st of May, 1859, then interest thereon should be paid by the Porte, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. In the event of the first condition not being accepted, the parties would, of course, have the faculty of reverting to their original claims, of bringing forward fresh evidence in their support, and of calling for a further indemnity for the additional losses caused by the dilatory and irregular proceedings of the Ottoman authorities.

Your Excellency has given me, in answer to the twenty claims hitherto put in, twenty answers, which may be taken as incomplete opinions on each case, but which can in no way be accepted as awards. For reasons best known to your Excellency, there is in every case a reservation for reference to the Sublime Porte, specially in regard to questions of indirect losses, damages, and costs. That which is not concluded on one side cannot be concluded on the other; and even if the claimants had not themselves made such reservation, it would be my duty to reserve for them, as I now do, their right to revert to their former claims, or bring in additional demands, if facts which have since come to their knowledge warrant, in the opinion of their legal advisers, their adopting such a course, which is doubtless open to them. It has already come to my knowledge that more than one claimant is in a position to prove that he has suffered losses exceeding the amount stated in his reduced claim.

Looking to the want of rapid communication between Jeddah and other parts of the world, particularly India, I think it very possible that other British claims from distant places may still be presented; and I have to intimate to your Excellency that such claims will not be considered as barred by any proceedings of the Commission for the affairs of Jeddah, it being left entirely to Her Majesty's Government to determine and notify the period within which British claims are to be admitted by Her Majesty's Commissioner delegated for their examination.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 395.

List of Claims.

No.	Claims.	British Commissioner's Award.
		Austrian dollars.
1	Mirlaki A. d'Antonio & Co.	341,745
2	Antoun Youssouf Abd-el-Messieh	34,187
3	Youssouf Yacoub Salame	3,526
4	S. Metaxa	7,634½
5	Christophe Youssouf Yacoub	1,000
6	Ezekiel Sasson	883
7	Haukouri & Pojolani	3,300
8	Girgis Nasrallah Zahr	1,589
9	Paleologo Cochilani & Co. (decision reserved) ..	
10	Mohammed Ali Buzruk	1,710
11	Executor of Mr. Stephen Page	52,250
12	Ibrahim Gabriel	2,500
13	Mohammed Aga	
14	Isaac Bezar	1,820½
15	Michael Shaheen-el-Tel Hanni	1,907
16	Elias Hanna Antoun	6,000
17	Farag Yusur (first claim)	6,857½
18	Mr. Cole	2,428½
19	Mohamed Teky	
20	Istambouli Jacob	704½
	Total	$469,992½

The total amount of awards proposed by me on claims hitherto examined, as in the annexed list, is 469,992½ dollars. The claim of Messrs. Duca Paleogolo and Co. remains for decision, and due reservations are made with reference to all other claims, whether already advanced or to be advanced.

Jeddah, March 7, 1859.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE,
Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 396.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received March 26.)

(No. 21.)

My Lord, *Cairo, March 16*, 1859.

WITH reference to the last paragraph of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th of February, No. 17, I have the honour of inclosing a list of those persons who, it is considered, conducted themselves well during the outbreak at Jeddah, or who afforded such shelter and protection as was in their power to Christians at the time of the massacre. The first division of the list consists of officers in the service of the Local Government; the second of private individuals, several of whom have themselves suffered losses which they were little in condition to support.

Knowing that Mr. Ayrton, who was living on shore, had many opportunities for obtaining information not readily accessible to the Commissioners, I had, before giving a list to his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, requested that gentleman to furnish me with such information upon this subject as it was in his power to give; and I now inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of the interesting report with which he was so good as to favour me.

As to the first division of the list, it is a very easy matter for the Porte to recompense its own officers by promotion and increase of pay. As to the second division, which is made up principally of individuals in indifferent circumstances, I am inclined to think that the judicious distribution of gratuities in cash would best meet the exigencies of their cases, to which the Ottoman authorities are likely to pay little attention.

I have drawn the attention of the Turkish Commissioner to the losses of Mohamed Khöily, and he has promised to examine his claim, and refer it to the consideration of the Porte.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 396.

List of Persons who conducted themselves in a manner more or less praiseworthy on the occasion of the Massacre and Plunder of the Christians in Jeddah, on the 15th of June, 1858, *and following days.*

Khaled Effendi Benbashy, Surgeon.
Ayoob Effendi, Clerk of the Artillery Regiment.
Mustapha Aga, Yoozbashy of the Artillery.
Youssuff Aga, Captain of the Port.
Mohammed Effendi, Clerk of the Tabour.
Ismaeel Aga Mooluzem.
Agreez Ser-Shaweesh.
Ahmed Aga Emir-el-Shoonch, Director of the Government Magazines.
Ahmed Aga Cawas.
Isaac Cawas.
Aly Effendi, Clerk in the Government Magazines.

Mohamed Khöily.
Abdallah Nasif, Vakeel of the Sherif Abdallah of Mecca.
Said Mohamed-el-Shamy.
Ahmed Sabahy, Coffee-house Keeper.
Abdallah Bekry, ditto.
Aly-el-Seramaty, the Shoemaker.
Abd-el-Hady.
Sheik Ibrahim-el-Tamar.
Hamady-el-Hezam.
Nassir Jaffar.
Ahmed-el-Bayazid.
Salem-el-Khodhery
Sheik Hassan Mohamed-el-Shibin.
Nedda.

Inclosure 2 in No. 396.

Mr. Ayrton to Consul Walne.

Sir, *Jeddah, January* 11, 1859.

CONFORMABLY to your request, I annex hereto a list of the persons who have come to my knowledge as having conducted themselves in a manner more or less praiseworthy on the occasion of the massacre and plunder of the Christians in Jeddah on the 15th of June, 1858, and following days.

Among them, Mohamed Khöily, of the town of Khöi; Ahmed Agha Emin-el-Shouch, Director of the Government magazines, and a poor man, Aly-el-Seramaty (the shoemaker), deserve more particular notice. Mohamed Khöily, for his attempt to protect the people who sought shelter with him from Messrs. Thoma Sava and Co.'s house, was plundered by the rioters of all the property he possessed in the world, consisting of 1,080 dollars in cash, and effects to the value of 120 dollars, making together 1,200 dollars. The late Kaimakam afterwards presented him with 1 dollar. He has since been living on money borrowed, in small sums, from Messrs. Myrialaki A. d'Antonio and Co., his means of repaying which will depend upon his obtaining an indemnity for his losses. He has also had to bear the expense of a journey to Cairo.

Aly-el-Seramaty was likewise plundered of his small stock of furniture, of the value of 15 dollars, for having befriended Shahin Bekos.

I also subjoin a list of names of persons who are yet at large, but who, if it is thought expedient, may be brought to the notice of the local authorities as having taken a part, direct or indirect, in the disorders of the 15th of June.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDK. AYRTON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 396.

List of Persons who conducted themselves in a manner more or less praiseworthy on the occasion of the Massacre and Plunder of the Christians in Jeddah, on the 15th of June, 1858, and following days.

Mohamed Khöily.—Received the inmates of Messrs. Thoma Sava and Co.'s house in the apartment occupied by him, adjoining the north end of the house, and endeavoured, as far as he could, to protect them. The rioters broke open his door, and killed the persons concealed in his room, and afterwards plundered him, for having befriended them, of all his property, amounting in value to 1,200 dollars.—See deposition of Sottiri Moldovano, made in Her Majesty's Consulate at Cairo on the 30th of July, 1858.

Ahmed Agha Emin-el-Shoueh.—Gave an asylum to Arakel Artin Gevvelek and George Hadaya-el-Mosuly, of Mosul, in the Government magazine, early on the morning of the 16th June. The rioters having demanded these two victims, Ahmed Agha sent his people to secrete them in a part of the magazine (which occupies a considerable and irregular space) less exposed to observation than that where they were at first placed. Ahmed Agha maintained and supplied them in their retreat until the 19th of June, when they were taken to the Kaimakam's house, whence they were conducted to a prison, in which they remained until the 21st.—See depositions of Arakel Artin Gevvelek and of Basili Fronitz in Her Majesty's Consulate of 12th August, 1858

Yusuf Aga, Port Captain of Jeddah.—Was himself threatened to be killed by the people on the supposition by them that he was favourably inclined towards the Christians, and had concealed some of them in his dwelling in the Hosh-el-Sherif. Since my arrival with M. Theophani Moskhoudi and M. Nicola Sabbidi at Jeddah, we have experienced considerable attention from him, and I believe Captain Pullen, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," speaks very well of him.

Abdallah-en-Nasif, Vakeel of the Sherif Abdallah of Mecca.—Is asserted, by Farag Yusur, to have successfully exerted his influence in saving Farag Yusur's house from pillage; but this testimony does not extend to his sons.

Said Mohamed-el-Shamy.—When he saw the people in movement on the evening of the 15th of June, and heard their seditious cries, went to the Kaimakam, who was in the Custom-house, and exhorted him to restrain the people; whereupon Omar Bn Darb interfered, and told him to be quiet; and the Kaimakam not heeding him, he went to his house.

Ali Effendi, Clerk in the Government Magazine.—Received from the coffee-house keeper, Ahmed Sahahy, and took care of, the females belonging to Arakel Artin Gevvelek, until reclaimed by him, after the 21st of June.

Ahmed Sahahy, coffee-house keeper.—Upon Arakel Artin Gevvelek and George Hadaya escaping from the residence of the former, they first encountered Ahmed Sahahy, who said to them, "Save yourselves; leave the women, I will be responsible for their safety."

Abdallah Bekry, coffee-house keeper.—Concealed Shahin Bekos in his shop, and then, for greater security, in his charcoal store. Upon Shahin being discovered there by the mob, Abdallah successfully used his influence with them, to save him. Then, fearing that other rioters might come and demand Shahin's life, disguised him, and, with some friends, escorted him to his former dwelling, but finding that pillaged, conducted him, at his own request, to the house of Ali-el-Semmaty (the shoe-maker), who paid to each of the persons who had escorted Shahin, a dollar, and took him into his house, but fearing the result of his discovery there, afterwards, concealed him in a dark magazine, full of old boxes, &c., where he remained till Friday the 19th of June.

Abd-el-Hady and Sheik Ibrahim-el-Tanar (both dwelling together in the Salhieh, and neighbours of Mikkail).—On the night of the massacre Mikkail Shahin-el-Talhamy (the Bethlemite) found a refuge with these two men, who concealed him until the following night, when they furnished him with the disguise of a pilgrim, in which character he passed from their dwelling to that of a friend, named Hamady-el-Hezam, a Cairean, with whom he found a secure asylum, until Namick Pasha arrived from Mecca, and continued to live with Hamady for nearly three months afterwards.

Nassir Jafar.—After the people had gone to the British Consulate, went to Mr. Sava, and offered to conceal him in his (Jafar's) house; a good man.

Ahmed-el-Bayazid.—Saved the daughter (five years old) of Giorgios Moskhoudi, and assisted some of the servants of Messrs. Thoma Sava and Co.'s house to avoid the people, who were threatening them.

Salem-el-Khodhery.—Warned Mr. Sava, Moskhoudi, and the rest, of their danger, and brought them information of the state of the town, and was well disposed.

Sheik Hassan Mohamed-es-Shibin.—Was much threatened by the people after the massacre, for his sympathy with the persons killed and ill-used, and has since greatly exerted himself in procuring information, and has also contributed a great deal himself: he well deserves to be noticed. Even yet he is afraid of the consequences that may result to him.

The Sit Nedda, daughter of the late Mohamed-ed-Din of Damietta, in Egypt.—At the time of the outbreak, on the 15th of June, four persons belonging to the European community in Jeddah were lodging in a hosh or khan, by the letting out of which, in apartments, Nedda in part gains her livelihood. These persons were—Herman (a Jew) and his wife; Giuseppe; Alexander.

Under the apprehension that these persons, who were known to be living in the khan, might be sought there by the mob, which she would have been perfectly powerless to resist, she provided them with the disguise of pilgrims, consisting, for men, of a white cloth, wrapped round the body; and, for women, of white clothing. Herman being circumcised managed, by exhibiting his circumcision, in this disguise to save himself and his wife from the massacre, and eventually reached Aden. Giuseppe also escaped, and reached Egypt in the "Cyclops." Alexander is the person who sought protection from the artillery soldiers at the gate of the barrack adjoining the house in which Her Majesty's Commissioner sits, and was repulsed by them, and murdered before their eyes, in front of the gate. He spoke but little Arabic.

Nedda, who is an elderly woman, used also to wash and cook for Elias Hanna Antun, and had lent him various articles of furniture, with which his rooms at the end of Thoma Sava and Co.'s house were in part furnished, and which, together with some jewellery and other articles of her own, which she had placed in deposit with him, were all plundered. Some time back she gave

me a list of the plundered property, which, so far as I recollect, was estimated at 70 dollars.

(Signed) F. AYRTON.

Jeddah, March 5, 1859.

No. 397.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 189.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 30, 1859.

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, copies of two despatches and of their inclosures, from Mr. Walne,* giving a most unsatisfactory account of the progress of the business with which the Jeddah Commission has to deal, and showing the unexpected course which the Turkish authorities have pursued in throwing constant obstructions and difficulties in the way of the British and French Commissioners.

You will not conceal from the Porte the regret and surprise of Her Majesty's Government at the extraordinary conduct of its officers, as reported by Mr. Walne, which proves how little reliance ought to have been placed on the distinct assurances of the Turkish Government that their agents had been empowered to co-operate honestly and efficiently with those of England and France in working out a satisfactory settlement of the Jeddah claims.

Mr. Walne is inclined to think that, as matters now stand, the question as to the indemnity to be paid by the town might be more easily arranged at Constantinople; and Mr. Walne likewise concurs with the French and Turkish Commissioners as to the advisability of transferring the further discussions on these affairs generally to that capital; but, before coming to a decision, I would wish you to report to me your opinion upon these points, as well as upon the question of calling on the Porte to grant rewards and gratuities to all the subjects of the Sultan who conducted themselves well and suffered on the occasion of the outbreak.

I have further to direct your Excellency's attention to the fact that, according to the orders sent to the Turksh Commissioner, the fine will have to be paid by all the inhabitants of Jeddah, whether subjects of Turkey or of other Powers; and I have to instruct you strongly to remonstrate on this with the Porte, and positively to declare that Her Majesty's Government will not permit a fine to be exacted from any Indian or other subject of Her Majesty at Jeddah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 398.

Mr. Hammond to the Law Officers of the Crown.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, March* 4, 1859.

YOU are aware of the massacre of Christians which took place at Jeddah in the month of June last. Among the victims on that occasion was Mr. Page, the late British Vice-Consul.

The Sultan, as you will see by the inclosed copy of a telegram from Sir Henry Bulwer,† announced his intention of giving a pension of 1,000 francs a month to the heirs of the British Consul, if he has any; and you will also see by the inclosed copy of a despatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople,‡ that the Turkish Ambassador at this Court was instructed to inquire about a daughter supposed to have been left by Mr. Page.

I am further to inclose a collection of correspondence which has passed between this office and Mr. Cole, claiming to represent the interests of the said daughter under a will made in her favour of which he was executor, and between this office and Mr. Fenwick, claiming to represent the interests of the mother of the deceased.

* Nos. 395 and 396. † No. 39. ‡ No. 143.

The original will left by Mr. Page, and a copy of which is inclosed,* having been transmitted to this country from Egypt, has been proved by Mr. Cole; and it will be seen that by it he leaves everything he possesses to his natural daughter.

The time appears now to have arrived for claiming the fulfilment of the promise of the Porte to provide for the heirs of Mr. Page; and Mr. Cole, as you will see by his inclosed letter, requests that the fact of the will in favour of Miss Page having been proved should be notified to the Turkish Ambassador in this country.

Lord Malmesbury directs me to request your opinion as to the course which, under existing circumstances, he should pursue. The promise having been made by the Porte to Her Majesty's Government, it is for Her Majesty's Government to apply for its fulfilment.

Lord Malmesbury's first impression has been that a communication should be made to Mr. Cole and Mr. Fenwick respectively, to the effect that, the will having been proved, his Lordship is now prepared to receive either a separate statement from each of them, or, if they can agree, a joint statement from both, setting forth the grounds on which they severally claim for their respective clients the pension promised by the Sultan, and that his Lordship, on receiving such statement or statements, will instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to lay the same before the Sultan, in order that His Majesty may decide to which of the parties the pension should be paid.

Lord Malmesbury presumes that as no other parties have claimed to be Mr. Page's heirs, it may be taken for granted that no other heirs exist; but it is a point for your consideration whether any public invitation should be issued calling for heirs to come forward; and further, whether any further, and, if so, what proof should be required of Mr. Cole, and of Mr. Fenwick, in regard to the identity of the parties whose interests they represent.

I am to add, that Lord Malmesbury would be glad to have your opinion as to the course to be pursued in these matters at your early convenience.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 399.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received March 25.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, March* 24, 1859.

WE are honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 4th March instant, stating that we are aware of the massacre of Christians which took place at Jeddah in the month of June last. Among the victims on that occasion was Mr. Page, the British Vice-Consul.

That the Sultan, as we should see by the inclosed copy of a telegram from Sir Henry Bulwer, announced his intention of giving a pension of 1,000 francs a month to the heirs of the British Consul, if he has any; and that we should also see by the inclosed copy of a despatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, that the Turkish Ambassador at this Court was instructed to inquire about a daughter supposed to have been left by Mr. Page.

Mr. Hammond was further pleased to inclose a collection of correspondence which has passed between the Foreign Office and Mr. Cole, claiming to represent the interests of the said daughter under a will made in her favour, of which he was executor, and between the Foreign Office and Mr. Fenwick, claiming to represent the interests of the mother of the deceased.

That the original will left by Mr. Page, and a copy of which is inclosed, having been transmitted to this country from Egypt, has been proved by Mr. Cole, and it will be seen that by it he leaves everything he possesses to his natural daughter.

That the time appears now to have arrived for claiming the fulfilment of the promise of the Porte to provide for the heirs of Mr. Page; and Mr. Cole, as we should see by his inclosed letter, requests that the fact of the will in favour of Miss Page having been proved, should be notified to the Turkish Ambassador in this country.

* Inclosure in No. 346.

Mr. Hammond was, by your Lordship's direction, pleased to request our opinion as to the course which, under existing circumstances, should be pursued.

Mr. Hammond states, that the promise having been made by the Porte to Her Majesty's Government, it is for Her Majesty's Government to apply for its fulfilment.

That your Lordship's first impression has been that a communication should be made to Mr. Cole and Mr. Fenwick respectively, to the effect that the will having been proved, your Lordship is now prepared to receive either a separate statement from each of them, or, if they can agree, a joint statement from both, setting forth the grounds on which they severally claim for their respective clients the pension promised by the Sultan; and that your Lordship, on receiving such statement or statements, will instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to lay the same before the Sultan, in order that His Majesty may decide to which of the parties the pension should be paid.

That your Lordship presumes that as no other parties have claimed to be Mr. Page's heirs, it may be taken for granted that no other heirs exist, but that it is a point for our consideration whether any public invitation should be issued calling for heirs to come forward; and further, whether any further, and if so what proof, should be required of Mr. Cole and of Mr. Fenwick in regard to the identity of the parties whose interests they represent.

Mr. Hammond stated that your Lordship would be glad to have our opinion as to the course to be pursued in these matters at our early convenience.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honour to report:—

That Mr. Page, having left a will, of which probate has been granted, the executor of that will (Mr. Cole) is *primâ facie* the person legally entitled to receive the indemnity in trust for the sole legatee, the illegitimate daughter of the deceased, who is a minor.

It appears, however, from a letter written by the deceased to Mr. Cole, dated September 5th, 1856, inclosed in Mr. Cole's letter to your Lordship of the 8th September, 1858, that deceased was in the habit of making a small allowance to his mother; and, inasmuch as he appears to have left a considerable private fortune (estimated at 11,000*l.*), all of which, together with the indemnity, will pass to the daughter under the will, his mother might, in our opinion, properly receive out of the pension or indemnity an annuity equal to the allowance which he was in the habit of making her, whatever this may have been.

We therefore recommend that Her Majesty's Government should apply to the Sultan to make to or for the benefit of the mother of the deceased a grant of an annuity, during her life, equal to the allowance before mentioned; and, subject to that partial life-interest, to make a grant of the 1,000 francs per month to or for the illegitimate daughter of the deceased.

Whenever the indemnity shall be received, we would suggest the appointment of at least one proper person as co-trustee with Mr. Cole, and an application to Chancery to make the minor a ward of Chancery.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. D. HARDING.
FITZROY KELLY.
H. M. CAIRNS.

No. 400.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 28, 1859.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will state to me, for his Lordship's information, the exact amount of the allowance which was made by the late Mr. Page during his lifetime to his mother, Mrs. Page.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 401.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received April 7, 1·20 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, April 6, 1859, 3·30 P.M.*

THE Porte informs me that the sentence passed against the prisoners who have arrived here from Jeddah to be carried into immediate execution, unless we should be disposed to sanction the commutation of the sentence of death in the case of the Kaimakam inflicting perpetual seclusion in a fortress. The French Government, I understand, are disposed to favour this commutation in consequence of extenuating circumstances, and I would venture to recommend a union of opinion between the two Governments on this subject.

No. 402.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received April 7, 12·55 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, April 6, 1859, 4 P.M.*

HAVE you any objection to Jeddah Indemnity Commission being removed to Constantinople as proposed by Consul Walne?

No. 403.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 393.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, April 7, 1859.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 377 of the 2nd instant, inclosing copies of despatches from Mr. Walne upon the subject of the Jeddah Commission, I have to instruct your Excellency to ascertain from the French Government their opinion upon the suggestion made by Mr. Walne that the Commission should be removed to Constantinople.

I have to add, that Her Majesty's Government are inclined to adopt this suggestion, should the French Government be disposed to do so also.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

No. 404.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Earl Cowley.

(No. 396.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, April 7, 1859.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency the accompanying copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople,* from which you will perceive that the sentence of death passed against the prisoners who have arrived there from Jeddah will be carried into immediate execution, unless Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with France, should be disposed to sanction the commutation of the sentence; and I have to state to your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government would be inclined to recommend such commutation in all cases in which any extenuating circumstances could be brought forward to warrant such a proceeding, and they wish you to ascertain the opinion of the French Government upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) MALMESBURY.

---

* No. 401.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON

No. 405.

Mr. Fenwick to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received April* 8.)

17, *Exchange Alley, North,*
Sir, *Liverpool, April* 7, 1859.

I AM now enabled to state, for the Earl of Malmesbury's information, that the exact amount of the allowance which the late Acting Vice-Consul Page, in his lifetime, made to his mother was 50*l.* per annum; 30*l.* of which has latterly been remitted every year to Mr. Cole, the former Vice-Consul of Jeddah, and 20*l.* through another channel, generally received by Mrs. McLean about Christmas.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 406.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received April* 16, 8·23 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, April* 13, 1859, 11 P.M.

THE Porte concurs in Consul Walne's opinion of the advantage of transferring the Jeddah Indemnity Commission to Constantinople.

No. 407.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received April* 16.)

(No. 434.)
My Lord, *Paris, April* 15, 1859.

COUNT WALEWSKI concurs in the opinion expressed in your Lordship's despatch No. 396 of the 7th instant, that the Porte should be recommended to commute the sentence of death passed against the prisoners who have arrived at Constantinople from Jeddah, in all cases in which any extenuating circumstances could be brought forward to warrant such a proceeding; but his Excellency is of opinion that the British and French Representatives at Constantinople should have a voice in the final decision of the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 408.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, April* 16, 1859.

FRENCH Government agree with us that Porte may commute sentence of death against Jeddah criminals in all cases in which there are extenuating circumstances to warrant it; but English and French Representatives should have a voice in the final decision of the matter.

No. 409.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

(No. 22.)
My Lord, *Cairo, March* 31, 1859.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a complete list of the British claims to indemnity for losses arising from the outbreak at Jeddah in June last, so far as they had been verified before my leaving that port, and in

the form presented to his Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner.

This list is also accompanied by a brief analysis of the claims, which will enable your Lordship to form as correct an opinion as to the value of each claim, as can be done without going through the very voluminous papers laid before the Commission.

On my arrival at Alexandria I will ascertain the views of M. Sabatier as to the claims arising out of the destruction of vessels by the "Cyclops," and with reference to those cases and that of Messrs. Duca Paleologo, Cochilani and Co., the examination of which will occupy my serious attention on my return to Cairo, I will report to your Lordship as early as circumstances may permit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 409.

Claims of British Subjects and Protégés to Indemnity for Injuries and Losses resulting from the Outbreak, Massacre, and Pillage, which occurred at Jeddah on the 15th June, 1858.

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.
1	Myrialaki, Anastasi d'Antonio & Co., of Cairo; for branch establishment at Jeddah, Toma Sava & Co.	For losses resulting from the murder of Sava Moscudi, the resident partner, and other persons in his house; the pillage of the establishment; and consequent interruption of all commercial affairs, damages, and costs.	13	£176,526	$ 336,891 4,854 341,745	Toma, Myrialaki, D'Antonio and Co., have, for many years, carried on a very extensive trade, particularly with Jeddah and other ports of the Red Sea, and have thirty-one agencies in different places, including Liverpool, London, Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, &c. The books and securities of the branch house at Jeddah have been destroyed during the events of June, obviously under the direction of interested parties, who have thus thought to extinguish their debts to the establishment. The Jeddah house has been broken up by the events of June, and it is questionable whether it can ever be restored to anything like its former condition, which appears to have been one of great prosperity. Proofs in support of the claim have to be sought in the Cairo house, and in its other branch establishments, and must of necessity be so imperfect that only approximative conclusions can be arrived at.	$ 341,745
2	Anton Yusuf Abd el Messieh	For loss of securities, jewels, and other effects lodged with Toma Sava and Co., damages and costs.	7	$57,098 10 c.	34,187	.. ..	34,187

Claims of British Subjects, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Amount proposed by British Commissioner.
3	Yousouf Yacoub Salame ..	For loss of specie and merchandise consigned to Toma Sava & Co., to the value of 3,234½ dollars, with damages and costs, to be estimated.	4	$ 3,234½	$ ..	This claim, though sent in by the Portuguese Vice-Consul in Cairo, indirectly interests the house of Toma, Myrialaki, and Co., under British jurisdiction.	$ 3,526
4	S. Mosseri	For loss of capital, arising out of a partnership with G. Moscudi (of the house of Sava and Co.), who was murdered on the 15th June. For the value of goods consigned to Toma Sava and Co.; damages consequent to the breaking up of that establishment by the massacre and pillage of June, and costs.	6	11,707½	7,634½	Of the indemnity to be given to the partnership claim, the representatives of G. Moscudi will be entitled to receive 1,250 dollars for capital and calculated profits.	7,634½
5	Christopho Yousouf Yacoub..	For value of a "sanbuk" sold to Hamed Sinbul, for 800 dollars, which were paid for account of Yacoub to Toma Sava and Co. For deprivation of profits on the said sum, which he had ordered to be employed in the purchase of merchandize; damages and costs.	5	1,250	1,000	.. ..	1,000
6	Ezekiel Sasson	For loss of merchandize plundered from the magazines of Toma Sava and Co., in June 1858, estimated at 25,000 piastres.	6	833	..	.. ..	833
7	Hanbouri and Popolani ..	For loss of merchandize plundered from the magazines of Toma Sava and Co., in June 1858, estimated at 2,640 dollars, with damages and interest 1,320 dollars.	5	3,960	..	.. ..	3,300
8	Ghirgis Nasrallah Zahr ..	For balance of cash in the hands of Toma Sava and Co., on June 15, 1858, 1,037 dollars. For damages resulting from suspension of agency business, in consequence of destruction of Toma Sava and Co.'s establishment at Jeddah.	8	3,968	1,589	This case, though sent in by the Belgian Consular Agent at Cairo, indirectly interests the house of Toma, Myrialaki, and Co., under British jurisdiction. The account not being attested, the British Commissioner reserves to himself to make a final examination at Suez, residence of the claimant.	1,589

Claims of British Subjects, &c.,—*continued*.

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.
					$		$
9	Paleologo, Cochilani, and Co.	For loss of property pillaged from their establishment, for damages incurred by suspension of business, and for costs.	14	£129,349	106,875	This house has for some time carried on an extensive business with Jeddah, where its branch establishment has been completely broken up by the events of June. Under any circumstances a long time must elapse before it can be restored to its former condition, which, judging from the division of profits by the principal house, appears to have been one of great prosperity.	Decision reserved
10	Mohammed Ali Buzruk ..	For loss of two bales of red Persian silk, of the value of 300*l.*, which were consigned to Toma Sava and Co., damages and costs.	7	£453	1,710	The goods in question were a few weeks since at the Custom-house, being amongst those abandoned for account of the Porte. It is understood that the local authorities have recently handed them over to a person who has no legal right to represent Mohammed Ali Buzruk, whose procuration is in the hands of Mr. Ayrton.	1,710
11	Mr. Stephen Page's Representatives	In the absence of the executor, or any person authorized to represent the late Mr. Page's estate, reserve is made for losses resulting from the pillage of his house and mercantile establishment, and this exclusive of any further pecuniary compensation which Her Majesty's Government may consider fit to assign to the representatives of the late Acting Vice-Consul, murdered on the 15th June.	7	$60,000	52,250	In this case Her Majesty's Commissioner puts in an approximative estimate of losses, based on information which he has received, and from his own judgment of what may have been the state of Mr. Page's affairs at the time of his decease. N.B. The executor has since sent in a modified claim for 11,000*l.*, equal to 52,250 dollars, from which Her Majesty's Commissioner has not thought it necessary to deduct 23½ dollars for an old watch recovered, and previously withdrawn.	52,250
12	Representatives of Ibrahim Gabriel, clerk to Mr. Page and his agent at Cairo	For compensation for losses occasioned by murder of Ibrahim Gabriel, his whole property having been pillaged.	2	$2,500	..	.. ..	2,500

Claims of British Subjects, &c.,—*continued*.

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claim.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.
					$		$
13	Mohammed Aga, Janissary to the British Consulate	For arrears of salary, and accounts due to him by the late Mr. Page, Acting Consul, murdered on the 15th June.	1	$127	..	In the event of suitable indemnity being allowed for the death of the late Mr. Page, and the pillage of his property, this claim may be referred to his executor, the amount being deducted from the indemnity allowed.	Nil
14	Representatives of Isaac Bezar, Interpreter to the British Vice-Consulate at Jeddah	For loss of proceeds of estate of the deceased deposited at Her Majesty's Consulate, and pillaged on the 15th June; with interest.	6	..	..	In this case Her Majesty's Commissioner puts in an estimate of losses in the absence of parties authorized to make a distinct claim, his estimate being based on information obtained by him from one of the Canvasses in the service of the late Acting Vice-Consul.	1,820 80
15	Michael Shaheen el Talhami	For loss of goods worth 4,063 dollars, which were pillaged in June 1858. For loss of securities, to amount of 280 dollars, for goods sold for his account by Elias Hanna Antun, late Interpreter of the Consulate, who was murdered in June 1858; damages and costs.	5	$4,857	1,507	The claimant states that his missing goods are, more or less, to be found among those deposited at the house of the Kaimakam. These being abandoned to the Porte, an equivalent has to be paid in the form of indemnity. N.B. The claimant has since withdrawn goods and recovered credits amounting in all to 2,722½ dollars.	1,907 ..
6	Representatives of Elias Hanna Antun, Interpreter to Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah	For loss occasioned by the murder of the late Interpreter to the Jeddah Consulate.	2	$6,000	..	The approximative estimate of losses is based on information obtained as to what was the probable amount of property belonging to the deceased at Jeddah, when he fell a victim to the massacre.	6,000
17	Farag Yusur	For compensation for sums paid into Her Majesty's Consulate for advances made by him for the ship "Blanche" 572*l.*; for 20*l.* due to him for services in Consulate; and for 26*l.* which he was compelled to pay by the people of Jeddah, as due by the late Vice-Consul. Damages to his trade, and costs, 5,000 dollars.	0	£2,418	6,850½	Reservation is made for any supplementary claims which may be made after reference to Her Majesty's Government. The 20*l.* for services in Consulate to be referred to Mr. Page's executor.	6,857½
18	Mr. C. J. D. Cole, British Vice-Consul at Jeddah	For loss of furniture and other private property pillaged from his house in June 1858.	..	$2,470	..	Deduction made for books, &c., withdrawn by Commissioner, valued at 1,242 piastres.	2,428½

Claims of British Subjects, &c.,—*continued.*

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claim.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of Reduced Claim by consent of Parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.
19	Mohammed Teky ..	Claim for 577½ dollars, value of 270 bags of rice sold to Elias Hanna Antun (punished on June 13th, 1858) with interest at 1½ per cent. per month, 13th of July to period of payment.	$ 577½	$ ..	This claim may be made against the estate of Elias Hanna Antun, with the understanding that 6,009 dollars are allowed to the latter as under claim No. 16.	$ Nil
20	Representatives of Istamboli Jacob	For loss, of proceeds of estate of the deceased, deposited as Her Majesty's Consulate, and pillaged on the 15th June.	..	..	In this case Her Majesty's Commissioner puts in an estimate of losses in the absence of parties authorized to make a distinct claim, his estimate being based on information obtained by him from one of the Canvasses in the service of the late Acting Vice-Consul.	704½
					Total	460,992½

The total amount of Awards proposed by me on claims hitherto examined as in the annexed list, is 460,992½ dollars. The claim of Messrs. Dora Paleologo and Co. remains for decision, and due reservations are made with reference to all other claims, whether already advanced or to be advanced.

Jeddah, March 7, 1859.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.
Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner.

Inclosure 2 in No. 409.

Brief Analysis of the Claims for Indemnity presented by Her Majesty's Commissioner to Seid Hamdi Pasha, Commissioner of the Sublime Porte for the Affairs of Jeddah.

1. Messrs. Toma Myrialaki, A. D'Antonio and Co., for selves, and establishment at Jeddah under the title of Toma Sava and Co., both under British jurisdiction.

	£	s.	d.
Original claim	176,728	0	0
	Dollars.		
Reduced claim	336,891		
Added for omissions	4,854		
	341,745		

Looking to the bulk of the papers, the complicated nature of the accounts, and the mass of affidavits and documentary evidence laid before the Commission, it is very difficult to convey, in a concise form, any correct idea of this large claim, which is advanced by a house that had traded with Jeddah and the principal ports of the Red Sea upwards of twenty years, and whose transactions, as is well known, were on a very extensive scale. The reduced demand may, however, be thus summarily stated:—

	Dollars.	c.
1. Liabilities of Jeddah house to claimants as per Statement (B) ..	133,708	26
2. Value of vessels abandoned to the Porte	7,875	00
3 to 5. Estimated profits for freights earned to June 15, 1858 ..	5,859	29
6. Value of house at Jeddah abandoned to the Porte	5,709	00
7. Furniture and fittings plundered and destroyed	7,500	00
8. Jewels and other articles left at Jeddah house by Toma Myrialaki, as by Statement (C)	3,811	20
9. Sums due to clerks for residues of contracts for terms of years.	8,338	27
10 to 12. Loss of goods destined for Jeddah house and resold as per Statement (D)	1,083	22
13. Idem Idem	2,507	36
14. Idem, as per Statement (E)	300	00
15. Estimated profits earned from Jeddah house, from April 1857 to June 15, 1858	35,000	00
16. Compensation for prospective profits of which they are deprived by the entire suppression of their business consequent on the events of June 15, 1858; costs and expenses attending prosecution of claim for indemnity	120,000	00
	341,745	12

The numbers from 1 to 16 are those adopted for reference by the Turkish Commissioner, whose observations on each item of demand are condensed and abridged as follows:—

1. The books of the Custom-house show the entry of goods between 1st of Moharem, 1274 (20th August, 1857) and month of Shaval (14th May, 1858) to the value of 30,611 dollars, which remained with the house. Of these, for 18,000 dollars, may have been sold and an equal quantity purchased. It is supposed that Toma Sava and Co. had in their stores at the times of the outbreak goods worth 50,000 dollars, exclusive of merchandize which arrived after that event. The establishment was a great and wealthy one, and, in the opinion of competent judges, the house must have had in its possession articles of considerable value; goods, pearls, cash, and securities. It must also have had liabilities. "For the Hawalah debts, and all other articles, the sum of 133,708 dollars 26 cents claimed does not seem to be exaggerated." Reference to the Porte is made with regard to an item of 2,000 dollars, placed among the liabilities of the house, as claimed for Michael Youssef Mesmari. The goods received after the outbreak and deposited in the Custom-house to be estimated, and their value to be deducted from the sum demanded, under No. 1, a decision which was not acted on in consequence of the interference of Ali Pasha.

2. Not instructed by the Porte to receive these or other things of the like kind.

3. For want of instructions, refers to the Porte.
4. Ditto.
5. Ditto.
6. Exception made to amount claimed for value of house, it being maintained that 2,500 dollars only were paid, and that after deduction of rent 2,100 dollars should be recovered from the owner.
7. Admits that the claimants have actually proved for 6,783 dollars of the 7,500 claimed, and raises no material objection to the whole sum.
8. Admits that, on leaving Jeddah, Mr. Toma Myrialaki left his effects there (value unknown), and that they must have been plundered.
9. Not being instructed by the Porte to examine such matters, refers the decision on them to the Porte.
10. Ditto.
11. Ditto.
12. Ditto.
13. Ditto.
14. Ditto.
15. Ditto.
16. Ditto.

The Turkish Commissioner concludes by stating that, having made inquiries from competent persons, and examined the officers and books of the Custom-house, he has arrived at the above conclusion; that on some questions he is convinced, and that on others he refers to the Porte.

This is, of course, an evasive and unsatisfactory answer on a very important claim, by which the Turkish Commissioner has endeavoured to throw off his own shoulders the responsibility of giving a decision which must, in any case, result in the payment of a large indemnity by the Porte. But it must not be forgotten that Seid Hamdi Pasha was officially invited by the British Commissioner to "communicate to him any observations which he had to make on the part of the Porte in opposition to the demands of the claimants." On one or two trifling questions he has raised objections scarcely worth notice, and his silence on important items of claim may fairly be taken as admissions of their justness. He was offered every facility for examining, or having explained to him, the numerous affidavits by which the case is supported; and he having on more than one occasion professed his incompetency to understand mercantile accounts, it was suggested to him that he might cause them to be examined by merchants, or other competent accountants. Of neither of these offers did Seid Hamdi Pasha avail himself.

The final statement by which the claim of Messrs. Toma Myrialaki, A. D'Antonio and Co. is accompanied, occupies not less than forty-two folio pages, and it is impossible to do justice to it by any summary of the arguments adduced. The case was, in the first instance, commenced at Cairo, in ignorance of many facts which became known to the barrister in charge during his three months' stay in Jeddah. Most important information was obtained upon the spot, such as, if time had allowed, would have enabled Mr. Ayrton to put in his claim under an entirely different form, basing it on the actual losses proved in evidence, instead of resting it, as he has done, on the accounts furnished by the principal house at Cairo, and by the branch house at Hodeida.

According to the affidavits of the surviving partners, and of the surviving clerks of the house, and other sworn evidence, as well as by reference to the books of the Custom-house, the amount of property in possession of Messrs. Toma Sava and Co., on the 15th of June, 1858, was equal to 256,162 dollars; and as this calculation is made in great measure from memory, it is probably rather under than over the mark. It is calculated that there is still in the hands of the Local Government property of the value of 49,360 dollars, besides vessels worth 7,875 dollars, and a house worth 5,700 dollars, abandoned to the Porte.

To test the value of the claim, another calculation may be made, viz.:—

	Dollars.
Property actually in possession of Toma Sava and Co., at Jeddah on 15th June, 1858	256,162
Total amount of claim	341,745
Leaving to meet all demands for compensation, for destruction of business, and costs	85,583

There are considerable liabilities to be met from the amount claimed by this house, and after the murder of the youngest and most active partners, and the loss of nearly all the confidential servants of the establishment, there appears to be but one course open to it, that of liquidating. The whole establishment, which, with its branches, received in 1857 no less an income than 15,676*l.*, may be looked upon as definitively broken up by the events of June. To calculate the exact amount of indemnity, otherwise than by approximation, is impossible. The Porte, which has directly or indirectly to pay for the losses sustained, may dishonestly endeavour to make light of these losses. The only question in the mind of the British Commissioner is, whether the claimants, after receiving the full amount of their reduced claim, will not be still, to a very great extent, losers, and consequently the award which he proposes is 341,745 dollars, as by consent of claimants.

No. 2. Autun Yousouf Abd el Messieh, stated to be of Indian origin:—

	Dollars	c.
Original claim	57,039	10
Reduced claim	Dollars 34,182	c. 60

This claim, in its reduced form, may briefly be stated as—

	Dollars
Securities deposited with Toma Sava and Co.	18,136
Profits for two years on ditto	3,051
Furniture deposited with ditto	1,000
Other property, including jewels	17,000
Damages and costs	5,000
	34,187

The first item is supported by a document signed by Toma Sava and Co., the other items by affidavit and the evidence of several respectable persons. So far from being disputed by the Turkish Commissioner, the first part of the claim receives confirmation from the information which he obtained at Jeddah, and is recognised as real and just. The additional charge for profits accruing is submitted by him to the Porte.

As to the loss of jewels, furniture, and other property, left in the care of Toma Sava and Co., the Turkish Commissioner recognises that Autun Yousouf Abd el Messieh did reside at Jeddah, and that he has been informed that on his departure he actually did leave furniture, and a large Indian case, contents not known. The claim is considered by him as not unfounded, but he expresses surprise that a document having been taken for the securities, none should have been taken for the jewels, furniture, and other effects. He refers the case, including damages and costs, to the Porte.

Captain Pullen, having examined this case at Cairo, had formed a favourable opinion of it, and calculated the indemnity at 47,089 dollars. The securities were handed over to Toma Sava and Co., as a mercantile transaction. The sealed box of jewels, the furniture, &c., were, no doubt, left with Sava as one friend may leave his effects in charge of another friend, in which case documents are seldom asked for or given. Looking upon the claim in an equitable rather than a strictly legal point of view, the British Commissioner considers it sufficiently supported to allow of his giving an award of 34,187 dollars, as by consent of claimant.

No. 3. Yousouf Yacoub Salame, Portuguese protégé. Original claim 3,234½ dollars, with damages and costs to be estimated.

This is a claim for the loss of specie and goods, sent to Messrs. Toma Sava and Co., to the value of 3,234½ dollars, the former for delivery to Hanna Morcos on arrival at Jeddah.

	Dollars	c.
Specie and draft, with freight and charges	2,021	25
Goods, ...	1,213	25
	3,234	50
Added by British Commissioner—Interest	291	50
	3,526	00

The delivery of the specie is proved by letters of Toma Sava and Co. The goods have been traced by the Turkish Commissioner through the Custom-house of Jeddah. It is admitted by him that Hanna Morcos did not come to Jeddah. There is a strong presumption that the specie was pillaged during the outbreak of June 1858. It is also admitted that at least a portion of the goods has been found among the articles recovered from the pillage.

The case is referred by Seid Hamdi Pasha for consideration of the Porte.

Award proposed by British Commissioner, 3,526 dollars.

No. 4. Stefano Metaxa, Ionian.

	Dollars	c.
Original claim	11,707	75
	Dollars	c.
Reduced claim	7,634	50

This case arises out of a partnership between Metaxa and G. Moscoudi, of which the original contract has been presented.

Metaxa's share is—

	Dollars	c.
Capital in partnership	4,000	00
Proceeds of goods sold at Suakim, and remitted to Toma Sava and Co.	300	00
Value of "hasheesh" left with G. Moscoudi	807	75
	5,107	75
Add for damages and costs 25 per cent.	1,276	75
	6,384	50

G. Moscoudi's share is—

Capital in partnership	1,000	
For damages and costs 25 per cent.	250	
	1,250	00
	7,634	50

The only difficulty that appears to be raised in this case by the Turkish Commissioner is with regard to the "hasheesh," which the local authorities have, illegally, declared contraband. But he admits that some was found among the articles recovered from the pillage, and there is ample proof that the article is habitually sold at Jeddah at a price much exceeding that demanded by the claimant.

The reduced claim, though with reservation for approval of the Porte, is as good as admitted by Seid Hamdi Pasha.

Award proposed by British Commissioner, 7,634½ dollars.

No. 5. Christopho Yousouf Yacoub, British protégé.

	Dollars.
Original claim	1,250
	Dollars.
Reduced claim	1,000

The duplicate of the contract on which this claim is based was found among the articles recovered from the pillage, and the case is supported by evidence. Though with reservation for approval by the Porte, the claim is as good as admitted by Seid Hamdi Pasha. The original sum deposited with Sava was 800 dollars, to which are added 200 dollars, for damages and costs.

Award proposed by British Commissioner, 1,000 dollars, as by consent of claimant.

No 6. Ezekiel Sasson. Case sent through Her Majesty's Consulate, Damascus.

Claim 25,000 piastres, equal to 833 dollars.

This claim is for value of 15 bales of pyretre roots, sent to Toma Sava and Co. of Jeddah, for reshipment to Bombay. The goods have been traced by the Turkish Commissioner through the Custom-house, and similar bales found among the articles recovered from the pillage. It is admitted that the goods had arrived and were plundered. The Turkish Commissioner states that their value is not known, and refers the whole case to the Porte.

After inquiries as to probable value, the British Commissioner proposes to give the sum demanded, 833 dollars, without adding anything for damages or interest, of which no mention is made by the claimants.

No. 7. Hanhouri and Popolani. Case sent through Her Majesty's Consulate at Damascus.

	Dollars.
Original claim	3,960
	Dollars.
Reduced by British Commissioner to ..	3,300

This is a claim for goods sent to Toma Sava and Co., of Jeddah.

	Dollars
Two bales silk of 460 packets	1,840
Amber	800
	2,640
Damages &c.	1,320
	3,960

In addition to the evidence of letters from Toma Sava and Co., the goods have been traced through the Custom-house; but there is a difference of 20 packets between the statement of the claimants and the entry in the books of the Custom-house at Jeddah. The rate of value set on the goods is not disputed, and the Turkish Commissioner may be considered, with the usual reservation of reference to the Porte, to have admitted 3,300 dollars, including 25 per cent. for damages, instead of 50 per cent. demanded by the claimants. The statement of the merchants as to the exact number of the pieces of silk, is more likely to be correct than entries in the loosely kept books of the Custom-house at Jeddah.

Award proposed by British Commissioner, 3,300 dollars; but the claimants, before receiving payment, may be called on to prove for the additional 100 dollars arising from the difference in the packets of silk, and this can be best done before Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus.

No. 8. Ghirgis Nazrallah Zahr. Case sent through the Belgian Consular Agent at Cairo.

	Dollars.
Original claim	1,773
	Dollars.
Reduced claim	1,589

This is the claim of the Agent at Suez, of Messrs. Toma Myriaki, A. D'Antonio and Co., and their branch houses.

	Dollars.
Balance of account current due by T. Sava and Co.	1,037
Damages for loss of business consequent on breaking up of establishment at Jeddah, and costs	552
	1,589

In the absence of attested documents, both Commissioners reserved to themselves to verify the account at Suez. On his return the British Commissioner had the books examined and debt sworn to.

Award proposed by British Commissioner, 1,589 dollars, as by consent of claimant.

No. 9. Messrs. Duca Paleologo, Cochilani and Co., established at Cairo, under British protection.

	£
Original claim	129,349
	Dollars.
Reduced claim	106,875

In this case the British Commissioner has been obliged to reserve his decision till a further examination can be made at Cairo. The affidavits sent down in support of the case were, by themselves, as to some matters, insufficient; as to others, they did not arrive in time.

There are French, as well as British, claims, having their origin in the same locality at Jeddah, the Hosh-el-Sheriff; and it appears to have been the object of the Turkish Commissioner, as well as of the local authorities, to prove that the Hosh-el-Sheriff was not, during the events of June, in any way plundered, though it is amply proved that at least one of the lodgers was driven out, at the demand of the mob, and murdered at the door of that okella. The witnesses brought forward at Jeddah on the part of the Porte have given in statements the falsity of which will probably admit of proof in Cairo; but the British Commissioner requires time for the full examination of a case on which he is not unlikely to form an opinion much at variance with that put forward by Seid Hamdi Pasha. Even in its reduced form, the claim of Messrs. Duca Paleologo, Cochilani and Co. has the appearance of being exaggerated; but, in any case, their establishment at Jeddah could not be broken up, their agent and partner driven away, after imminent risk to his life, and their extensive business with the Red Sea interrupted for at least a year, without the house being entitled to indemnity for losses. The verification of these will be made as early as circumstances permit, and the case will be reported on separately.

No. 10. Mohammed Ali Buzruk, a Persian, naturalized in India.

	£
Original claim	453
	Dollars.
Reduced claim	1,710

This claim is for the value of two bales of silk, sent by Abdel Gawad, the agent at Cairo of Mohammed Ali Buzruk, to the house of Toma Sava and Co., but which arrived at Jeddah shortly after the massacre, and were kept at the Custom-house. As is fully admitted, they were subsequently handed over, on the application of the Persian agent, and by order of the Kaimakam, to a certain Persian, named Ali Akbar, who presented letters purporting to be from Abdel Gawad, authorizing him to withdraw them. The authenticity of these letters being disputed, Ali Akbar refused to submit them to the British Commissioner for the purpose of being examined by persons conversant with the handwriting of Abdel Gawad, and the Persian agent supported Ali Akbar in this refusal. There are good reasons to suspect that the letters, in virtue of which the goods had been withdrawn, were forgeries. In any case, the Turkish Commissioner would take no proper measures for insisting on the re-delivery of the goods to the legally-constituted procurator of Mohammed Ali Buzruk; and as they are the property of a British naturalised subject, and he is illegally deprived of them through the negligence of the Turkish authorities, the Porte ought to be made responsible for the loss occasioned by the acts of its subordinates. This is disputed *in toto* by the Turkish Commissioner, but without evidence, or valid reasons to support his opposition.

Award proposed by British Commissioner, 1,710 dollars, as by consent of claimant.

No. 11. Executor of the late Mr. Page, Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah, murdered on the 15th June, 1858. Claim, 11,000*l.*, equal to 52,250 dollars.

In the absence of any one authorized to represent the estate of the deceased, reservation had, in the first instance, been made for 60,000 dollars, but, pending

the proceedings, the executor put in, by the channel of the Foreign Department, a claim of 11,000*l.*, though unsupported by evidence.

Inquiries having been made at Jeddah, it was found that Mr. Page conducted his business, to a considerable extent, in the names of third parties, so that it was difficult to estimate its amount. But Farag Yusur had last year been left in temporary charge of the Vice-Consulate, and to some extent in charge of Mr. Page's commercial affairs during his absence; and, being examined on oath, gave evidence that, to the best of his knowledge, Mr. Page was in possession, a short time before his death, of from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, and that 1,300*l.* had been paid over to him on the very day of his murder. It is understood that there were considerable sums of money in the house at the time of the outbreak. There is in the hands of Farag Yusur merchandize belonging to the estate worth about 7,000 dollars; and, on the other hand, it is stated that there are in England heavy claims to be met. The general tenour of the Turkish Commissioner's observations is rather favourable to the claim than otherwise, but he submits the matter to the decision of the Porte.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, 11,000*l.* must be considered as a moderate indemnity for the losses arising from the murder of Mr. Page, looked on merely as an English merchant. It is worthy of the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether something more ought not to be added on account of the official position which he held at the time.

As an approximative indemnity, the British Commissioner sees no reasonable objection to admitting the sum claimed. Award proposed, 52,250 dollars, payable without deductions.

No. 12. Ibrahim Gabriel, an Ottoman subject in the service of the late Mr. Page, and murdered at Jeddah. Claim of relatives, made directly to Captain Pullen, 2,500 dollars.

Subject to the approval of the Porte, this claim has been admitted as reasonable by the Turkish Commissioner. Award proposed by British Commissioner, 2,500 dollars.

No. 13. Mohammed Agn, Janissary to the British Consulate, 127 dollars.

As to this claim, there is no difference between the Commissioners. A suitable indemnity being paid to the estate of the late Mr. Page, this claim should be referred to the executor.

No. 14. Isaac Bezar, late Interpreter to Her Majesty's Vice-Consulate at Jeddah. Claim sent through Her Majesty's Consulate at Diarbekir and Her Majesty's Embassy.

The estate of the deceased was deposited at the Vice-Consulate at Jeddah, of which there is ample evidence.

	Dollars	c.
Proceeds of effects sold	1,500	00
Effects remaining unsold	170	00
	1,670	00
Added by British Commissioner—Interest	150	30
	1,820	30

The Turkish Commissioner does not consider the claim to be exaggerated, but submits it to the approval of the Porte. Award proposed by British Commissioner, 1,820 dollars 30 cents.

No. 15. Michael Shaheen-el-Talhami, a Syrian, protected by the Vice-Consulate at Jeddah, at the instance of Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem.

	Dollars.
Original claim	4,857
	Dollars.
Reduced claim, after return of goods and credits recovered	1,907

It is admitted by the Turkish Commissioner that the goods and effects of this poor man were pillaged during the outbreak; and the latter has actually withdrawn goods and credits to the amount of 2,722½ dollars. Of his reduced claim, 1,362½ dollars are as good as admitted by the Turkish Commissioner. The claim for indemnity for damages, estimated at 5,44½ dollars, is referred by him to the Porte. Award proposed by British Commissioner 1,907 dollars, as by consent of claimant.

No. 16. Elias Hanna Antun, late Interpreter to Her Majesty's Vice-Consulate at Jeddah, and killed three during the outbreak on 15th June, 1858.

Reservation made by British Commissioner, in the absence of parties to represent the estate, 6,000 dollars.

The property of the deceased has been differently estimated at from 6,000 dollars to 10,000. The Turkish Commissioner admits that, according to the information which he had received, the former estimate is not exaggerated, but submits the claim to the decision of the Porte. Award proposed by British Commissioner, 6,000 dollars; but as it is reported that the heirs are likely to bring forward a claim, supported by evidence, it is not improbable that this case may be reopened and reconsidered. The award, therefore, cannot be taken as final.

N.B. As there are claims against the estate of the deceased, the amount allowed for indemnity, whatever it may be, should be paid over to Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, with instructions to liquidate the estate, pay the debts proved, and hand over the balance to the heirs.

No. 17. Farag Yusur, a British subject, native of India, established at Jeddah.

	£
Original claim	2,418

	Dollars	c.
Reduced claim	6,950	00

With reservation for other claims referred to Her Majesty's Government.

The items of this claim are briefly:—

	£
For Consular services	20
Payment on account of expenses ship "Blanche," and interest	372
Compulsory payment to people of Jeddah for money alleged to be due by late Acting Vice-Consul	26
	£418

	Dollars	c.
Equal to	1,950	50
Damage to trade and business	5,000	00
	6,950	50

As to the first item, it may fairly be referred to the executor of Mr. Page, on the estate of the latter receiving the indemnity proposed. The claim with reference to the "Blanche" arrises out of a transaction with Mr. Page. Farag Yusur had made advances for that vessel, to be recovered from the sale of the coal, and the sum demanded forms a portion of 1,300*l.* paid into Mr. Page's office the very day of the outbreak. The claim is supported by affidavit, and appears not to be disputed by the Turkish Commissioner, though referred to the Porte.

The claim for 26*l.* is supported by document, and would have been 46*l.* had not an error been made. It is admitted by the Turkish Commissioner that payment was made by order of the then Kaimakam, Ibrahim Aga.

The claim for 5,000 dollars damages to trade and business, arises out of the interruption to the salt trade, occasioned by the events of June and their consequences, including the destruction of coasting-vessels by the "Cyclops," and especially of two vessels belonging to Farag Yusur. It is amply supported by evidence, and is obviously very much below what ought to have been demanded. Intimation has been put in that errors have been made, and a fresh

claim advanced, which will be referred to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. By the Turkish Commissioner the demand for damages to trade is referred for the consideration of the Porte. Proposed award of British Commissioner, 6,950½ dollars on present claim, with reservation for such further claims as may be made after reference to Her Majesty's Government.

No. 18. Mr. Cole, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah.

	£		Dollars	c.
Claim	500	=	2,570	00
Claim as reduced by British Commissioner			2,428	50

This claim was supported by no proofs; but among the papers of Captain Pullen, having reference to the estate of the late Mr. Page, was found an inventory, in which it was not difficult to distinguish the effects of Mr. Cole. The Turkish Commissioner, after making inquiries, considered the claim as not exaggerated.

After deducting 141½ dollars for effects previously recovered, the balance is 2,428½ dollars, the proposed award of the British Commissioner.

No. 19. Mohammed Teky, a British subject, late of Calcutta, claiming 877½ dollars as due to him by the late Elias Hanna Antun.

Both the Turkish and British Commissioners consider that this claim has to be referred to the administrator of Elias Hanna Antun's estate, to which 6,000 dollars are accorded, as in No. 16. Teky's case is supported by three affidavits.

No. 20. Istambouli Jacob. Reservation for estate deposited at British Consulate, 704½ dollars.

This deposit being mentioned in the inventory of effects in Mr. Page's house at the time of the outbreak, as given to Captain Pullen by Mohammed Aga, Janissary to the Vice-Consulate, it has been thought necessary to protect the interests of the heirs by putting in a claim in the absence of the parties interested. The fact of the arrival of Istambouli Jacob at Jeddah, of his having had merchandize in his possession, and of his decease before the outbreak, are established by the inquiries of the Turkish Commissioner. No information has been obtained as to the reasons of his having been protected by the British Vice-Consul, and the Turkish Commissioner considers him to have been an Ottoman subject; so that he refers to the Porte not only the question of whether the deposit ever existed, but whether, the indemnity being allowed, it should be paid directly to the heirs, or by intervention of British authorities. Since arriving in Cairo the British Commissioner has received from Mohammed Aga an attested declaration of the circumstance under which the estate of the deceased Istambouli Jacob was deposited in the Vice-Consulate of Jeddah: but he has not yet been able to obtain satisfactory information as to the real nationality of the deceased.

Award proposed by British Commissioner, 704½ dollars.

No. 410.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 11, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to inform you that his Lordship has consulted the proper Law Officers of the Crown with regard to the course which it would be most advisable to pursue respecting the property of the late Mr. Consul Page, and the pension which the Sultan has expressed his intention of bestowing on that gentleman's heirs.

The Law Officers have reported their opinion that as Mr. Page was in the habit of making a small allowance to his mother, and as he has left a considerable private fortune, all of which will pass to his daughter, Mrs. Page might

properly receive out of the pension from the Sultan an annuity equal to the allowance which Mr. Page was in the custom of making her, amounting, as Lord Malmesbury has been informed, to 50*l.* annually. It is, therefore, the intention of Her Majesty's Government to apply to the Sultan to make to, or for the benefit of Mrs. Page, a grant of an annuity of the above amount out of the pension which His Imperial Majesty has expressed his intention to confer upon the heirs of the late Mr. Page, and to assign the remainder to his daughter during the life of Mrs. Page, with right of survivorship to the portion set apart for that lady.

The Law Officers further recommend that whenever the indemnity on account of Jeddah is received, at least one proper person should be appointed co-trustee with you for Mr. Page's daughter, and that, moreover, an application should be made for her being made a ward in Chancery.

Lord Malmesbury cannot doubt that the course thus recommended will, both on your own account as well as on that of the minor, be gladly followed by you; but his Lordship, before taking any further steps in this matter, would wish you to inform him whether you will at the proper time proceed to carry into effect the above suggestions of the Crown lawyers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 411.

Mr. Cole to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord, *Erith, April 23, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant, and in reply beg to observe, with reference to the amount your Lordship intends to assign to the mother of Mr. Page, out of the pension which the Sultan has expressed his intention of bestowing on the heirs of that gentleman, that Mrs. McLean only received 30*l.* per annum from her son, and not 50*l.*, as your Lordship appears to have been informed; the allowance having been made through me, and which I assured that lady should be continued in accordance with her son's instructions to me.

Your Lordship is also under a wrong impression in assuming that the private fortune of Mr. Page's daughter will be "considerable," for, as I have before stated, there are considerable claims on the estate. Mr. Page was wholly established at Jeddah, in 1855, on borrowed capital, advanced to him by different parties on special conditions; for prior to his proceeding to that place he was in very embarrassed circumstances.

Your Lordship may rest assured that I shall take due care for the security of my ward's property, having regard to the expense; for I have already incurred heavy law charges in proving the will of my late friend.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 412.

Mr. Hammond to the Law Officers of the Crown.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, April 28, 1859.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the draft of a letter which, in consequence of your report of the 24th of March last, was, by his Lordship's direction, addressed to Mr. Cole, the executor of the late Mr. Consul Page, together with that gentleman's answer;* and I am to request that you will take the latter into your consideration, and report to Lord Malmesbury your opinion whether it is satisfactory, and if it is not, that you will advise his Lordship as to the further course which Her Majesty's Government should pursue for the protection of the interests of Miss Page, who is a minor.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* Nos. 410 and 411.

No. 413.

Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received May 3.)

(No. 268.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, April 22, 1859.*

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch No. 189 of the 30th ultimo, which reached me by the last messenger, I have the honour to state that the Porte's officers, at a distance from the capital, are so afraid of responsibility, and the instructions, written in the Turkish language, are always so vague, that I agree with Consul Waine's opinion that it would be more conducive to a speedy settlement if the Jeddah Indemnity Commission were transferred to Constantinople, and, indeed, I inquired your Lordship's opinion on this subject by telegraph on the 6th instant. I should add that, having since sounded Fuad Pasha, I find that the Porte would be disposed to assent to such a proposal, as I telegraphed on the 13th.

I have also to state that, on being acquainted with the facts alluded to by your Lordship, I lost no time in making the general complaint as to the conduct of the authorities of Jeddah, which you enjoin, whilst I have protested against the intention of exacting the fine to be levied on Jeddah from any Indian or other subject of Her Majesty.

As to rewarding those subjects of the Sultan who, for their good conduct, suffered on the occasion of the outbreak, I think such a recommendation is highly desirable on our part, and would counterbalance the severity which it has been necessary for us to exercise against the guilty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 414.

Consul Waine to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received May 16.)

(No. 23.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, May 5, 1859.*

WITH reference to a communication made to me by Captain Pullen, R.N., of which copy is inclosed, I have the honour to transmit herewith first of exchange for 210*l.*, at three days' sight, drawn by Messrs. Buggs and Co. on Messrs. Heath and Co., London, and endorsed to the order of your Lordship, the remittance being made for account of Mr. de Mattos, as explained in Captain Pullen's despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WAINE.

Inclosure in No. 414.

Captain Pullen to Consul Waine.

Sir, *"Cyclops," at Jeddah, December 9, 1858.*

I BEG to inclose to you a bill for 210*l.* sterling, drawn on the Medjidie Steam Navigation Company at Alexandria, for coals supplied to their steam-vessel "Gabarri," under my authority as Her Majesty's Commissioner for settling the Affairs of Jeddah, and have to request (the said bill being made payable to your order) that you will be good enough to cause it to be presented on your return to Suez, and the amount remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom I have written on the subject, for the benefit of Mr. de Mattos, the owner of the coal in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. S. PULLEN.

No. 415.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. de Mattos.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 18, 1859.

WITH reference to my letter of the 17th of January last, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you the accompanying bill of exchange for 210*l.*, in payment of the coals belonging to you, which were supplied to the Medjidie Steam Navigation Company's vessel "Gubarri" at Jeddah.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 416.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received May 21.)

My Lord, *Doctors' Commons, May* 19, 1859.

WE were honoured with your Lordship's commands signified in Mr. Hammond's letter of the 28th of April ultimo, in which he stated that he was directed by you to transmit to us the draft of a letter which, in consequence of our Report of the 24th of March last, was, by your Lordship's direction, addressed to Mr. Cole, the executor of the late Mr. Consul Page, together with that gentleman's answer; and Mr. Hammond was pleased to request that we would take the latter into our consideration, and report to your Lordship our opinion whether it is satisfactory; and if it is not, that we would advise your Lordship as to the further course which Her Majesty's Government should pursue for the protection of the interests of Miss Page, who is a minor.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have taken Mr. Cole's letter into consideration, and have the honour to report—

That this letter is not, in our opinion, entirely satisfactory.

If Mrs. Page, the mother, in fact received only 30*l.* per annum from her late son, her annuity may properly be reduced to that amount.

With reference to the suggested appointment of a co-trustee, and the making Miss Page a ward in Chancery, Her Majesty's Government should, in our opinion, not rely merely on the somewhat vague assurances of Mr. Cole, but should itself take these matters in hand, and carry them out by means of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. HARDING.
FITZROY KELLY.
H. M. CAIRNS.

No. 417.

Mr. de Mattos to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received May 21.)

My Lord, *London, May* 20, 1859.

I HAVE to own receipt of your Lordship's letters dated respectively 18th April and 18th May, the latter containing bill for 210*l.*, on Messrs. Heath and Co., in settlement of the balance of coals ex "Blanch" at Jeddah.

Thanking your Lordship for your attention in this matter, I have, &c.

(Signed) W. N. DE MATTOS.

No. 418.

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received May 24.)

(No. 697.)

My Lord, *Paris, May* 23, 1859.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 635 of the 21st instant, in which you instruct me to report whether the French Government agree to the removal of the Jeddah Commission to Constantinople, I have the honour to state that Count Walewski has already written to Constantinople, instructing the French Chargé d'Affaires to consent to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 419.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Sir H. Bulwer.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, May* 26, 1859.

FRENCH Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to consent to removal of Jeddah Commission to Constantinople. We agree to this also. Inform Mr. Walne.

No. 420.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 27, 1859.

I AM directed by the Earl of Malmesbury, to transmit to you the accompanying correspondence relative to the case of Miss Page, daughter of the late Mr. Page, British Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and heiress of his property under his will, which has been legally proved in this country by his executor, Mr. Cole.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will perceive that Lord Malmesbury considered it advisable to consult the Law Officers of the Crown as to the course which should be followed in this case; and that they recommended that an annuity of 50*l.* should be secured for Mrs. McLean, mother of the late Mr. Page, being an amount equal to a yearly allowance which he made to her during his life; that a co-trustee should be appointed with Mr. Cole for Mr. Page's daughter; and that an application should be made for her admission as a ward in Chancery.

Their Lordships will further perceive that a communication was made upon these points to Mr. Cole; that his reply having been referred to the Law Officers has not been deemed satisfactory by them; and that they have advised that their former recommendation respecting Miss Page being made a ward in Chancery, and the nomination of a co-trustee with Mr. Cole, should be carried into effect through the Solicitor of the Treasury.

With a view of securing the payment of an annuity to Mrs. McLean out of the pension conferred on Miss Page by the Sultan, Lord Malmesbury proposes to address to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, an instruction, of which I inclose the draft; but before doing so he would wish the Lords of the Treasury to instruct their Solicitor to examine into the case, and report what steps had best be taken in order properly to protect the interests of Miss Page, who is a minor

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 421.

The Secretary to the Treasury to Mr. Hammond.—(Received June 17.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, June 16, 1859.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to an annuity or pension, proposed to be granted by the Grand Sultan, for the benefit of the heirs of Mr. Page, late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah; I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Malmesbury, the accompanying copy of a Report by the Solicitor to this Board, upon the best steps to be taken in order to protect the interests of Miss Page, daughter and sole legatee of the deceased.

The draft of the despatch, inclosed in your letter, which Lord Malmesbury proposes to address to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople on this subject, is herewith returned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. A. HAMILTON.

Inclosure in No. 421.

The Solicitor to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, *Treasury, June 9, 1859.*

MY Lords have been pleased to refer to me the papers noted in the margin, relative to an annuity, or pension, proposed to be granted by the Grand Sultan, for the benefit of the heirs of Mr. Page, late Vice-Consul at Jeddah, and to direct me to examine into the case, and to report what steps had best be taken, in order to protect the interests of Miss Page, his daughter and sole legatee. I have communicated on the subject with Mr. Cole, executor of the late Mr. Page, and, as alleged, the guardian of his infant daughter; and with reference to the letter from that gentleman in answer to the suggestions made to him by the Foreign Office respecting the steps to be taken for securing the pension for the benefit of Miss Page, which letter did not appear to be satisfactory to the law officers, I am informed by Mr. Cole that his letter was written under the impression that it was desired on the part of the Government to interfere with his legal rights as administrator over the general property of Mr. Page, and not merely to protect the interests of Miss Page, in the pension proposed to be granted by the Sultan.

This, I apprehend, is a mistake, and I so informed Mr. Cole; whereupon he assured me that he had no wish to oppose the views of the Government in regard to the pension, but that he was willing to act as a trustee for Miss Page, or otherwise to concur in any act that might be considered beneficial to her in respect of the pension.

The Law Officers, on the supposition that Mr. Cole's views regarding the pension were not satisfactory, have advised that it should be placed in the hands of trustees, and that Miss Page should be made a ward in Chancery.

But these steps cannot, I apprehend, be taken, until the pension has been remitted to the Government; and I would submit, with a view to the most effectual protection to Miss Page's interests, and in order to secure payment of part of the amount to Mrs. McLean, the late Vice-Consul's mother, that the Sultan should be requested (if there be no objection to that course), to transmit to Her Majesty's Government a sum of money equivalent to the value of the annuity proposed to be granted to Miss Page; and that this sum, when received, should be invested in the public funds, in the names of Mr. Cole and some other person appointed by Her Majesty's Government; and a deed of trust executed by them, whereby, after payment of the intended annuity to Mrs. McLean, the interest of the residue should be appropriated for the maintenance and education of Miss Page, until she comes of age, and the fund be then transferred to her absolutely. Should the Sultan prefer to pay an annuity yearly during the life of Miss Page, instead of a sum by way of equivalent for the pension, a deed of trust applicable to such a state of things may be prepared; and should it become necessary or advisable, Miss Page may then be made a ward in Chancery, for the more effectual protection of her interests.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. R. REYNOLDS.

No. 422.

Lord J. Russell to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 10.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 28, 1859.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegram of the 21st of July, 1858, reporting the gracious decision of the Sultan to grant to the heirs of the late Mr. Page, a pension of 1,000 francs a month, I have to instruct you to inform the Porte that the will of that gentleman has been legally proved in this country by his executor Mr. Cole, and that his daughter, Miss Page, is, under that will, constituted his sole heiress. This lady, therefore, will be the proper recipient of His Imperial Majesty's bounty; but as, by Mr. Page's death, his mother, Mrs. McLean, has been deprived of an allowance of 50*l.* which he annually granted for her support, Her Majesty's Government think it right that an annuity to the above amount should be paid to that lady, till her death, out of the pension promised by the Sultan to the heirs of the late Mr. Page; and with a view to the most effectual protection of Miss Page's interests, and in order to secure payment of part of the pension to Mrs. McLean, I have to instruct your Excellency to suggest to the Porte the expediency of transmitting to Her Majesty's Government a sum of money equivalent to the value of the annuity proposed to be granted to Miss Page, in order that the same may be invested in the public funds in the name of Mr. Cole and some other person appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and a deed of trust executed by them, whereby, after payment of the proposed annuity to Mrs. McLean, the interest of the residue may be appropriated to the maintenance and education of Miss Page until she comes of age, and the fund may then be transferred to her absolutely. Should, however, the Sultan prefer to pay an annuity yearly during the life of Miss Page, instead of a sum by way of equivalent for the pension, a deed of trust applicable to such a state of things will be prepared, and should it become necessary or advisable, Miss Page will then be made a ward in Chancery for the more effectual protection of her interests.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 423.

Muhammed Muhammed to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 5.)

(Translation.)

Excellency, *3 Zi-el-Kada, 1275. (June 4, 1859.)*

VERILY the ship belonging to us was at Jeddah when Captain Pullen, of the "Cyclops," bombarded Jeddah; and our ship was bombarded in company with all the ships, and got burnt. Now, on the part of your Excellency, I spent 80,000 guineas, the cost of the ships, and of the goods which were in them. And our [illegible]* *i.e.*, our ship, named "Atiyyetu-'r-Rahman," (was destroyed?) at Jeddah. And it is in the knowledge of your Excellency. And for the reason that your client is the English Agent, we beg you to give the value of the ship belonging to us.

Furthermore, and verily our father was Agent for the East India Company at Cosseir about twenty or twenty-five years; and there arose for him from the Company, in every month, 50 dollars as allowance. And a few years ago our father died; and after him we ourselves became, until the Company changed, *i.e.*, its end took place: and we became Agent for the English without a salary.

It is one of the things well known in the world, that when any one becomes

* Some illegible local name for some kind of ship.

a client of your nation, even though it be in a non-official capacity, you do not abandon him. Therefore we wish from your Excellency that you will give us a salary to enable us to live, together with a command to the public authorities to respect us, seeing that we are acting on your part. However, to command is yours.

(Signed) MUHAMMED MUHAMMED,
Agent of the English at Cosseir, in the Government of Said Pasha.

No. 424.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 24.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, June 17, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. Vice-Consul Stanley, relative to the affairs of the late Mr. Page at Jeddah.

I am not aware whether the will of the late Mr. Page has been recognized in the Courts, or whether Mr. Cole has been admitted as executor. I have myself to account for about 300 dollars, which, when at Jeddah, I received for account of Mr. Page's estate, and I hold also some articles of small value belonging some to the estate and some to Mr. Cole himself.

Your Lordship will perhaps have the goodness to invite Mr. Cole to put himself in direct communication with me, as I do not at present know his address.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 424.

Vice-Consul Stanley to Consul Walne.

Sir, *Jeddah, June 2, 1859.*

HADJI FARAG YUSUR, a British subject resident in Jeddah, and formerly connected with the late Mr. Page in mercantile transactions, has informed me that Mr. Page had named Mr. Cole as his executor.

Having heard nothing from Mr. Cole on the subject, I write to ask if you have received any instructions from him as to how he would wish the property left by Mr. Page to be disposed of.

I have been asked by Hadji Farag Yusur to cause his property which he has left here to be sold, but have delayed doing so till I hear from you on the subject, as, from being Commissioner here, you may know of some things in connection with his property, or the wish of his executor, that it is necessary I should know.

None of the goods of the late Mr. Page being perishable, I have the less hesitation in declining, for the present, to cause them to be sold.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. E. STANLEY.

No. 425.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 25.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, June 17, 1859.*

IN my despatch of the 21st of February, No. 20, I reported that I had reason to suppose that a claim would be advanced by Said Hossein, Agent at Kenneh of Her Majesty's Government in India, for the loss of a vessel destroyed by the armed boats of the "Cyclops" during the bombardment of Jeddah.

I have now the honour to lay before your Lordship duplicate of a petition addressed to me by Said Ahmed Hossein, together with duplicates of four affidavits by which the claim is supported.

With reference to the last paragraph of your Lordship's despatch of the 17th of March, respecting analogous claims advanced by Farag Yusur and Ruttongy, I beg to inform your Lordship that, when I last spoke to my French colleague, M. Sabatier, he had not received any instructions on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 425.

Petition of Said Ahmed Hossein.

To Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah, this 30th day of May, A.D. 1859, the petition of Said Ahmed Hossein, Agent of Her Majesty's Government in India, at Kenneh in Egypt, respectfully showeth, as follows:—

ON the 26th day of July of the year 1858, of the Christian era, your petitioner lawfully possessed, lying in the port of Jeddah, with its sails, furniture, and tackle complete, a sea-going vessel, named "Attiet el Rahman Dangour," which is to say, "Dangour, the gift of the Merciful," of the burthen of 2,000 ardebs, and of the value of 8,000 dollars.

Your petitioner was on the same day employing, and had always, therefore, employed the said vessel in his lawful calling of a trader and carrier by sea, and neither he nor the master of the said vessel, nor the crew, nor any of the crew thereof, ever did anything to cause the lawful seizure or destruction of the said vessel by Her said Majesty's naval forces.

On the same day the officer commanding Her said Majesty's ship "Cyclops" bombarded the town of Jeddah, and with an armed force belonging to the said ship, attacked, destroyed, burnt, and sunk divers vessels, including among them the said vessel of your petitioner, in the said port, to the damage of your petitioner of 10,500 dollars, being 8,000 dollars on account of the value aforesaid of the said vessel, and 2,500 dollars which he would have acquired as profit from the use of the said vessel, if it had not been so destroyed, burnt, and sunk.

Your petitioner has been informed since the said 26th day of July, that the said bombardment and attack were executed by order of Her said Majesty's Government, in consequence of the refusal by the Governor of the said town, after a reasonable time for compliance had been granted to him, and due notice on behalf of Her said Majesty to the effect that, in the event of such refusal, such bombardment and attack would take place, been given to him, to afford certain reparation rightfully demanded of him for the murder of Her said Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul, and of the Vice-Consul of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and of many Christian residents, and for the plunder of their property, and for outrages to the flags of England and France, and to divers persons and things under their Majesties' jurisdiction and protection in the said town, by persons exercising therein, on behalf of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the Government of the said town, and by Ottoman Mahometan subjects in the said town, on the 15th day of June, A.H. 1858, and following days, and that the said Sublime Porte has consented to indemnify all persons under their said Majesties' jurisdiction and protection for losses and damages occasioned to them by the above described acts of murder, plunder, and outrage, by such persons exercising as aforesaid the government of the said town, and by such Ottoman subjects, or by proceedings resulting therefrom, or consequent thereupon.

The said Governor did not, as was his duty, at any time before such bombardment and attack, of which he had due notice as aforesaid, afford to the vessels, including the said vessel of your petitioner, belonging to persons not under Ottoman jurisdiction in the said port, or to the property contained in such vessels, any protection against such bombardment and attack, or give due notice thereof to the masters or crews of such vessels, who could not otherwise obtain such notice, or give due notice that there were such vessels in the said

port to the said officer commanding Her said Majesty's said ship, so as to enable him or the said masters of the said vessels, to protect such vessels and property from such bombardment and attack, although such bombardment and attack was, as aforesaid, a proceeding necessary for obtaining reparation for the said acts of murder, plunder, and outrage, and was in fact consequent upon and caused by these acts, and your petitioner, therefore, is entitled to be indemnified for his above-mentioned damage by the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Your petitioner adduces herewith in support of the allegations herein contained, the affidavits of Kalil Abd el Rahim, Hag Moussa Daoud, Hassanen Mohamed Hossein, and Said Ahmed Ismail, sworn before you on the date hereof, marked A, B, C, D.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that you will be pleased to take such steps in the matters of this petition, for obtaining for him the said indemnity of 10,500 dollars, together with 500 dollars for costs and expenses incurred by him in presenting his claim to the same as the case may require; and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) SAID AHMED HOSSEIN,
By his Attorney, Said Hassan Ahmed.

Inclosure 2 in No. 425.

(A.)

Affidavit of Kalil Abd-el-Rahim.

THIS 31st day of the month of May, A.D. 1859, at Alexandria, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of Jeddah, appeareth Kalil Abd-el-Rahim of Kenneh, and at this present time at Alexandria, and maketh oath and saith:—I am established as a merchant at Kenneh; I know the vessel "Attiet el Rahman Dangour," which belonged to Said Ahmed Hossein, the agent at Kenneh of Her Majesty's Government of India. The said vessel was built at Kosseir: I saw it at times when building, and I know from conversation with the said Said Ahmed Hossein at such times and after the said vessel was finished, which was in the year 1857-58 of the Christian era, that it was well provided with sails, tackle, and furniture, and that inclusive of such sails, tackle, and furniture, it cost 8,000 dollars; it was estimated to be of the burthen of 2,000 ardebs. I know that the said Said Ahmed Hossein received at Kenneh in the month of Moharram 1275, corresponding to the month of August of the year 1858 of the Christian era, advices from his correspondent at Jeddah, to say that the said vessel "Dangour" had been completely burnt and destroyed in the anchorage where it was lying at Jeddah, by armed boats sent from Her Britannic ship "Cyclops," on the 14th day of Zul Hugge, A.H. 1274, corresponding to the 26th day of July of the said year 1858.

In witness whereof the said Kalil Abd-el-Rahim has in the day and year first above written hereunto set his signature and seal.

(Seal of Kalil Abd-el-Rahim.)

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Jeddah.

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated and perfectly understood by the deponent.
(Signed) L. NASSUR, *Interpreter.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 425.

(B.)

Affidavit of Hag Moussa Daoud.

THIS 30th day of the month of May, A.D. 1859, at Alexandria, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs

of Jeddah, appeareth Hag Moussa Daoud, of Jeddah, and at this present time at Alexandria, and maketh oath and saith:—For some time before, on, and subsequent to the 14th day of Zul Hugge, of the year 1274 A.H., corresponding to the 26th day of July, of the year 1858 of the Christian era, I was employed as a cavass in the Custom-house at Jeddah. I knew the vessel "Attiet el Rahman Dangour," belonging to Said Ahmed Hossein, the agent of Her Majesty's Government of India, at Kenneh. The said vessel was of the burthen of about 2,000 ardebs, and was at the last-mentioned day lying at anchor, ready for sea, in the anchorage of the port of Jeddah, where vessels of the class similar to that of the said vessel "Dangour" usually lie. In the course of the forenoon of the same day, while I was at the Custom-house executing my duties, I, with many other persons, in consequence of what we then heard, went to the sea-shore to see what was passing; I took a telescope with me. I saw boats belonging to Her said Majesty's ship "Cyclops," manned with English sailors of the said ship, attacking some of the said vessels in the said anchorage. Of the said vessels so attacked, I observed the said vessel "Dangour;" in a short time I saw flames break out from the said vessel, which continued to burn as long as I remained; I afterwards saw the said vessel "Dangour" completely consumed. On the third day after the said vessel "Dangour" was burnt, as aforesaid, I attended the Kaimakam of Jeddah, who went to see, examine, and take note of the burnt vessels, amongst them was the said vessel "Dangour." The said vessel was, before being burnt as aforesaid, complete as to its sails, tackle, and furniture.

In witness whereof, the said Hag Moussa Daoud has, in the day and year first above written, hereunto set his signature and seal.

(Seal of Hag Moussa Daoud.)

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Jeddah.

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated and perfectly understood by the deponent.
(Signed) L. NASSUR, *Interpreter.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 425.

(C.)

Affidavit of Hassanen Mohamed Hossein.

THIS 31st day of the month of May, A.D. 1859, at Alexandria, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Jeddah, appeareth Hussanen Mohamed Hossein, a merchant of Kenneh, and at this present time at Alexandria, and maketh oath and saith:—In the year A.H. 1275, I made the pilgrimage from Kenneh aforesaid to Mecca. On the 14th day of Zul Hugge, of the same year, 1858 of the Christian era, I was at Jeddah. I knew the vessel "Attiet el Rahman Dangour," which is to say, "Dangour, the gift of the Merciful," belonging to the said Ahmed Hossein, the Agent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government of India at Kenneh. The said vessel was of the burthen of about 2,000 ardebs, and was at the last-mentioned day lying at anchor in the anchorage of the port of Jeddah aforesaid, where vessels of the class similar to that of the said vessel "Dangour" usually lie. In the course of the forenoon of the same day, it was stated in Jeddah that the said vessels, in the said anchorage, were being attacked by the boats of Her said Majesty's ship "Cyclops." I heard in the course of the same day, that the said vessel "Dangour" had been completely destroyed. On the morning of the day next following, I, with the Nakhoda of the said vessel "Dangour" went to the sea-shore to inquire about the state of the said vessel "Dangour." We could not see it in its former place in the anchorage, nor in any part of the port of Jeddah; but we saw the burnt remains of the hull of many vessels in and about the same anchorage, and I was informed that it had been burnt. The said vessel, with its sails, tackle, and furniture, was worth 8,000 dollars, and according to my knowledge of the earnings of such vessels, and of mercantile traffic in the Red Sea, ought to have earned from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars in one

year. According to usual calculation, such a vessel as the said "Dangour" should pay its cost of building in about four years.

In witness whereof the said Hassanen Mohamed Hossein has, in the day and year first above written, hereunto set his signature and seal.

(Seal of Hassanen Mohamed Hossein.)

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Jeddah.

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated and perfectly understood by the deponent.

(Signed) L. NASSUN, *Interpreter.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 425.

(D.)

Affidavit of Said Ahmed Ismail.

THIS 31st day of the month of May, A.D. 1859, at Alexandria, before me, Alfred S. Walne, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Jeddah, appeareth Said Ahmed Ismail, of Kenneh, and at this present time at Alexandria, and maketh oath, and saith:—I am established as a merchant at Kenneh. I knew the vessel "Attiet el Rahman Dangour," which belonged to Said Ahmed Hossein, the Agent at Kenneh of Her said Majesty's Government of India. It was built at Kosseir. I saw it at times, when building, and I know from conversation with the said Saied Ahmed Hossein, at the said times, and after the said vessel was finished, which was in the year 1274 A.H., corresponding to the year 1857-58 of the Christian era, that it was well provided with sails, tackle, and furniture, and that inclusive of such sails, tackle, and furniture, it cost 8,000 dollars. It was estimated to be of the burthen of 2,000 ardebs.

In witness whereof the said Said Ahmed Ismail has, in the day and year first above-mentioned written, hereunto set his signature and seal.

(Seal of Said Ahmed Ismail.)

Sworn before me, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Jeddah.

The deposition taken as above has been duly translated and perfectly understood by the deponent.

(Signed) L. NASSUN, *Interpreter.*

No. 426.

Consul Walne to the Earl of Malmesbury.—(*Received July 9.*)

(No. 26.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, June 23, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relative to the proposed removal to Constantinople of the Jeddah Indemnity Commission.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

Inclosure in No. 426.

Consul Walne to Sir H. Bulwer.

Sir, *Alexandria, June 23, 1859.*

I HAD the honour of receiving, on the 20th instant, your Excellency's despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copy of a telegram from the Earl of

Malmesbury, relative to the proposed removal of the Jeddah Indemnity Commission to Constantinople.

His Excellency Seid Hamdi Pasha, Turkish Commissioner, recently returned from Jeddah, leaves to-morrow for Constantinople.

I had yesterday an opportunity of ascertaining the intentions of M. Sabatier. He informed me that the state of political affairs would not for the present admit of his leaving Egypt, and that he had instructions to remain at his post.

For myself, my movements must depend on the arrangements necessary for carrying on the business of Her Majesty's Agency and Consulate-General in Egypt, and also for making provision for Her Majesty's Consulate at Cairo, in the event of Mr. Ayrton, who is temporarily in charge of that office, considering it necessary to proceed with the Commission to Constantinople. I have as yet no certain information about the movements of Mr. Colquhoun, but am led to suppose that he can scarcely be expected here before the end of August, and I think it possible that M. Sabatier may not be able to leave Egypt before the probable period of Mr. Colquhoun's arrival, if then.

In the interval, I propose to take some further evidence bearing on the claim of Messrs. Paleologo, Cochilani and Co., respecting which I reserved to myself to make a separate Report. I have suggested to Seid Hamdi Pasha the propriety of joining me in the examination, but he has shirked this duty, I presume, because he gave an opinion upon the case prematurely.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 427.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 11, 1859.*

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed by the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah to Mr. Walne,* respecting some property belonging to the late Mr. Page.

I am also to inform you that Mr. Walne reports that he wishes to account to you for some money which he received at Jeddah on account of Mr. Page's estate, and also for some articles in his possession, but that he does not know your address; and, under these circumstances, I am to suggest that you should place yourself in direct communication with Mr. Walne, who is now employed at Alexandria as British Acting Agent and Consul-General.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 428.

Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 18, 1859.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an extract of a letter from a person named Muhammed,† who designates himself as English Agent at Cosseir, asking for compensation on account of the destruction of a vessel belonging to him during the bombardment of Jeddah by the "Cyclops."

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

---

* Inclosure in No. 424. † No. 423.

No. 429.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 22.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 21, 1859.*

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letters of the 12th and 18th instant, on the subject of further claims which have been preferred for compensation for damage sustained during the bombardment of Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," I am commanded by my Lords to acquaint you, for the information of Lord John Russell, that their Lordships are not in possession of any information which can enable them to judge of the validity of the claims put forward in the cases referred to, and that they can only suggest, with reference to the opinion of the Law Officers on the claim of Farag Yusur, which was forwarded to your Department from this office on the 25th of February last, that there would appear to be no legal claim against the British Government, and that it must rest with Lord John Russell to determine, upon such information as Her Majesty's Consul may be able to furnish, how far, in equity or liberality, it would be proper for Her Majesty's Government to afford redress to the present claimants, who may or may not be deserving of favourable consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. PAGET.

No. 430.

Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.

(No. 180.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, July 26, 1859.*

YOUR Excellency is aware that certain persons have brought forward claims against Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French, for compensation on account of losses sustained by them on the occasion of the bombardment of Jeddah. My predecessor, in his despatch to Lord Chelsea, No. 43 of the 5th of March last, transmitted a copy of the instructions which he had addressed to Mr. Walne, instructing him with reference to one of these claims, that of a person named Farag Yusur, to settle it out of the fine to be levied on the town. Lord Chelsea was at the same time instructed to appeal to the French Government to send similar instructions to their Commissioner. In a further despatch to Mr. Walne, copy of which was transmitted to you by Lord Malmesbury in his No. 283 of the 19th of March, that gentleman was informed that his Lordship had arranged with the French Ambassador at this Court that another claim of the same description which had been sent in, that of a person named Ruttongy, should be settled in the same way, and he was instructed accordingly to arrange the settlement with his French colleage.

It appears, however, from a despatch which has just been received from Mr. Walne, and of which I inclose a copy,* that the French Commissioner had not, when he last spoke to him on the subject, received any instructions respecting these claims. Mr. Walne in the same despatch, as your Excellency will see, incloses papers respecting a further claim brought forward by a man named Ahmed Hossein: and as other claims are coming in, and are likely to come, it is desirable that some measures should be taken for dealing with them without further delay. I have, therefore, to instruct your Excellency to bring the subject again before the French Government, and to request that instructions may be forwarded to the French Commissioner in conformity with those above alluded to which were addressed by Her Majesty's late Government to Mr. Walne.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

P.S.—The inclosures in Mr. Walne's despatch No. 25 of June 17, being in original, are to be returned by your Excellency as soon as done with.

J. R.

* No. 425.

No. 431.

Sir H. Bulwer to Lord J. Russell.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 45.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, July 19, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of an official note to Fuad Pasha relative to the pension granted by the Sultan to Miss Page, and worded in the exact terms of your Lordship's despatch No. 10 of the 28th ultimo.

In reply to that note, I am requested by Fuad Pasha to inform your Lordship that he thinks the best plan for the Porte would be, to empower Musurus Bey to settle this matter between himself and the Foreign Office, and that instructions are transmitted to him to that effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. L. BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 431.

Sir H. Bulwer to Fuad Pasha.

Constantinople, July 9, 1859.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Sublime Porte, has received special instructions to inform the Sultan's Government that the will of the late Mr. Page, Vice-Consul at Jeddah, has been legally proved in England by his executor, Mr. Cole, and that his daughter, Miss Page, is, under that will, constituted his sole heiress. Thus this young lady will be the proper recipient of the pension of 1,000 francs a-month, graciously granted by His Majesty the Sultan to the heirs of the late Mr. Page. But as, by Mr. Page's death, his mother Mrs. Mc Lean has been deprived of an allowance of 50*l.* which he annually granted for her support, Her Majesty's Government think it right that an annuity to the above amount should be paid to that lady till her death, out of the pension promised by the Sultan to the heirs of the late Mr. Page. And with a view to the most effectual protection of Miss Page's interests, and in order to secure payment of part of the pension to Mrs. Mc Lean, the Undersigned is further instructed to suggest to the Porte the expediency of transmitting to Her Majesty's Government a sum of money equivalent to the value of the annuity proposed to be granted to Miss Page, in order that the same may be invested in the public funds in the name of Mr. Cole and some other person appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and a deed of trust executed by them, whereby, after payment of the proposed annuity to Mrs. Mc Lean, the interest of the residue may be appropriated to the maintenance and education of Miss Page, until she comes of age, and the fund may then be transferred to her absolutely.

Should, however, the Sultan prefer to pay an annuity yearly during the life of Miss Page, instead of a sum by way of equivalent for the pension, a deed of trust, applicable to such a state of things, will be prepared, and, should it become necessary or advisable, Miss Page will then be made a ward in Chancery, for the more effectual protection of her interests.

The Undersigned, &c. (Signed) H. L. BULWER.

No. 432.

Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell.—(Received August 13.)

(No. 374.)

My Lord, *Paris, August 11, 1859.*

IMMEDIATELY after the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 180 of the 26th ultimo, desiring me to urge Count Walewski to send to the French Commissioner for the settlement of claims arising out of the bombardment of Jeddah, instructions analogous to those furnished by the Earl of Malmesbury

to Mr. Walne, I placed a Memorandum on the subject in Count Walewski's hands.

Yesterday his Excellency gave me the accompanying Memorandum in answer, by which your Lordship will see that it having been determined between the two Governments that all matters relating to unsettled claims arising out of the bombardment of Jeddah should be referred to Constantinople, it is to the French Ambassador there, and not to the French Commissioner, who has returned to his post of Consul-General at Alexandria, that the instructions of the French Government on this subject have been, and will continue to be, addressed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 432.

Memorandum.

LE réglement des indemnités réclamées par les Gouvernements de la France et la Grande Bretagne, et la fixation de la contribution à lever sur la ville de Jeddah, ayant présenté des difficultés insurmontables aux Commissaires réunis sur les lieux, il a été convenu que cette négociation serait transférée à Constantinople. En conséquence, le Commissaire de l'Empereur et le Consul de Sa Majesté à Jeddah ont reçu l'ordre, dès le 11 Avril dernier, d'envoyer à l'Ambassade de l'Empereur en Turquie toutes les pièces relatives aux réclamations de toute sorte dont ils avaient d'abord été saisis.

En même temps le Chargé d'Affaires de Sa Majesté à Constantinople a été chargé officiellement de cette négociation et invité à s'entendre à cet effet avec Sir Henry Bulwer, qui a dû recevoir à la même époque des instructions semblables.

C'est donc à Constantinople et non plus à Alexandrie que doivent être portées maintenant les réclamations de toute nature relatives aux affaires de Jeddah, et que les Représentants de la France et de la Grande Bretagne ont à se concerter, conformément aux instructions des deux Gouvernements.

30 *Juillet*, 1859.

No. 433.

Lord J. Russell to Consul Walne.

(No. 22.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 16, 1859.

IT appears from a communication which Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has had with Count Walewski respecting the settlement of the Jeddah question, that, in consequence of the difficulties which the Commissioners have experienced, the French Commissioner has been instructed to forward to Constantinople all the documents relative to that question, and the French Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of the Ambassador, has been instructed to place himself in communication with Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, with the view to the examination and settlement of the claims arising out of the bombardment of Jeddah.

I have accordingly to instruct you to lose no time in forwarding to Sir Henry Bulwer all the documents you possess in connection with those claims, together with any information which may assist his Excellency in their investigation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 434.

Lord J. Russell to Consul Walne.

(No. 23.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 16, 1859.

I TRANSMIT to you the inclosed letter, which was addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury by Muhammed Muhammed,* who styles himself Agent of the English at Cosseir, claiming compensation for the destruction of his vessel, the "Atiyyetu-'r-Rahcman," at the bombardment of Jeddah; and I have to instruct you to make inquiries into the particulars of this case, and furnish Sir Henry Bulwer with any information which you may be able to obtain thereupon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 435.

Lord J. Russell to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 96.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 16, 1859.

WITH reference to the Earl of Malmesbury's telegram of the 26th of May, relative to the removal of the Jeddah Commission to Constantinople, I now transmit for your Excellency's information copy of a despatch and of its inclosure from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris,† from which you will perceive that the French Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has been instructed to place himself in communication with your Excellency with a view to the settlement of the Jeddah claims.

As it further appears that the French Commissioner has been instructed to forward to Constantinople all the papers connected with this affair, I have directed Mr. Walne to forward to you all the documents he possesses; and I have to instruct your Excellency to endeavour, in conjunction with your French colleague, to bring this question to a satisfactory settlement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 436.

Consul Walne to Lord J. Russell.—(Received August 27.)

(No. 29.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 18, 1859.

HIS Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer communicated to me, under date of the 28th May, that Her Majesty's Government consented to the removal of the Jeddah Commission to Constantinople, but the circumstance of my being in charge of Her Majesty's Agency and Consulate-General in Egypt has hitherto prevented my acting on the information thus given me.

Now that I am set at liberty by the arrival of Mr. Colquhoun, and that the Turkish Commissioner has passed through Egypt on his way to Constantinople, I shall make the best arrangements in my power to carry out what I presume must be the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. I propose, therefore, if I can succeed in making suitable provision for carrying on the business of the Consulate at Cairo, to leave by the first direct Austrian steamer in September, and proceed to Constantinople, there to resume, with the support of Her Majesty's Embassy, the consideration of the claims to indemnity for losses occasioned by the massacre at Jeddah; a delay in the settlement of which claims is causing, as I am aware, very serious inconvenience to the parties interested.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE

---

* No. 423. † No. 432.

No. 437.

Prince Vogorides to Lord J. Russell.—(Received August 29.)

My Lord, *Bryanstone Square, le 27 Août*, 1859.

J'AI l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan vient d'accorder à la famille Page, ancien Consul Britannique, mort à Djeddeh, la somme de 12,000 francs par an, soit 480*l.* sterling, sur laquelle somme, d'après les communications échangées entre la Sublime Porte et l'Ambassade Britannique à Constantinople, 50*l.* seront allouées à la femme du défunt, et 430*l.* à sa fille; que des ordres ont été donnés au Ministère des Finances pour le payement de cette somme, et que les bérats de cette pension me seront bientôt expédiés pour être remis à la famille Page.

En portant ce qui précède à la connaissance de votre Excellence, conformément aux instructions de mon Gouvernement, j'ai, &c.

(Signé) A. VOGORIDES.

No. 438.

Lord J. Russell to Prince Vogorides.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ultimo, announcing that the Sultan has given directions for the payment of the pension of 12,000 francs a year (480*l.*), which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon the family of the late Mr. Page, the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah, who was murdered on the occasion of the outbreak at that place, and that in accordance with the communications which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, the sum of 50*l.* a year will be paid out of that grant to the wife of the late Mr. Page, and the remaining 430*l.* to his daughter.

In requesting you to convey to the Sultan the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the arrangement which His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to make for the payment of the pension to the family of the late Mr. Page, I beg to explain to you that the late Mr. Page did not leave any widow, but that the annuity of 50*l.* a year was intended for his mother, Mrs. McLean, towards whose support he was in the habit of contributing that sum during his lifetime. Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople was accordingly instructed to recommend to the Porte that an annuity of 50*l.* a year should be paid to Mrs. McLean until her death, out of the pension promised by the Sultan to the heirs of the late Mr. Page, and that on her death that sum should revert to Miss Page, who would thereafter be in the receipt of the entire sum granted by the munificence of the Sultan.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 439.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.—(Received September 5.)

17, *Exchange Alley North, Liverpool,*

Sir, *September* 3, 1859.

ON the 28th March last you wrote to me requiring certain information respecting the allowance made in his lifetime by Mr. Page, the late Consul at Jeddah, to his mother Mrs. McLean, which information I forwarded on the 7th April last, as appears by my letter of that date, a copy of which I beg to hand you herewith.

I was in hopes that the information was required for the purpose of instructing Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to lay before the Sultan the claims of Mrs. McLean, and either obtaining for her a separate gratuity or a portion of the annuity of 480*l.* already granted by His Imperial Highness,

now receivable by Mr. Cole, Mr. Page's executor, solely for the benefit of Mr. Page's illegitimate child.

From the length of time which has elapsed since hearing from you, I fear that the claim of Mrs. McLean has been lost sight of, and I now venture respectfully to inquire whether anything has been done to redress her grievances.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) H. FENWICK.

Inclosure in No. 439.

Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Hammond.

17, *Exchange Alley North, Liverpool,*

Sir, *April* 7, 1859.

I AM now enabled to state for the Earl of Malmesbury's information that the exact amount of the allowance which the late Acting Vice-Consul Page in his lifetime made to his mother was 50*l.* per annum; 30*l.* of which has latterly been remitted every year to Mr. Cole, the former Vice-Consul of Jeddah, and 20*l.* through another channel, generally received by Mrs. McLean about Christmas.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 440.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 5, 1859.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, that the claim of Mrs. McLean has not been lost sight of, and that his Lordship hopes soon to be enabled to make a satisfactory communication to you on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 441.

Sir H. Bulwer to Lord J. Russell.—(Received September 30.)

(No. 157.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September* 16, 1859.

I HAVE spoken to M. Thouvenel on the subject of the transfer of the Jeddah claims to Constantinople.

He seems to think that it would be absolutely necessary for the Commissioners to come here, and that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for us to investigate the claims at issue without their assistance.

What he suggests is, that to them should be adjoined a gentleman from each Embassy, and one from the Porte, and that all points on which doubts arise should be submitted to our decision.

If this course is not adopted, I should venture to recommend that the Commissioners sent some person to whom they had explained their views on the various cases at issue, and that the two Embassies should adjoin this gentleman to a Commission named by them and the Porte.

At all events, a Commission of some kind will be necessary to aid the Ambassadors, who will not be able to go minutely into facts with which they are at present wholly unacquainted, and the examination of which would occupy more time than they are able to give, without neglecting the ordinary business they are charged with.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 442.

Lord J. Russell to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 151.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 1, 1859.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 157 of the 16th ultimo, reporting your conversation with M. Thouvenel, on the subject of the transfer of the Jeddah claims to Constantinople, and the necessity for the presence of the Commissioners, I have to state to your Excellency that you are at liberty to summon Mr. Walne to Constantinople if you consider it necessary to do so. Her Majesty's Government, however, do not understand that the reference to Constantinople for the settlement of the Jeddah claims, at least so far as those of British subjects are concerned, was intended to involve the re-examination of such claims as had already been pronounced upon by the Commissioners at Jeddah.

Such a course seems wholly unnecessary, and it would occasion much vexatious and additional expense to the claimants, and a very needless delay in the payment of their claims. The ground on which the final settlement of the claims was remitted to Constantinople was, to facilitate, not to impede, the payment of the sums awarded at Jeddah.

The point in dispute, in regard to the main part, if not the whole, of the British claims, was not the amount to which the claimants were entitled, but the manner in which they should be paid.

The British and French Governments considered that the town of Jeddah should be made exclusively responsible for the payment. The Porte, on the other hand, admitting that payment was due, desired to relieve the town from making it altogether, by undertaking to pay a portion of it out of the general revenues of the Empire. It was to settle this point, and this alone, at least as far as adjudicated claims were concerned, that the reference to Constantinople was assented to by Her Majesty's Government, and your Excellency will, therefore, refuse to reopen cases already determined, and, as regards such cases, confine your action to pressing for immediate payment.

If there are any cases still undetermined, they may be fit subjects for investigation at Constantinople, and if you require Mr. Walne's assistance, you will, as I have said before, be at liberty to call him up. But you will remind the Porte that much unnecessary delay has already taken place in settling these matters, and you will say that Her Majesty's Government expect that in all cases that are closed, the sums awarded to the claimants shall be forthwith paid.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 443.

Sir H. Bulwer to Lord J. Russell.—(Received October .)

(Telegraphic.) *Therapia, October* 7, 1859, 11 P.M.

NO Jeddah papers yet arrived.

If I and Thouvenel have to determine disputed points, we shall never, unassisted, get through the work: if we have simply to demand certain sums, and only regulate mode of payment, the case is different.

Please let me receive instructions fixing as precisely as possible your views.

No. 444.

Mr. Cole to Lord J. Russell.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord, *St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton, October* 24, 1859.

I BEG respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the affairs of the late Mr. Page, of Jeddah, as it is now upwards of sixteen months since that gentleman's murder, and I am not in possession of any definite information

with respect to the indemnity claimed by me on account of his estate. I have received pressing applications from his creditors for a settlement of their claims; it would, therefore, be very satisfactory if I could give them any assurance of being in a position to discharge the same without much further delay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. D. COLE.

No. 445.

Lord Wodehouse to Mr. Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 29, 1859.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and I am to acquaint you in reply that as it was found that the claims for indemnity on account of the occurrences which took place last year at Jeddah could not be satisfactorily arranged by the Commission established at that place, they have been transferred to Constantinople for settlement by the British and French Representatives; and I am to add that whenever a decision is arrived at with regard to the payment of the claim in which you are interested, a communication will be addressed to you on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

No. 446.

Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co. to Lord J. Russell.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord, *Manchester, October* 26, 1859.

HAVING received from our establishment at Cairo, by last mail, advices to the effect that our claim against the Sublime Porte, for the losses and damage occasioned to us by the outbreak, massacre, and pillage at Jeddah on the 15th of June, 1858, has, together with the claims of the other sufferers under Her Majesty's protection, been definitively examined by Her Majesty's Commissioners, we take the liberty of expressing our hope to your Lordship that as little further delay as possible may be allowed to intervene in obtaining the amount of the indemnity; because (we need hardly trouble your Lordship to say) the settlement of this question is of great importance to us, both in respect of past losses and of our future trade, which we do not see much prospect of re-establishing in the direction of the Red Sea, so long as the question of the Jeddah indemnities remains unsatisfied.

The people of Jeddah, under the impression that their Government desires to resist their claims, are still acting in a spirit of combination, to shut out commerce by Europeans with Jeddah; but their idea of the possibility of effecting this object would soon be dissipated, or at least very much diminished, if they had the example of the payment of the indemnity for their former proceedings before them. This idea has been, perhaps, strengthened by the line of conduct adopted by the Sublime Porte, since the conviction by the Commission, in December 1858 and January 1859, of the principal offenders in the outbreak. Although two of these offenders were executed, and the rest sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and hard labour, and although all of them, with the exception of the Cadi, were men possessing property enough to have made good among them the total amount of the indemnity admitted by the French as well as British Commissioner, the Sublime Porte has not confiscated or even sequestrated the least portion of such property.

This is, it is true, the affair only of the Sublime Porte; but we recall it to your Lordship's attention, as showing how entirely the responsibility of satisfying the indemnities due, now rests with the Sublime Porte.

We would also venture to urge another consideration which may induce your Lordship to think that it is not a matter of unimportance to re-establish confidence by the early settlement of the present claims in the Jeddah and Red

Sea trade. Her Majesty's Government has taken the lead of all other nations in the great and Christian policy of endeavouring to extinguish the Slave Trade of Africa. In doing so, it has aided, partly by force and partly by what very many sagacious people believe to be the better expedient, of trying to supplant the Slave Traffic by legitimate trade. The slaves annually imported for sale into Jeddah from Suakin, Massowah, and some other African ports in communication with Jeddah, are about 5,000 in number. If this branch of the Slave Trade is ever to be put down, it will be by the extension of British commerce in the Red Sea, with the concomitant action of its more legitimate interests, and of the closer observation to which it will expose that sea.

The soul of commerce is a sense of safety and confidence, and we hesitate not to state to your Lordship, from our own experience, confirmed by that of our house at Cairo, that the British commerce by way of Cairo, with Jeddah and the ports which Jeddah again supplies with Manchester goods, will continue to be prejudicially affected so long as redress for the gross violation of its rights by the people of Jeddah, on the 15th June, 1858, remains unafforded.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUCA PALEOLOGO & Co.

No. 447.

Lord Wodehouse to Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, October 29, 1859.*

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that, as it was found that the claims for indemnity on account of the occurrences which took place last year at Jeddah could not be satisfactorily arranged by the Commission established at that place, they have been transferred to Constantinople for settlement by the British and French Representatives; and I am to add that whenever a decision is arrived at with regard to the payment of your claim, a communication will be addressed to you on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

No. 448.

Lord J. Russell to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 195.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 1, 1859.*

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, with reference to my despatch No. 151 of the 1st October, copies of two letters from persons who have claims upon the Porte on account of their losses at Jeddah last year.*

I have caused these claimants to be informed that the Jeddah claims have been transferred to Constantinople, for settlement by the British and French Representatives, and that they shall be informed whenever a decision is arrived at with regard to the payment of their claims.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 449.

M. Musurus to Lord J. Russell.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord. *Bryanstone Square, le 2 Novembre, 1859.*

EN me référant à la note adressée à votre Excellence par M. le Prince Végorides en date du 27 Août dernier, au sujet de la pension accordée par Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan à la famille de feu Mr. Page, j'ai l'honneur de transmettre, ci-joint, à votre Excellence les deux bérats Impériaux destinés à être

* Nos. 444 and 446.

remis l'un à la fille, et l'autre à la mère du défunt, et en vertu desquels, sur le montant de la pension annuelle de 480 livres sterling allouée à Miss Page, 430 livres seront payées à celle-ci, et 50 livres à la mère du défunt, Mrs. Mc Lean, conformément aux observations contenues dans la note de votre Excellence du 3 Septembre dernier, et cela sous la réserve de la jouissance par Miss Page de la pension entière de 480 livres à la mort de Mrs. Mc Lean.

Je dois informer, de plus, votre Excellence que Messrs. P. Hâva et Cie. de Londres, correspondants de Messrs. Alléon et Cie. de Constantinople, sont chargés de servir régulièrement ces pensions à partir de la date des dits bérats, à savoir du $\frac{3}{20}$ Août, 1859, sur un ordre de l'Ambassade Impériale de Londres, qui, de son côté, délivrera cet ordre sur la production des certificats de vie, selon les formes usitées en pareil cas.

En priant votre Excellence de vouloir bien faire remettre les deux bérats ci-inclus aux parties intéressées, je me fais un devoir bien agréable d'être auprès d'elle l'interprète de la satisfaction de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan pour les sentiments que votre Excellence a exprimés dans sa note précitée, à l'occasion de la marque de sympathie accordée par Sa Majesté à la famille de feu Mr. Page.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) C. MUSURUS.

No. 450.

Sir H. Bulwer to Lord J. Russell.—(Received November 4.)

(No. 228.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October 25, 1859.*

ACTING upon the authority given to me by your Lordship's despatch No. 151 of the 1st instant, and upon the suggestions transmitted to me by Mr. Colquhoun; and deeming, moreover, that this would be the best means of preventing further delays on account of reference, I have requested Mr. Consul Walne to come to Constantinople, and to be the bearer of the documents relative to the Jeddah claims which he wrote me word he was on the point of dispatching to Constantinople, but which have not yet reached me.

At the same time, I beg leave to offer the following remarks with respect to this question. The two Governments stand in the same position as to determining what sum should be levied on Jeddah in the way of punishment, or how the sum that has to be paid to British and French claimants should be paid, whether by the town, or the Ottoman Porte. But, in another respect, our own position is entirely different from that of France, inasmuch as that I understand the greatest number of our claims have been sifted and determined on the spot; whereas few, if any, of the French claims have been so, some being, I understand, preposterous.

I presume, therefore, that I am right in considering the joint action of the Ambassadors to have reference to the general questions common to both; and that each will have to deal separately with the individual demands of the persons whose particular interests he represents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.

No. 451.

Lord Wodehouse to Mr. Cole.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 5, 1859.*

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you that the Sultan has now carried out his gracious intention of conferring a pension of 480*l.* a year upon Miss Page. His Imperial Majesty has, however, determined that, out of this pension, a sum of 50*l.* per annum shall be paid to Mrs. McLean, mother of the late Mr. Page, during her life, and that upon her death it shall revert to Miss Page.

The pension dates from the $\frac{5}{20}$ August, 1859; and I am to transmit to you an Imperial bérat, in virtue of which an order on Messrs. P. Hava and Co., of London, for the payment of 430*l.* annually to Miss Page, will be given by the Turkish Embassy in London, on production of proper life certificates when the pension becomes due.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

No. 452.

Lord Wodehouse to Mr. Fenwick.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 5, 1859.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 5th September, I am directed by Lord John Russell to inform you that the Sultan has now carried out his gracious intention of conferring a pension of 480*l.* a-year upon Miss Page, and that His Imperial Majesty has determined that out of this pension a sum of 50*l.* per annum shall be paid to Mrs. McLean, mother of the late Mr. Page, during her lifetime.

The pension dates from August $\frac{8}{20}$, 1859, and I am to transmit to you an Imperial bérat in virtue of which an order on Messrs. Hava and Co., of London, for the payment of 50*l.* annually to Mrs. McLean, will be given by the Turkish Embassy in London, on production of proper life certificates when the pension becomes due.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

No. 453.

Lord J. Russell to Sir H. Bulwer.

(No. 200.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 7, 1859.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 228 of the 25th ultimo, and I have to inform you that you have taken a right view of the course which you are to pursue, in conjunction with your French colleague, with regard to the settlement of the Jeddah indemnity and claims.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 454.

Lord J. Russell to M. Musurus.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, November 8, 1859.*

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 2nd instant, inclosing the Imperial bérats by which the Sultan has been graciously pleased to confer a pension of 480*l.* a-year on Miss Page, out of which 50*l.* per annum is to paid to Mrs. McLean, the mother of the late Mr. Page, during her lifetime; and I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have caused the Imperial bérats to be sent to the persons interested, with the explanation regarding the payment of the pensions contained in your Excellency's note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 455.

Mr. Cole to Lord J. Russell.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton, November 7, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter inclosing the Imperial bérat for Miss Page's pension.

I shall not fail, on behalf of my ward, to request the Turkish Ambassador to convey to His Imperial Majesty her gratitude for so generous and liberal a provision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. D COLE

No. 456.

Mr. Fenwick to Lord J. Russell.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord, *17, Exchange Alley, North, Liverpool, November 7, 1859.*

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 5th instant, inclosing His Imperial Majesty the Sultan's bérat for payment of an annuity of 50*l.* to Mrs. McLean during her life.

In the name of Mrs. McLean I beg most respectfully to express her thanks to the Sultan for the annuity, and to Her Majesty's Ministers for the measures so effectually taken to obtain it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. FENWICK.

No. 457.

Consul Walne to Lord J. Russell.—(Received November 26.)

(No. 32.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October 31, 1859.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting, for your Lordship's information, a supplementary list of claims arising out of the outbreak at Jeddah, including three cases of loss occasioned by the destruction of sea-going vessels during the bombardment of that town, respecting which reference has already been made to Her Majesty's Government.

I inclose copies of my short analyses of these claims, and also copy of a detailed report of my examination of the claim of Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani and Co. (No. 9 of the former list), respecting which I saw reason, when at Jeddah, to reserve my judgment, as stated in my report to the Earl of Malmesbury.

A sealed case, containing the voluminous files of papers relative to the Jeddah claims, which had been carefully prepared for the inspection of Her Majesty's Ambassador, accompanied by despatches to Sir Henry Bulwer, was, on the 20th instant, confided to the care of Mr. F. Ayrton, who has since left Cairo on his way to Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE

Inclosure 1 in No. 457.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST of the Claims of British Subjects and Protégés to Indemnity for Injuries and Losses resulting from the Outbreak, Massacre, and Pillage, which occurred at Jeddah, on the 15th June, 1858.

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of reduced Claim by consent of parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.	Total.
						Brought from First List ..	$ ..	$ 469,992½
9	Paleologo Coutilani & Co.	See first List, No. 9	43	£129,349 18 5	$102,149½	See First List, No. 9	79,378½	79,378½
21	Ruttongy, son of Behim	For the loss of a sea-going vessel named "El Aman," of the burden of 800 ardebs, and of the value of 2,800 dollars, destroyed at the bombardment of Jeddah by the armed boats of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," for 582 dollars for cash and other property therein, 1,200 dollars for loss of usual profits, and 300 dollars costs and expenses	5	$4,882	..	This case has been referred to Her Majesty's Government, as will be seen by the documents.	4,396	
22	Said Ahmed Hosseïn ..	For the loss of a sea-going vessel named "Attiet El Rahman Dangoor," of the burden of 2,000 ardebs, and of the value of 8,000 dollars, destroyed at the bombardment of Jeddah, by the armed boats of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," for 2,500 dollars loss of usual profits, and 500 dollars for costs and expenses	0	$11,000	..	Ditto	10,400	14,796
						Carried forward ..	..	564,166½

1339

Supplementary List, &c.—(*continued.*)

No.	Claimants.	Nature of Claims.	Documents.	Amount originally claimed.	Amount of reduced Claim by consent of parties.	Remarks.	Award proposed by British Commissioner.	Total.
						Brought forward	..	$ 564,166½
23	Farag Yusur	Amended statement of Farag Yusur's claim (No. 17), amounting to 12,637 dollars, under the heads for which only 6,950½ dollars were (in error it is stated) previously demanded	1	$12,637	..	Most of the documents of this case, which it is wished to re-open, are to be found in the original claim, No. 17. An award having been already proposed by the British Commissioner in his list given to Seid Hamdi Pasha, the revision of the case is submitted to Her Majesty's Ambassador.	Reserved.	
		For loss of two sea-going vessels, "El Durreh," of the burden of 750 ardebs, valued at 2,500 dollars, and the "Musterieh," of the burden of 600 ardebs, valued at 1,500 dollars; both destroyed at the bombardment of Jeddah, by the armed boats of Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops;" together with 2,500 dollars for loss of usual profits	..	$6,500	..	That part of the claim which arises from the loss of the vessels destroyed by the "Cyclops" has been referred to Her Majesty's Government, as will be seen from the documents.	5,200	5,200
								569,366½

1339

Cairo, October 10, 1859.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE, *Her Majesty's Commissioner.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 457.

Analyses of three Claims included in Supplementary List.

Claim No. 21.—RUTTONGY, son of Behim, a British subject, formerly of Porebunder and Bombay.

Claim $4,882

This claim, arising out of the destruction, by the armed boats of the "Cyclops," of a sea-going vessel named the "El Aman," is one of three cases which it was thought advisable not to submit to the Turkish Commissioner, but which were referred to Her Majesty's Government.

The decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the effect that the party is to be indemnified, will be found in the Inclosure No. 5, and I therefore limit myself to stating what appears to me to be a moderate estimate of the damages.

The value of the vessel being taken at 2,800 dollars, the cash, &c., lost, at 582 dollars, making together 3,382 dollars, I consider that the damages and costs cannot be calculated at less than 30 per cent., or 1,014 dollars; and I propose, instead of the 4,882 dollars demanded, an award of 4,396 dollars.

Claim No. 22.—Said Ahmed Hossein, Agent at Keneh to Her Majesty's Government for India.

Claim $11,000

This claim, arising out of the destruction, by the armed boats of the "Cyclops," of a sea-going vessel named the "Attiet El Rahman," has been the subject of reference to Her Majesty's Government, and is in the same category of cases as the claims of Ruttongy and Farag Yusur, respecting which it has been decided by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department that an indemnity has to be paid.

The claim addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury, and of which mention is made in the despatch of Lord John Russell No. 23, is for the same vessel, "Attiet El Rahman," the applicant having a joint interest.

Taking the value of the "Attiet El Rahman" at 8,000 dollars, I add for damages and costs 30 per cent., or 2,400 dollars, and propose, instead of the 11,000 dollars demanded, an award of 10,400 dollars.

Claim No. 23.—Amended claim of Farag Yusur (see also Case No. 17).

	$
Claim for vessels destroyed by Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops"	6,500
Other claims (see also Case No. 15)	12,637

The claim arising out of the destruction, by the armed boats of the "Cyclops," of two sea-going vessels named respectively the "El Durreh" and "El Musterieh," has been the subject of reference to Her Majesty's Government, by which it has been decided that a reasonable compensation should be paid to Farag Yusur out of the fine to be levied upon the town of Jeddah.

Taking the value of the two vessels at 4,000 dollars, I add, for damages and costs, 30 per cent., or 1,200 dollars, and propose, instead of the 6,500 dollars demanded, an award of 5,200 dollars.

As to the other claims put in as an "amended statement" of Case No. 17, I have only to submit to the revision of Her Majesty's Ambassador the Memorial of Mr. Ayrton, dated March 4, 1859. The award proposed on the papers, as they were brought before the Turkish and British Commissioners, was for 6,950½ dollars, instead of the 12,637 dollars now demanded. It was, in fact, an admission, to its full extent, of the reduced claim given in by Mr. Ayrton, on behalf of Farag Yusur, in his Memorandum left with me on January 14, 1859. The evidence that has since been brought forward is sufficient to establish the fact that the amount hastily set down for damage to trade and business was very much less than would have been warranted by the real circumstances of the case had they been fully known to Mr. Ayrton. Other errors have also crept into the original claim, one of which is that 46*l.* should have been

demanded instead of 26*l.*, as paid to the people of Jeddah, under compulsion, for money alleged to be due to them by the late Acting Vice-Consul.

For convenience, the claims of Farag Yusur have been divided into two cases, Nos. 17 and 23; but, to understand these perfectly, reference should be made to the documents under both numbers, which bear on each other mutually.

Cairo, October 10, 1859.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 457.

Report on Claim of Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani & Co.

Claim No. 9.—Messrs. Duca Paleologo Cochilani and Co., for selves and establishment at Jeddah.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Original claim	129,349	18	5
Claim as finally amended and reduced ..	20,953	15	0

In the short observations made upon this case on a former occasion there was a reservation for its re-examination in Cairo, where alone it would be possible to complete the evidence, so as to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of its merits. On his passage through Egypt the Turkish Commissioner was invited to join in the inquiry; but, for reasons best known to himself, he declined to do so.

One of the first duties which, as British Commissioner, I imposed upon myself after my return from Jeddah, was to call upon Messrs. Duca Paleologo Cochilani and Co., without any previous intimation of my intentions, to produce their books and letters, in order that it might be seen how far the items of claim advanced for their Jeddah establishment tallied with the books and correspondence of the Cairo house. It is but due to that respectable firm to state that the registers and papers, thus suddenly called for, appeared to bear out, with some trifling modifications, since introduced into the amended claim, the statements previously put forward.

To convey a tolerably correct idea of this complicated case, which has gone through more than one phase of modification, it may be well to reproduce succinctly, side by side, the items of demand presented to the Commission in the original and final claims respectively:—

LOSS OF PROPERTY ON PREMISES AT JEDDAH.

	Original Claim.			Final and Amended Claim.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pearls and Rubies	1,340	0	0	1,334	2	4
Cash	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	0
20 Cashmere Shawls	880	0	0	870	11	9
300 Waist Shawls	394	0	0	394	2	4
House and Office Furniture	550	0	0	550	0	0
Merchandize, various	480	0	0	505	1	0
Securities for goods sold	448	0	0	448	0	0
Security of Petrosoff	200	0	0	200	0	0
Acknowledgment of Constandi Pietro to Moldovano .. .				151	0	0

CONTINGENT LOSSES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
42 bales of manufactured goods deposited at Custom-house of Jeddah	1,114	1	0	.. ..	1,114	1	0
Salary of Mr. Sottiri Moldovano as per contract	2,083	0	0	.. ..	2,083	0	0
Loss on 50 bales manufactures detained at Suez, as per B	439	15	1	Loss on re-sales..	94	7	7
Loss on 227 bales disposed of at Cairo, as per C	3,777	17	6	As per F. ..	3,538	9	0
Calculated composition on goods ordered at Manchester	1,750	0	0	Loss on re-sales..	500	0	0
Calculated prospective profits for three years	102,226	5	0	Damages and Costs	7,500	0	0
Contingent expenses	11,730	5	10				
Error in amount due to Mr. Sottiri Moldovano	316	14	0	Personal losses of Mr. Sottiri Moldovano	51	0	0
	129,349	18	5		20,953	15	0

	$	£	s.	d.
Claim as reduced by Mr. Ayrton's letter, dated January 4, 1859, to	106,875	= 22,500	0	0
Claim as finally amended by memorial of September 23, 1859	102,149½	= 20,953	15	0

The first question that has to be considered, as the one most materially affecting the claim of Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani & Co., is, whether the Hosh-e-Sheriff was or was not more or less subjected to plunder during the outbreak. After an examination of the oral evidence produced before the Ottoman and British Commissioners, and careful comparison of it with the recent affidavits of Sottiri Moldovano and Georgios Antonios, which throw a new light upon the whole case, there can be but one answer. It does not, indeed, appear that the Hosh-e-Sheriff was forcibly attacked from without, and openly plundered, like the isolated houses of Sava, and the French and English Consuls. Being for the most part the residence of Moslems, it was hardly likely that such an open attack would be made on it. But, on the other hand, there cannot exist a doubt that the apartments of the few Christians who had resided within this okela, were ransacked during the absence of their tenants, of whom some had been killed, and others were confined in the houses of the Cadi or Kaimakam, till they finally took refuge on board the "Cyclops." The plunder of the property of Christians lodged in the Hosh-e-Sheriff may have been effected by the Moslem residents of the Hosh itself, by persons living in the adjoining houses, or by some of the hundreds of townsmen who have, every day, access to this extensive okela.

It is not improbable that the most portable and valuable articles ultimately found their way to the secret stores of the Mohtessib and Kaimakam, who themselves, as is well known, laid plunderers systematically under contribution.

The claim of Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co. is not the only one of importance having its origin in the Hosh-e-Sheriff; that of Messrs. Pastrè Frères, whose agent lived in the same okela, has also its origin there. The French Commissioner has, as I have learnt from him, fully convinced himself that a part of the Hosh-e-Sheriff was subjected to pillage, having arrived at that conclusion by evidence which has not been brought before either the Ottoman or the British Commissioner. When there was a question of levying on Jeddah indemnity for the losses occasioned to two houses of such known standing and respectability as those of Messrs. Pastrè Frères and Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani & Co., the one under French and the other under British protection, it was quite natural that the residents of the Hosh-e-Sheriff should be afraid of having levied on them very heavy contributions: hence their anxiety to convince the Turkish Commissioner that no plunder whatever had taken place within the walls of the Hosh, and the putting forward of witnesses who, as is well stated by Mr. Ayrton, "proved too much," and whose evidence was in several matters directly opposed to well-known and proved facts. Such, for instance, were the assertions that Sottiri Moldovano left the "Cyclops" to go on shore, obtained all his effects, and gave the Kaimakam a receipt for them.

It being once proved that the establishment of Messrs. Duca Paleologo & Co., in the Hosh-e-Sheriff was subjected to plunder, which no longer admits of a doubt, it remains to be seen how far the losses stated to have been incurred on their premises are within the limits of probability, or capable of proof. In the final claim the several items have been very slightly modified; those which were at first expressed in round numbers being brought to the figures warranted by the books and correspondence of the Cairo establishment, as well as by two books which have been recovered from Jeddah. On verifying the amount of capital paid in October 1857, into the hands of the Agent; the quantity of goods sent down to Jeddah and there disposed of; and the cash remitted to the Cairo house, through Messrs. Costa of Suez: it is evident that Mr. Sottiri Moldovano should have had in his possession on the 15th June, 1858, in the form of cash, securities for debts, merchandize in store, or chattels, the equivalent of 7,027*l.* 8*s.*, less the outlay for his personal expenses, from October of the previous year.

The claim put in by the house for goods in store on 15th June, for office fittings and furniture, for cash and debts to the establishment (with 150*l.* due to Mr. Sottiri Moldovano personally), is for 6,072*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; 447*l.* were, after the outbreak, recovered in the iron chest brought to Cairo; and 507*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* are still required to make up the 7,027*l.* 8*s.*, but are set-off as the personal expenses of Mr. Sottiri Moldovano from October 1857 to June 1859. So far from the agent of Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani & Co having had nothing to lose, as stated by the Turkish Commissioner, it is clear that he must have had in his possession, at the time of the outbreak (after allowing as much as 507*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* for his personal expenses, which was more than sufficient), values representing, in one form or other, the sum of 6,072*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, the amount claimed. Unless the Turkish authorities are prepared to prove that Mr. Sottiri Moldovano had embezzled, and sent off before the outbreak, the whole of that sum, of which embezzlement not even a suspicion has been insinuated, there is but one conclusion that can be arrived at; namely, that the property was plundered during the events of June. After the inquiry instituted by the three Commissioners, there is no doubt that such plunder must have been effected, in this case as in others, by persons under the jurisdiction of the Ottoman Government; the outbreak having been excited, as has been fully established before the Commission, by Abdallah El Mohtessib, Seid Amoudi, the Kaimakam, and other members of the Medjlis at Jeddah, for whose acts the Porte must necessarily be held responsible.

As to the value of forty-two bales of goods received and deposited at the Custom-house of Jeddah, there is a considerable discrepancy between the estimation of the claimants and that of the valuers appointed by the Commissioners. The former calculate them at 5,114 dollars 50 cents, or 1,114*l.* 1*s.*; the latter at 4,463½ dollars, equivalent, at 4½ dollars per 1*l.* sterling, to 991*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*: but fifteen months' interest has been already lost upon these goods, which were most unnecessarily and perversely detained at the Custom-house of Jeddah, although the claimants were ready to withdraw them at a valuation, to be reckoned as part of the indemnity to be subsequently awarded them. Fifteen months' interest at 12 per cent. per annum, amounting to 669½ dollars, would bring up the value to 5,133 dollars, equal, at the same exchange, to 1,140*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The difference in favour of the house is trifling; and looking to the somewhat slovenly nature of the survey, in the report of which there are obvious errors, the item may well be permitted to stand as put forward in both claims, namely, 1,114*l.* 1*s.*

The sum of 2,083*l.* is claimed for Mr. Sottiri Moldovano, through the Cairo house, as compensation for the injury to his position and prospects occasioned by the outbreak; it being understood that no claim on his part has been put in through any other channel.

The advantages contemplated in his contract with Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani and Co. were, doubtless, great; they having, in addition to the other prospects held out, stipulated to pay him, for five years' services, 2,500*l.*

By the twelfth article of that contract, Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani and Co. agreed that, in the event of his dismissal, or of their closing the house at Jeddah before the expiration of the term fixed, they should pay to him 1,500*l.* (three years' allowance).

The events of June 1858 abruptly closed the house at Jeddah; drove away the agent in charge of that house, under such circumstances of persecution

and terror as would very naturally prevent his ever returning there; and at once destroyed all the prospects which had opened to him, as well as to his principals, in undertaking to establish a house in a port previously so commercially prosperous as that of Jeddah. Taking into consideration his past sufferings, which have been great, his lost prospects, and the rights which he, doubtless, has, in virtue of his contract, against either Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani and Co., or the Porte, the sum demanded does not appear to be excessive. Its concession places him only on the same footing that has been established in the cases of other agents, clerks, or servants, to whom have been accorded the residues of salaries warranted by their contracts.

Whether by the mediation of his principals, or by the official intervention of the Greek authorities, Mr. Sottiri Moldovano would in any case be entitled to reasonable compensation; and the liabilities to which Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani and Co. might possibly be otherwise subjected, render it necessary that the claim of the agent should in this instance be protected, as one affecting British interests.

The item of 439*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, originally claimed as the calculated loss on fifty bales of manufactured goods, detained at Suez in consequence of the outbreak at Jeddah, has now been replaced by a demand of only 94*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, for eight months' interest on the capital, of which Messrs. Paleologo Cochilani and Co. were, during that time, deprived; the goods having been recently disposed of with less loss than had been anticipated. The interest is calculated at what is here held to be a legal rate, and, all things considered, there does not appear to be any valid reason for rejecting this portion of the claim.

The sum of 16,244$\frac{64}{100}$ dollars, or 3,538*l.* 9*s.*, is claimed as compensation for losses, direct and contingent, on the sale in Cairo of 227 bales of manufactures ordered for the Jeddah market, and which had already reached that city, on their way to the Jeddah house, when the news of the outbreak reached Egypt. The quality of goods appears to have been specially adapted to the Hedjaz markets; and whether the whole was intended for direct transmission to Jeddah, or a portion to be sent to the house there, and another portion disposed of at Cairo to Hydramout and native dealers trading with the Hedjaz, there must, in any case, have been a great deprivation of profits as usually derived from this branch of trade. The outbreak at Jeddah, with its fearful massacre, followed by the bombardment, for some time completely paralysed the establishments at Cairo having relations with the Hedjaz, and so far from venturing to effect sales in Cairo, the merchants had to call upon the Egyptian Government to prevent the departure of the Hadarem, who were largely their debtors for goods previously consigned to them. To the present day the trade has not recovered itself, nor is it likely to again resume its former importance.

After carefully examining all the documents in support of this portion of the claim, and considering that the discount charged is only for four months at 1 per cent., I do not find that there is any material reduction to be made on the calculated loss, which, after the sales actually effected, stands at 3,538*l.* 9*s.*

Instead of a supposed composition, at 6*d.* a piece, for 70,000 pieces of cloth to be supplied by Messrs. Duca Paleologo and Co., of Manchester, as inserted in the first claim, which was necessarily, from circumstances, based on hastily gathered and very imperfect data, a demand is now put in for 500*l.*, as actual loss on goods re-sold at Manchester, when the news of the outbreak had reached the house there established. The evidence of the re-sale, and of the loss incurred thereon, is ample. An attested extract of the correspondence of the Cairo house shows that no time was lost in countermanding goods after receipt of the news of the disaster at Jeddah, and the prompt re-sale at Manchester of such as had been already purchased, was a measure quite as much in the interest of the Porte as in that of the present claimants. I see no reason why the Porte should not be held responsible to make good this unavoidable loss, obviously the result of the fanatical outbreak at Jeddah, abetted, if not originated, by the authorities of that town.

The item of demand for 51*l.*, value of a watch with chain, worth together 35*l.*, and of a jewelled ring, worth 16*l.*, of which Mr. Sottiri Moldovano was plundered on the 15th June, is supported by his affidavits—evidence which, under the circumstances, may be considered sufficient: I place it among the items to be admitted. For compensation for general damages resulting to themselves and to the Manchester firm from the interruption occasioned to their

business, and for costs and charges of suit, Messrs. Duca Paleologo Cochilani and Co. demand 7,500*l.*, instead of the marginal extreme of their original claim, put forward only for the reasons given in their memorial of the 15th September, 1858.

After admitting, without reduction, all the previous items of the amended claim, as now set forth, amounting together to 13,453*l.* 15*s.*, there remains only to consider how far the firm is entitled to further compensation under the above heads. A very broad distinction has to be drawn between the case of Messrs. Mirialachi A. d'Antonio and Co., and that of Messrs. Duca Paleologo Cochilani and Co.; the former having, under one name or other, been established in the direct Red Sea trade for more than twenty years; the latter having only recently opened a house at Jeddah, which, no doubt, had before it very brilliant prospects, but the business of which it would have required several years to establish and develop. The actual yearly profits of the former house can be calculated, with tolerable accuracy, from the books of the Cairo firm; the prospective profits of the latter are matters of speculation.

A capital of 6,572*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, at the least, has been locked up for fifteen months, without any profit whatever; and on the goods detained at the Custom-house of Jeddah, valued at nearly 1,000*l.*, only about a year's interest, at 12 per cent., has been calculated. Estimating the capital wholly locked up during fifteen months, as above, at 6,572*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, and allowing for deprivation of profits at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, which is, perhaps, 10 per cent. less than the ordinary profits of the Jeddah trade, I calculate the compensation due at 2,054*l.*

The costs of the proceedings in this case, which has occupied the attention of an English barrister for more than a year, and rendered his presence at Jeddah indispensable during some four months, have necessarily been very heavy, and they have been much increased by the determination of the Turkish Commissioner to prejudge or ignore the real merits of the claim. They may be increased by further delays, and cannot be set down even now at less than 1,550*l.* Acting on a principle frequently adopted in arbitrations in the Levant, I consider it fair to divide the costs, leaving the portion to be paid by the Porte at 775*l.*

Thus, instead of 7,500*l.*, demanded by Messrs. Duca Paleologo Cochilani and Co. for damages arising from the interruption of their business, and for costs of their suit, I consider them entitled to receive, under these heads, 2,829*l.*; and I propose, as an award for the whole of their claim, 16,282*l.* 15*s.*, equal, at the par value of exchange of $\frac{49}{97}$ per 1*l.* sterling, to 79,378.$\frac{8}{10}$ Austrian dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, till the indemnity be paid.

Cairo, October 7, 1859.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 458.

Consul Walne to Lord J. Russell.—(Received November 27.)

(No. 33.)

My Lord, *Cairo, November* 12, 1859.

SIR HENRY BULWER has intimated to me his wish that I should, at my earliest convenience, proceed to Constantinople, there to assist his Excellency in the prosecution of the Jeddah claims. Although it is really very inconvenient to the public service here that I should quit my post at this season, I have made my preparations for departure, and propose leaving Alexandria by the Austrian steamer of the 15th instant.

The assistance of Mr. Sacroug, Interpreter to the Commission, is indispensable, and I propose to take him with me in the double capacity of Secretary and Interpreter. In consequence of the objections raised by his family, and looking to the serious expenses to which he is subjected by the preparations for this journey, I have promised to intercede with your Lordship for an increase of allowance to the extent of 5*s.* a-day during his absence from Cairo. The whole allowance, exclusive of travelling expenses, will thus be 1*l.* a day; the

same as was granted by the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Whillier as Secretary only.

Mr. S. Terry is at present engaged as one of the Secretaries to Mr. Colquhoun, and will not accompany me to Constantinople. He was occupied for twenty days in September on the papers of the Jeddah Commission, and as there is now no necessity for his resuming his former duties, which are performed by Mr. G. Sacroug, I have this day drawn on Mr. George Lenox-Conyngham a bill in his favour, at thirty days' sight, for 15*l.*; acting in this matter on the authorisation conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 13th July, No. 21.

In addition to Mr. Sacroug, I take with me only a cavass, and I trust that the arrangement will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED S. WALNE.

No. 459.

Lord J. Russell to Consul Walne.

(No. 24.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 3, 1859.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 33 of the 12th ultimo, and I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople was instructed by me to summon you to that capital in order to assist his Excellency in finally settling the Jeddah claims, and I approve of your having proceeded thither without loss of time.

You will pay Mr. G. Sacroug an increased allowance to the amount of 5*s.* a-day during his absence from Cairo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.